MISSIONARY RESEARCH LIBRARY

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

Registered at the P.O. under Class B. Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News" (Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 字林星期週刊)

VOL. CXCV. No. 3532. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1935. CHINESE $18 PER ANNUM, $0.40 PER COPY

CONTENTS

Picture Pages 87-88; 121-122

EDITORIAL NOTES—
- Banking Cooperation 85
- Good Move, A 85
- Silver Crisis 85
- Lord Marley's Outburst .. . 85
- Communist Campaign .. . 85

CHINESE POLITICS—
- Red Peril in Szechuen 86
- Worth of China's Generalissimo 86
- China to Impose Income Tax .. 86
- Mongolian Prince Leaves Peiping 86
- Tax on Exchange Transactions .. 86
- Increase in Cotton Duties Asked 86
- Better Relations with China .. 86
- Anti-Japanese Activities in China 86
- Gen. Chiang Flies to Yunnanfu 86
- First Minister to Turkey Sails .. 86
- $20,000,000 for Relief of Coal Trade 86

LEADING ARTICLES—
- Bible To-day 89
- Toward Agreement 89
- Dialectics 89
- Traffic Reform 90
- Press Liaison 90
- Easter Holidays 90

WAY OF THE WORLD—
- Social Failure, A 91
- Oxford's Senior Proctor . .. 91
- Stresa's Anxiety 91
- "Great Disappointment" 91
- Fellow Feeling 91
- Great Newspaperman, A 91
- Hitch, A 91

SHANGHAI NOTES—
- Silver Jubilee Fund 91
- Birth Control 91
- Dog Shows of the Past 91
- "David Copperfield" 91
- Timely Arrival, A 91
- "Man of Aran" 91
- Lester Chinese Hospital 91
- Need of Youth 91

OUTPORT NEWS—
- Rout of Kweichow Communists 92
- China Missionaries Attacked .. 92
- Romances of Late Red Leader .. 92
- Catholic Mission Changes .. 92
- Campaign in Kweichow 93
- In Memory of Dead Soldiers .. 93
- Opium Suppression in Szechuen 93
- Strange Affair in Hankow .. 94
- Many Changes in Chungking .. 94
- Virginia School's Anniversary .. 94
- Children's Day in Soochow .. 94
- New Life Movement in Wusih .. 94
- Tsingtao Making Ready 94
- No Night Life for Tourists .. 94
- Hankow's Growing Optimism .. 95
- Three Admirals at Tiffin 95
- Shocking Crime by Woman .. 95
- Chinese Railway Men to Japan .. 95
- Kuangtung Flood Causes Alarm 95
- Canton Cinema Disaster 95
- Railway Freights in Harbin .. 96
- Japanese Extrality in Manchuria 96
- Oil Wholesales for Manchoukuo 96
- British Cruiser Visits Japan .. 96
- Non-Fortification Zone Discussed 96
- Moscow Honours Mei Lan-fang .. 96
- Bank Cheques Which Travel .. 97
- Forty-one Years in China .. 97
- Wider Streets in Hwaiking .. 97
- Devastating Year for Hunan .. 97
- Echo of Tungchow Piracy .. 97

SHANGHAI NEWS—
- British Bystander Slain in Fight 98
- Mr. Soong on Banking Policy .. 98
- Retiring Members Thanked .. 98
- Suport for Tung Chi University .. 98
- Institution's 50 Years of Work .. 98
- Slain Man's Dog Awaits Master 99
- Thought Transfer Seance 99
- Chinese Rewarded for Bravery .. 99
- Future of Cinema in China .. 99
- Film Magnate May Visit China .. 99
- Cathedral School on the Stage .. 99
- Banquet on Board ss. Conte Verde 99
- Round the World Cycling Scout 99
- Great Beauties of Chinese Art .. 100
- Reports on D.A.R. Work 100
- Telephone Tariff Given Extension 100
- Chinese Blind Institute 100
- Bible Society's Great Work .. 100
- Customs Official Retiring 100
- British Playwright in Shanghai .. 101
- Physical Education in China .. 101
- Motions Offered by Ratepayers .. 101
- International Arts Theatre Group 101
- Presentation in Custom House .. 101
- Customs Official Arrives 101
- Victimization of the S.M.C. .. 101
- "Plenty Hot Inside" 102
- Mr. Hugh Walker Retiring .. 102
- S.S.P.C.A. Annual Meeting .. 102
- "Die Piccolomini" 102
- Retirement of Mr. E. E. Parsons 102
- Cinema Producer in Port .. 102
- Russian Colony United 103
- C.I.F.R.C. to Hold Conference .. 103
- New S.M.C. Traffic Regulations .. 103
- Weddings 103
- China Not Yet Herself 106
- Giant New Dredger Arrives .. 106
- Cholera Prevention in 1935 .. 106
- Book Pirates of China 106
- Obituaries 107
- Personal Notes 107

S.M.C GAZETTE 107

COMMERCE AND FINANCE—
- Money and Exchange 108
- U.S. Raises Silver Buying Price 108
- China on Managed Currency Basis 108
- Shanghai Markets Reviewed .. 109
- Company Meetings 110

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 110

SPORTS AND PASTIMES 113

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS 114

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS—
- Results of Stresa Talks 115
- Germany Replies to France .. 115
- British Budget 115

FROM THE FOUR WINDS 116

SPECIAL ARTICLES—
- Inconsequences 117
- "China's Sorrow" Restless .. 117
- Broken Dyke at Kwantai 118
- Sixty Years Ago 118
- London Cross-Word Puzzles .. 118

IN PARENTHESIS 119

COUNTRY DIARY, A 119

BOOK PAGE 119

WOMAN'S PAGE 123

SHIPPING NEWS 124

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS .. 124

WRITING ON THE WALL

By SAPAJOU

BANKING COOPERATION

It is satisfactory to know that Mr. T. V. Soong and the banking interests in Shanghai—foreign and Chinese—are in close touch at this moment of special monetary difficulty. The contacts made with Mr. Soong since he came definitely into the foreground of financial affairs again, have already, it is believed, established a healthy feeling of confidence. This is all to the good and it greatly helps to remove anxieties which were prevalent when it was perceived that between the bankers themselves, to say nothing of their relations with the Government, there was a certain lack of co-ordination and co-operation. Mr. Roosevelt's latest move has made it all the more necessary that China's monetary position should be protected by all means at the disposal of the Government and the important banking institutions on which so much depends. It would be idle to pretend that America's silver-purchasing policy has completely declared itself. Mr. Roosevelt's political requirements are always liable to carry his Government into operations which, on purely economic grounds, it would fain avoid. Yet shrewd observers are not inclined to believe that Washington is prepared to jettison all sense of proportion. Silver speculators have before now been checked. They may have the same experience again. In the meantime, in spite of the vagaries of the market, it is held that Mr. Soong, with the backing which he is now able to command, is resolutely adhering to sound principles, and is facing his exceedingly difficult task with the courage and grasp of essentials for which he acquired a sound reputation in his term of office as Finance Minister. It is encouraging to note that reports of conditions upcountry are by no means unfavourable and even in the situation more immediately affecting Shanghai there are signs of a definite, if faint, improvement.

A GOOD MOVE

The news that the White Russian Community has been able to adjust its differences will be welcomed by those who followed the schisms of recent years with any degree of interest. For a number of years unity was despaired of in the minds of those who realized how apparently irreconcilable were the views of the opposing parties. Attempts were made from time to time to reach a settlement, but at the last moment there was always some question over which a nearly completed rapprochement would again break down. It would not be at all proper at this juncture to endeavour to assess the blame for the lamentable state of affairs which existed: indeed it might generally be conceded that the disputants were perfectly genuine in their desires to serve their community, and it was a difference of methods rather than one of principle which kept various sections at arms length. It speaks well for the various leaders that as a result of much negotiation it has been possible to bring about that very union which at one time seemed impossible. It is eminently desirable that a community so strong in Shanghai as the White Russians should be banded together in as formal and complete a manner as possible. Once this is done it should be able to speak with the authority which so numerically strong a section of the population should possess. Not only that but such unity follows modern trends and should help to make the Russian community infinitely more influential than it has been in the past and endow it with a voice having the full weight of unified authority behind it.

SILVER CRISIS

The recent moves in America's silver activities cannot be said to come as a surprise for they accord with the view that the adoption of such expedients as the artificial enhancement of prices invariably exposes the patient to the insatiable demands of a stimulated palate. At this juncture it is well to recall the observations of Sir Arthur Salter in his report to the National Economic Council:—

> Measures to raise the price of silver of such a kind as to stimulate supplies without permanently increased demand, and therefore likely to cause a rise followed by a sharp reaction, would not only be doubly injurious to China but would also be against the permanent interests of silver producers as well. And if the strain upon the Chinese position (which is not impossible) became such as to force her to change her present currency, whether by the adoption of a gold standard or some measure of devalorization or (worst of all from every point of view) a departure from any metal basis, the silver interests would sustain a more severe blow. China's real interest in silver is, of course, overwhelmingly greater than that of any other country; as a commodity silver is a small thing in the world's production, and America's production is only a small part of the world's. But as a currency to the country which uses it for the transactions of its vast population, it is of the greatest importance.

A trade delegation is shortly to arrive here from the United States of America. It will be then be in a peculiarly favourable position to judge how far Sir Arthur Salter's warning to the silver producers was justified.

LORD MARLEY'S OUTBURST

Lord Marley does not seem to have been sufficiently careful in verifying his references before making known to the Lyceum Club his own peculiar views on French Missionaries in China. Had, for example, his attention been drawn to Morse's standard work, "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire (Vol. II)," he might have carried his investigations so far as to find on page 222, the following passage:

> after the peace of 1860, and still more after the appeasement of the country between 1864 and 1867, the missionaries began to look further afield and to seek for opportunities to preach the gospel to the millions of the empire; and for these they required the right to live and preach in the interior. The Roman Catholic missionaries of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had enjoyed this right, and their churches were to be found in many hundreds of the cities, in many provinces of the Empire. These were suppressed and the mission property confiscated, by the Emperor Yungcheng in 1724; toleration was again accorded in 1844, and in 1846 a further imperial decree ordered the restoration of the confiscated property. In 1860 it was further provided by the Peking convention that this property should be restored through the French representatives in China; and in the Chinese text was interpolated a provision that "it shall be lawful for French missionaries in any of the provinces to lease or buy land and build houses." Privileges which the Catholic missionaries enjoyed were, naturally, also claimed by the Protestants; but the latter also based their clain on the British treaty, which granted the right "whether at the ports or at other places," to build warehouses, churches, etc. That the clause extended this right to the interior has been denied consistently by all in official position, both Chinese and foreign, but this interpretation has been insisted on by merchant and missionary alike.

Whatever controversy there may have been regarding the provisions of the British treaty, as referred to in the last sentence of this extract, the Peking convention's provisions were neither in dispute nor contained any concession concealed from Chinese readers. Possibly someone in London has already drawn Lord Marley's attention to his unfortunate mis-statement, with the result, it is to be hoped, that he will take the course proper in such circumstances.

COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

General Chiang Kai-shek is handicapped by an inability to be in more than one place at a time. His personal ascendancy and professional capacity have abundantly proved themselves in the arduous campaign against the Reds. His own troops have borne the brunt of the operations. He has unhappily found that local material has not been able to face the enemy with the resolution for success. Measures have been taken to remedy this state of affairs and the co-operation afforded by the Kwangsi forces is a distinct asset. In Kweichow the Generalissimo has once again proved the sureness of his grasp of a tactical situation. The threat to Kweiyang, for the time being, has been averted, but the enormously difficult character of the hilly country of the province greatly hampers the Government troops in their task of pursuit. This experience is comparable with that of trained troops anywhere operating against irregular forces who can live on the country and are well-acquainted with the terrain. But the serious feature of this campaign is the apparent helplessness of local forces when once the Generalissimo's personal presence has been removed. His preoccupation in Kweichow has led to the advance of the Reds once more in North-East Szechuen with the result that Chengtu is in danger, although it is not thought that the Reds will be able to press their success to the point of capturing that city. It is noteworthy, however, that they have crossed the Kialing River—a feat which even the mildest opposition could have made impossible. General Chiang Kai-shek has thus three distinct groups of Red Armies to tackle. There are the former Red troops from Kiangsi which he is now engaging in Kweichow. They are estimated to number about 10,000 in the central part of the province and from 6,000 to 8,000 in the North-East. There are the Reds of North-East Szechuen now advancing on the west of the Kialing River toward Chengtu—about 27,000 in all, including 18,000 rifles. There remains the third group of Reds—about 6,000 men—concentrated on the border where the provinces of Szechuen, Hunan and Kweichow meet, under the orders of the notorious Ho Lung. Thus the total Communist forces may be put roughly at 50,000. It may be that they will not attempt to form a general concentration, for by preserving, their separate identities in three groups they undoubtedly present the Government with a more difficult task. Moreover, it is reasonable to believe that thereby they avoid delicate personal issues which are liable to embarrass even the thorough-paced Communist. Apart from his evident military ascendancy, General Chiang Kai-shek has one supreme advantage over his opponents and over any other commander who has hitherto attempted to take the field. He has created a marked impression of leadership among the people of unhappy Szechuen. They have had grim reasons to be distrustful of some of those set in authority over them. They know by experience and the first-hand impressions of fugitives from the North-East what the rule of the Reds means. They look, therefore, to the Generalissimo, not merely as the commander who can defeat the Reds in battle but also as the national leader who can bring hope once more to places where it had been sadly abandoned. It is difficult not to be anxious for General Chiang Kai-shek in this situation. The trust placed in him will, no doubt, receive from him a full and sincere response. But he is faced with a task of such magnitude that it is reasonable to wonder whether expectations will be sufficiently allied with patience and perception to give him the necessary scope for action. That he is addressing himself to the problem with unreserved energy and enthusiasm is apparent. His already recorded achievements give ground for confidence, but the ebb and flow of the tide of success will require much fortitude and sympathetic appreciation before it is possible to discern a definite elimination of the Communist scourge.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE RED PERIL IN SZECHUEN

Within Striking Distance of Chengtu: Provincial Troops Undo Others' Good Work

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

While the Government forces seem to be rounding up the Communists in Kweichow, a definitely serious situation has arisen in Szechuen with the return of the Reds who formerly evacuated the north-eastern part of the province, and a drive by them to within striking distance of the provincial capital, Chengtu. Competent observers do not believe that the Reds can get to Chengtu. A certain amount of anxiety is felt, however, on account of the fact that there are no Central Government divisions—the only divisions which hitherto have proved themselves capable of withstanding the Reds—in the neighbourhood. Reliance upon the Szechuen provincial troops has proved a broken reed in the past, and there would be more confidence felt in Chengtu if there were a few regiments of Nanking-trained men on hand.

The Reds—the Fourth Red Army—who formerly had occupied the north-eastern part of the province under Hsü Hsiang-chien, in the early part of the year retreated into Shensi under Government pressure. Their original plan had been to leave Szechuen for Kansu, crossing the boundary to the west of the spot at which they actually did. The Government, however, stalemated this move before it was made, by putting a division into Kuangyuan. This resulted in a change in the Reds' plans, and they left Szechuen for Shensi, taking Ningkiang and capturing Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Frencham in the process.

Barring the Way

From Ningkiang, they appear to have attempted to get into Kansu, but the Government division which had been stationed at Kuangyuan moved into that province and barred their way. In a battle which took place on the borders of Shensi and Kansu, the Communists suffered a reverse, and therefore returned to Szechuen. The 29th Szechuen Division, under Gen. Tien Sung-yao put up no resistance, and the Communists returned to their old lairs, occupying an area roughly marked by the cities of Kuangyuan, Kienko, Paoning, Ilung, and Pachung. For some while they remained in this area to recuperate after their march northwards, then, finding no opposition in front of them, they crossed the Kialing River—a feat which would have been almost impossible if they had had troops against them—and advanced southwards and westwards, towards Chengtu.

With a strength of about 27,000, of whom 18,000 are known to be armed, they crossed the Fow River and, according to the latest reports, are threatening, if they have not already captured, Santai and Mienchu.

Complicated Operations

The operations in Kweichow have been complicated by the extraordinarily difficult nature of the country. Fogs and mists have hampered Government air observers and bombers, and have assisted the Reds in slipping through the cordons thrown round them. The country is strewn with steep hills, and offers every chance for escape. To block up every avenue, many more troops than the Government possibly can send would be necessary.

After the Reds had been driven into the extreme north-western corner of the province, and had been beaten back in their attempt to enter Yunnan and Szechuen, they retreated to the area around Tsunyi and Meitan. There they apparently split up into three columns. The first returned to the north-western border, through Chenhwai. The second moved from Tsunyi towards Sinchang, in the direction of Kweiyang. The third set off from Meitan in the south-easterly direction and swung round in a semi-circle towards Kweiyang, joining with the second column near Shihfeng.

Reds Withdraw

In the meantime, the Government, uncertain what the Red movements were, had pushed three divisions fan-wise out from Kweiyang. When the Reds were found, these divisions were concentrated in the Hsifeng district and the Reds, after putting up a slight resistance, withdrew, thereby nullifying their threat to Kweiyang. So far as can be ascertained, the Reds are now somewhere between Wengan and Pingyueh.

They have several alternatives. In the first place, they may move back over country they have already traversed, towards Hunan. But Hunanese troops have been ordered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek into Kweichow, and there is a force of Kwangsi troops in the south-eastern corner of the province that can be moved up to stop them. Then they have the alternative of cutting to the south of Kweiyang and making for Yunnan. This would not be a simple manœuvre. Lastly, they may move straight down southwards into Kwangsi. The calibre of the Kwangsi troops would make this a risky move, however.

***Details of the rout of the Communists in Kweichow on page 92.

The Reds' Backbone Broken

Nanking, Apr. 13.

The backbone of the Communist strength in Kweichow has been broken by the Government forces, declared Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in a telegram to-day to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan. The Generalissimo added that it would not be long before the final extermination of the Reds under Chu Teh and Mao Chehtung, the notorious Communist leaders, was achieved.—Reuter.

WORTH OF CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO

"Americanized Intellectuals" Far Outpointed

London, Apr. 12.

A tribute to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for his handling of the anti-Communist campaign in China is paid by "The Times" in a leading article today on the drive against the Reds.

It is ridiculous to pretend that the Communists have voluntarily abandoned the strongholds they defended with such pertinacity for the past six years, declares the journal. They broke out from the ring to avoid destruction, but the Chinese military staffs have not yet learned how to exploit their success. Whatever the cause, a gap was left, the Communists poured through and escaped to Kweichow, but their success is problematical.

In Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, says "The Times," they have an opponent of a far higher calibre than the Americanized intellectuals who once seemed to control the new China. He has shown a remarkable capacity to turn failure into success. His efforts to rescue the fifty million people of Szechuen province from corrupt officials and tyrannical militarists are meeting with remarkable results.

It is still too early, the journal proceeds, to prophesy the consequences of Gen. Chiang's campaign. In any case, his journeys by aeroplane, without guard or escort, in the wild west of China, and the enthusiasm with which he has been welcomed, give ample evidence of his courage and personal ascendancy.—Reuter.

CHINA TO IMPOSE INCOME TAX

To Commence When Fiscal Year Opens on July 1

Nanking, Apr. 10.

China's 24th fiscal year, beginning July 1, will see the introduction of new taxation measures as a means of consolidating the national treasury, it was authoritatively learned here last night.

One of the measures, according to financial circles, will be the collection of income tax, which will be progressive in nature and will be imposed on corporations, banks, and other businesses with large capital, as well as individuals whose income exceeds a standardized scale to be decided later. Detailed regulations governing the levying of income tax are now under the careful consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

Income tax at present is only imposed on Government employees.—Central News.

BRITISH BOXER FUND DIRECTORS

Nanking, Apr. 9.

The re-appointment of Messrs. Soong Tse-liang, Calder Marshall, Chen Chi-tsai, J. Heng Liu, and J. B. Taylor as directors of the Sino-British Boxer Indemnity Fund Commission was approved this morning by the Executive Yuan.—Central News.

MONGOLIAN PRINCE LEAVES PEIPING

Paolingmiao Council to be Held on April 24

Peiping, Apr. 12.

Prince Solomulaputan, Chief of the Silingol League and Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian Political Council, has left for Kalgan after a visit to Peiping. He was seen off at the railway station by a large gathering of local Mongolian leaders.

From Kalgan he will go to Pengkiang to see Prince Teh, Secretary-General of the Mongolian Political Council, and exchange views with him regarding Mongolian affairs. Later they will proceed together to Paolingmiao to attend the second general meeting of the Council to be held on April 24.

This meeting was to have been held last month but had to be postponed on account of the delay in the settlement of the tax dispute between the Council and the Suiyuan Provincial Administration.—Reuter.

TAX ON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Regulations Subjected to More Revisions

Nanking, Apr. 14.

The regulations governing the imposition of the tax on exchange transactions in stocks and commodities were subjected to further revision by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Yuan yesterday, to accord with the general principles fixed by the Central Political Council. The revised regulations will be submitted to the next meeting of the Yuan.

The regulations governing imposition of the tax on exchange transactions in stocks and commodities were passed by the Legislative Yuan at its 4th meeting on February 8. Dissatisfied with the heavy reductions made by the Yuan in the rates of taxation, the Ministry of Finance submitted a petition to the Central Political Council, through the Executive Yuan, pressing for a revision. Several principles were then formulated by the C. P. C. and referred to the Legislative Yuan for consideration in the revision of the Regulations.

The Finance Committee of the Yuan met yesterday and revised the regulations in accordance with the principles fixed by the C. P. C.—Kuo Min.

INCREASE IN COTTON DUTIES ASKED

Bankers' Association Send Petition to Nanking

Nanking, Apr. 14.

That the import duty on foreign cotton be increased in order to prevent further aggravation of the monetary crisis, is urged by the Shanghai Bankers' Association in a petition to the Ministry of Finance. The message is despatched in endorsement of a previous petition despatched by the Shanghai Cotton Merchants' Guild to the Government.

The Shanghai Bankers' Association observes that since rationalization of the cotton industry was instituted by the Government, through the Cotton Control Committee of the National Economic Council two years ago, various measures have been devised and adopted to increase the acreage for cotton cultivation and to improve the quality of native cotton.

Due to the unrestricted dumping of foreign cotton on the Chinese cotton market, however, prices of native cotton have fallen considerably. Not only are the aims of the Government in exercising centralized control over the native cotton industry likely to be defeated, but, through the continued dumping of foreign cotton, a large amount of silver is bound to flow out of the country.

Such being the situation, the Bankers' petition adds, a further aggravation of the monetary (silver) crisis is a melancholy possibility.

Moreover, the banks have extended loans to the cotton growers on the security of their products. If the stagnation in the native cotton industry continues without improvement, serious losses will be sustained by the banks.

In the interests of the farmers and their financial sponsors, it is therefore urged that the import duty on foreign cotton be raised immediately, so as to call a halt to foreign dumping.—Kuo Min.

The Ministry of Communications is reported to have issued strict orders to the Chinese shipping companies ordering them that overcrowding should be stopped.

BETTER RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Japanese Consuls Discuss Problems in Shanghai

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Draft measures aimed at the betterment of Sino-Japanese relations were tabled at yesterday afternoon's meeting of Japanese diplomatic and consular officials who are gathered here for a three-day exchange of views, Rengo reports.

The proposals were made by each of the six Japanese consuls-general and one consul, who are attending the meeting, Mr. Hiroshi Acino, director of the Press Section of the Legation, said. He declined to disclose the character of these projected measures.

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Minister, told the gathering his views on the present state of affairs between Japan and China.

Anti-Japanese Activities in China

Tokyo, Apr. 14.

The Japanese Consular officials in China are dissatisfied with the efforts of the Chinese authorities in connection with the suppression of anti-Japanese activities throughout China.

Official reports to this effect have been received by the Foreign Office here from Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister in China, following the conclusion of the recent Consular Conference in Shanghai.

It is declared to-day that the Foreign Office will deal properly with the problem after Mr. Ariyoshi has made a full personal report to Tokyo.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Government will continue to watch the situation strictly.—Reuter.

GEN. CHIANG FLIES TO YUNNANFU

Three Days Visit Made from Kweichow Capital

Nanking, Apr. 15.

In spite of his multifarious duties in connection with the extermination of the Reds in Kweichow province, General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, found time to make a flying visit to Yunnanfu, capital of Yunnan province, last week, according to a belated report reaching here from Kweiyang.

The Generalissimo left Kweiyang for Yunnanfu on April 7, and returned to the Kweichow capital on April 10, making a stay of three days at the Yunnan provincial capital.

The purpose of General Chiang's visit to Yunnan, it is understood, was to inspect political and military conditions in that province.—Central News.

FIRST MINISTER TO TURKEY SAILS

Gen. Ho Yao-tsu Leaves with Two Military Attaches

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Gen. Ho Yao-tsu, first Minister to Turkey, together with his family and secretarial staff sailed for Europe yesterday in the Lloyd Triestino liner, Conte Verde. Capt. Sun Tungkang, whose round-the-country flight has aroused great interest in China, also travelled in the same vessel for Italy to further his studies on aeronautics.

The Customs Jetty was crowded with Government officials and leading merchants, who arrived shortly after 11 a.m. for a hearty send-off. Among those who bid farewell to Gen. Ho were Gen. Chang Fa-kwei, the "Ironsides Commander", Gen. Tang Sengchih, Gen. Huang Mao-sung, Gen. Yih Kai-sien, Mr. Yui Ming, director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tu Yueh-sung, Mr. Wang Shao-lai and many others, including representatives of several public bodies who also wished Capt. Sun a good voyage and success.

Mr. Vincent Tsao and Mr. Liang Tse-chin, military attaches, sailed with Gen. Ho.

$20,000,000 FOR RELIEF OF COAL TRADE

Government to Furnish Security for Proposed Bonds

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Following a Government offer to furnish adequate security for coal trade relief bonds, amounting to $20,000,000, local Chinese coal merchants are discussing various questions pertaining to the flotation. According to an official of the Chinese Coal Trade Merchants Federation, the money will be used for the construction of light railways in the mining areas and such other construction as will increase the output of Chinese mines.

Owing to civil wars, the mines along the Lunghai and Pinghai Railways have suffered huge losses in recent years, and although peaceful conditions have been restored, the depression has not been lifted, because of the high railway freights and other reasons. Negotiations with the authorities for the flotation of the $20,000,000 bonds were not successful until after the Government had decided to issue $100,000,000 currency bonds.

DR. LI SHIH-TSENG'S TRIP TO SZECHUEN

Dr. Li Shih-tseng, a member of the Central Supervisory Committee, in an interview with press representatives yesterday afternoon, stated that his recent trip to Szechuen was on pleasure, although it was at the invitation of Gen. Chiang Kai-chek. As Gen. Chiang was engaged in the anti-Communist campaign in Kweichow Province, he did not meet him in Chungking. He denied that he was leaving for the south soon to further the rapprochement movement.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL SERVICE

WHEN you use our Travel Service, you are using the experience of a world-wide organization. Itineraries are planned for you . . . bookings taken care of, reservations made, all without a cent of extra cost.

American Express Travelers Cheques

ORIENTAL OFFICES:

SHANGHAI, 158 Kiukiang Rd. YOKOHAMA, 7 Nihon Odori.
PEIPING, Wagon Lits Hotel. HONGKONG, 4 Des Voeux Road.
TIENTSIN, 137 Victoria Road. MANILA, 95 Plaza Moraga.

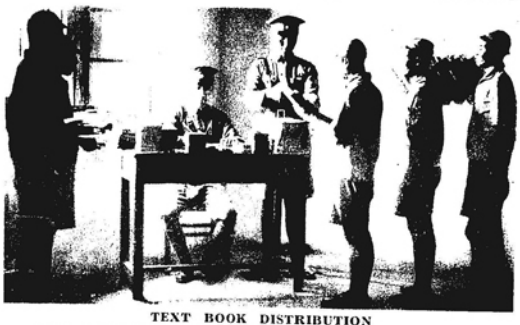
Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The Communist Banditry Reformatory at Kiukiang

This institution is undoubtedly one of the best of its kind in the world. Tens of thousands of Red-imbued youths in the district have been turned into useful citizens since the beginning of the anti-Red drive conducted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. At the present time about 3,000 inmates receive their education and training for trades at the reformatory. It is now under direct control of the Generalissimo's headquarters at Wuchang.

A WELL-STOCKED LIBRARY
Books on every conceivable subject are shelved for the free perusal of the inmates.

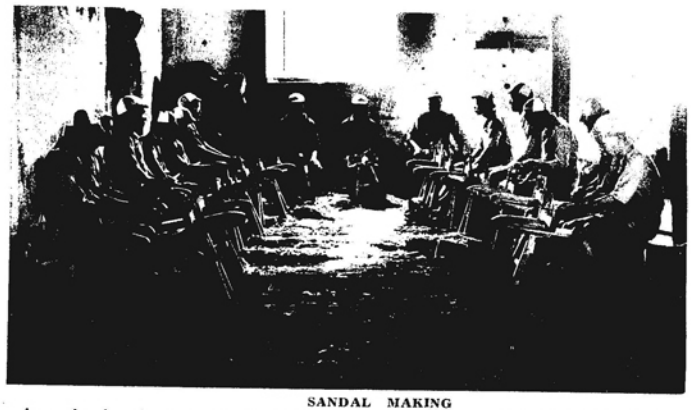
COL. HSIN YAO-SIN
The Colonel is Superintendent of the Banditry Reformatory.



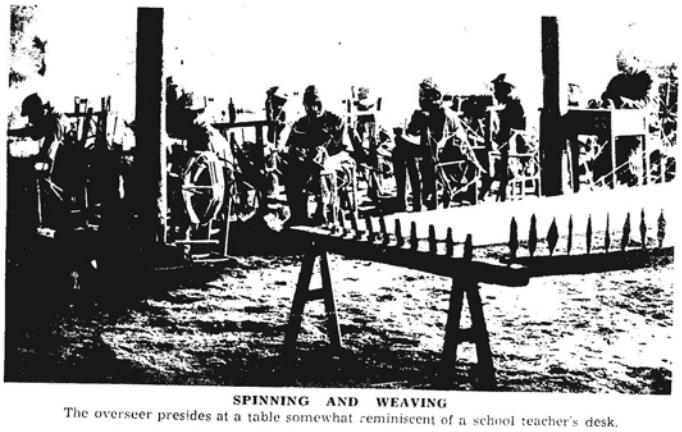
TEXT BOOK DISTRIBUTION
New inmates line up for their text books before entering classes. A rigid examination is given to all who enter the reformatory.

A TAILORING CLASS
A department of the reformatory's work-house. Note the up-to-date sewing machine.

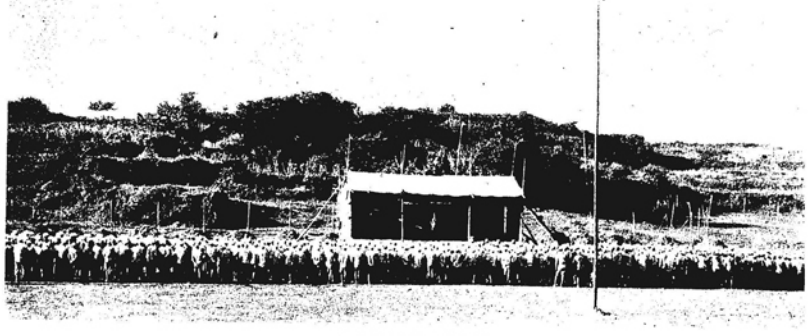
STOCKING WEAVING
Once accustomed to the discipline, the boys make apt and enthusiastic pupils.



SANDAL MAKING
A popular department of the work-house, judging by some of the workers' smiling faces.



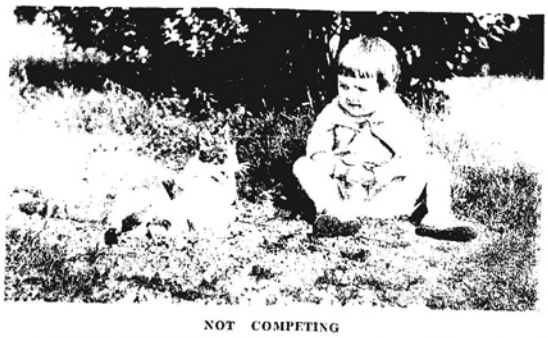
SPINNING AND WEAVING
The overseer presides at a table somewhat reminiscent of a school teacher's desk.



A MASS MEETING
The Superintendent addresses the inmates on the reformatory's recreation ground. Note the barbed wire fences.

"WATCHING THE BIRDIE"
Rupert the collie is far more interested in watching the robin being fed than in the possibility of blue ribbons to come.

HONOURABLE DISCHARGE
A group of "graduates" who, on receiving their diplomas, were allowed to leave the reformatory last summer.



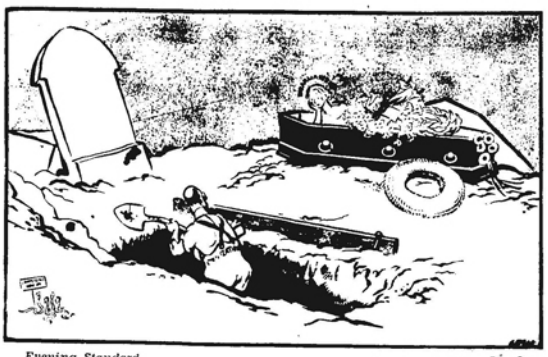
NOT COMPETING
A fairly heated argument seems to be going on here. "If Rupert is to go to the Show, why can't I, much more attractive creature?"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

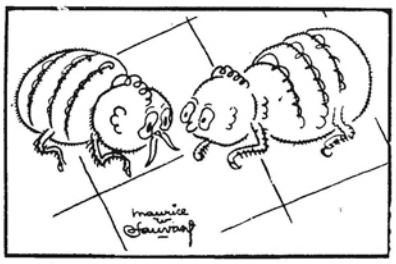
The World's Wit and Humour

Review of Reviews *London*
"Well, it's the last time they'll get me to go up in an aeroplane."

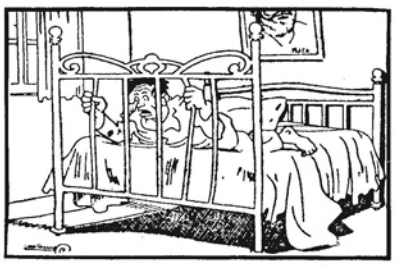
Social Democraten *Copenhagen*
Hitler's War Cry



Evening Standard *London*
"Better make it wide enough to hold yourself too, Big Boy."



Le Rire *Paris*
"Father, I want to marry one of the flea-trainer's pupils...."
"What! An actress!"



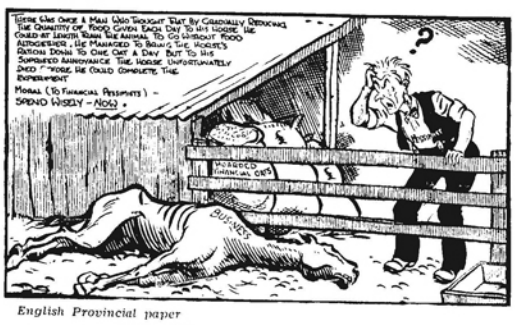
La Veu *Barcelona*
The Revolutionary Awakes
"Help! They've got me!"

The Morning Post *London*
One Error — Court Martialled .... Many Errors — Exalted.

Life *New York*
"You girls can change now — he's unconscious."

Humorist *London*
"They've been doing it ever since they heard about the Saar."

Daily Herald *London*
"At it again — the same old bottle!"
"But mosh important, my dear — mosh frightfully important — different label!!"



English Provincial paper
Uneconomic Economy

London Opinion
His Lordship: "Buggins, 'phone for a constable."
Burglar: "Yus, Buggins — and quick!"

Judge *New York*
"That's grandfather. If they'd left him alone he'd have revolutionized banking!"

Liberty *New York*
Aleck in Wonderland

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The North-China Herald

Published every Wednesday

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS

(INCLUDING DELIVERY)

Shanghai .. .. $18 per annum
China, Japan and Korea 18 " "
Hongkong and Macao .. 21 " "
Postal Union Countries 28 " "

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., Shanghai, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THE BIBLE TO-DAY

April 11.

In the 120 years since the publication of the first Chinese New Testament, the total circulation of Chinese Scriptures by the British and Foreign Bible Society exceeds a hundred million copies. The year 1934, of which an account will be rendered at the China Agency's annual meeting to-day, saw no less than 4,296,495 copies circulated. With the figures for the American Bible Society and the National Bible Society of Scotland the total circulation in China for the year comes to 9,708,818 copies. A marked increase has attended the sale of complete Bibles. In 1927 the three societies sold 22,419 Bibles; in 1931 the number had risen to 61,190. In 1934 the figure of 74,481 is recorded. The Chinese Bible has come to be a standard book of modern Chinese literature. The other day a leading Chinese publishing house in issuing an anthology of acknowledged masters of style, included two selections from the Chinese Bible without note or comment. Here, again, is evidence that the Bible in the East has won the same recognition for its literary excellence as it has long enjoyed in the West. But the Good Book has not commanded the veneration of the world on that ground alone. Mere literary excellence does not explain its appeal, although it may be well argued that the qualities of scholarship and simplicity of style which have passed with the Bible in its progress through the tongues of the nations, have acquired transcendent merit from the inspiration of the Book itself. For, in its wealth of comfort, guidance and exhortation, the Bible finds contact with the spirit in man; provides the common denominator for humanity. In essence it is the Book of the Christian religion, but even non-Christians may be found to agree that it can fitly be regarded as a gift made by that religion to the general enrichment of mankind's spiritual equipment.

The romance of Bible-distribution in China is yearly reviewed when the Societies render account of their stewardship. So, once again, attention is drawn to the amazing heroism and steadfastness of the Chinese colporteurs through whose agency the Book is brought to the uttermost regions of this vast country. It is not easy for the layman to understand the influences which are let loose in insistent demand for the Chinese Scriptures. How, for example, can he explain the "mysterious order" for 2,000 Gospels received from Fuyuanhsien on the Amur River's junction with the Sungari? The order (with payment in advance) came from a man who had received a Bible as a present from a friend in the city of Sanhsing, 300 miles away. A casual visit from a Korean stirred the recipient's business instincts; finding the book was worth $6 to the Korean, he grew cautious and refused to sell on the off-chance of making a better bargain. First of all he decided to read the Book from cover to cover, from Genesis to Revelation. This put all thoughts of commercial gain from his mind. He had discovered a new philosophy. He journeyed the 300 miles to Sanhsing to inquire of the donor of the wonder-book. He stayed to study and then, after three months, a confessed Christian, he returned to Fuyuanhsien, determined to distribute his knowledge to his fellow-citizens. Hence came the order which, until inquiries had unveiled the story, was looked upon as "mysterious", if not suspicious. The point to note is that the Bible had asserted its influence without any of those aids to understanding which assist the Christian in organized religious societies. The reader was without a teacher other than his own ability to read and his native motherwit. And that is just the story of only one Bible issued from the China Agency during 1934.

Such experiences are not the products of superstition or magic; they cannot be explained away as the figments of a fanatically devout imagination. There is more solid reason for them. And it finds reinforcement from the currents of world-opinion as they madly twist and twirl through the bewilderments of distraught nations to-day. New defiances of old creeds have been lately flaunted beside desperate professions of belief in fantastic mysticism. Just as statesmen, trying in vain to attune policies to the growing complexities of the tasks before them, so the thought of man is bemused by the conflict of rival nostrums and competitive shibboleths. The calm sanity of a wisdom, which never loses its direction, which enshrines imperishable truths, and which applies a divine balm to stricken minds, must inevitably come as a blest relief to the men and women of this, as of many another, generation. The errors of the modern world have been accentuated to the sad delay of the progress on which civilization is wont to vaunt itself, by the very failure of men to perceive the unshakable security of the principles of the Good Book. In their puny truculence would-be leaders have tried to exalt a neo-materialism and, in so doing, stultify themselves by vainly appealing on their own behalf to that same spirit which they glory in destroying—the spirit of faith in the soul's divinity. There it is that the Bible will continue to provide both correction and consolation. This is said in no blind fervour of bigoted suppression of all critical faculties which are as necessary to devotional, as they are to other more material, exercises. As the path of progress winds higher and higher above the plains of primaeval ignorance, it seems to acquire new and more formidable difficulties at every stage. The ascent becomes steeper and the summit, ever wreathed in the mists of beckoning uncertainty, appears endowed with added aloofness. So with the wide expansion of man's knowledge and powers of achievement, there develops no corresponding breadth of vision to encompass the resultant perplexities of mind and soul. That is why the guidance which the Bible has steadily afforded through the years is so universally sought. That is why, amid the welter of sterile doubts and inane hesitancies, the faith which it inspires bears clear testimony to the unquenchable spark in man—the spark of that other life which is called immortality.

TOWARD AGREEMENT

April 15.

Ground has been gained at Stresa. It may be consolidated at Geneva if full regard is paid at the meeting of the League Council to the evidence of Germany's more helpful attitude toward European co-operation. Herr Hitler's Government, indeed, has unerringly discerned the weakness of pacts which involve military obligations, albeit with the object of defence and mutual assistance:

> In this desire for military alliances in Europe, the German Government does not see an element of collective peaceful developments, and not even a guarantee of peace.....

This view is consistent with the principles of the Covenant and should give additional strength to the argument in favour of Germany's return to the League. At this juncture it would not be profitable to determine how far German actions have been responsible for the proposed reliance on defensive pacts. Nor will the meeting at Geneva prove encouraging to Germany if there be more than a general endorsement of the conclusions reached by the British and French Governments on February 3:

> ..neither Germany nor any other Power whose armaments have been defined by the Peace Treaties is entitled by unilateral action to modify these obligations....nothing would contribute more to the restoration of confidence and the prospects of peace among nations than a general settlement freely negotiated between Germany and the other Powers.

That decision was ruthlessly challenged by Herr Hitler's manifesto of March 16, when Germany repudiated that military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. Sir John Simon's subsequent failure to obtain from Germany satisfactory assurances regarding her ultimate intentions seemed to make it impossible to ascertain the reality of German *bonâ fides*. Now Herr Hitler lays welcome stress on the need for establishing the sincerity of signatures to international agreements. In such a light it should be possible to arrive at a faithful understanding of Germany's desire for permanent peace in Europe

In fact, the German declaration brings the League and its machinery more firmly into view. Obligation rests on the British, French and Italian representatives at Geneva to show that the League, whatever may have been the significance of its past actions, is not to be used as a weapon of coercion. The French Government, not unnaturally, will draw pointed attention to what, on Germany's own admission, has been a sustained, studied and secret flouting of solemn agreements and of the not ungenerous concessions made on her behalf in variation of those agreements. Yet it would be unfortunate, especially in view of the latest German statement, if legal technicalities were allowed to obscure the psychological grievances which, in no small measure, palliate Germany's defection. Let it be granted that uncertainty over Germany's aims is the fundamental bar to agreement. No useful purpose will be served by obstructing the further expression of German frankness. Assuming that the worst construction can be placed on German policy, that Germany's return to the League is an impossibility, then Europe's only hope might conceivably lie in the combination of neighbours to keep Germany in check. Such a device would be of little permanent value. It would perpetuate the system of military alliances. It would enforce peace at the point of the sword, not ensue it by persuasion. In spite of General Goering's predilection for "living dangerously", it is difficult to believe that Germany would find this development a satisfactory means of asserting her equal right to the blessings of recovery. Herr Hitler may have found the appeal to German militarism a convenient inspiration to the restoration of the nation's morale. Yet he has sedulously affirmed his desire for peace, and there is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the German people's endorsement of his views.

To the Stresa Conference Germany has made a definite gesture of goodwill. Is it possible that she may go further and abandon that obduracy which so defeated Sir John Simon's earnest exploration in Berlin a few days ago? Great Britain, France and Italy, in their renewed accord, have the right to ask Germany to define her objectives, however extravagant to non-German minds. To Sir John Simon it may be assumed that those objectives have been made effectively clear. If Germany can be induced to pledge her readiness to return to the collective system, through the League, and thereby, of course, to renounce any idea of taking what she wants by force, to say nothing of unilateral action, there is no reason why amicable discussion, on the lines of compromise and negotiation, should not create a foundation of agreement. Refusal to return to the League and to indicate the limit of her definition of equality, must inevitably expose Germany to the charge that she is re-arming, not merely to assert her full nationhood but in reality to make another bid for the military control of Europe. That responsible German statesmen would lightly embark on such a course is unbelievable. On the day of the issue of Herr Hitler's manifesto, General von Blomberg, in honouring Memorial Day for War Dead, impressively declared that Europe had become

> too small to be the battlefield of a second world war, its cultural wealth too valuable to be sacrificed to the destruction of contemporary weapons....We believe in the possibility of a new European and world order, attainable by peaceful means, so long as they take account of the natural laws of national life.

With that thought, German statesmen can hardly be deaf to the call which Stresa sounds. But the responsibility does not rest solely on them. The Council of the League will have need to walk warily in reviewing the course of events to which the French appeal—in now moderated tones—will call attention. Until the final assessment of the Stresa Conference can be attempted on the basis of the official statements which will presumably be forthcoming, it is not possible to arrive at definite conclusions. The impression thus far given is undoubtedly favourable. The three Powers appear to have faced the situation with a remarkable sense of corporate responsibility and in a realist spirit of friendliness toward a colleague whom once more they desire to see sitting beside them in Geneva.

DIALECTICS

April 16.

Picking up the threads of the European problem from Stresa, Geneva is in danger of entanglement in dialectics, if the tenor of the German reply to the French appeal is any guide. To that reply it would be possible to make effective retort, but it is to be hoped that the Council of the League, in seeking to pave the way for Germany's return to the collective system, will be able to brush aside recriminatory logic and proceed to the fundamental issues at stake. Germany could, for example, be told that her interpretation of her own actions is not consistent with recent disclosures regarding the consistent evasion of her obligations under the Treaty of Versailles—a process which was actually at work when the Disarmament Commission was dissolved. It is idle, therefore to pretend that her secret re-armament was due to a conviction that the disarmament obligations under the Covenant would be ignored by her former enemies. The entry of Germany into the League was actually supported by France and other members in the full knowledge that Germany was not keeping faith in regard to the disarmament obligations. For the sake of a better approach to the composure of European difficulties, this shortcoming was ignored. But, apart altogether from other considerations, it was obviously necessary for France to take it into account in providing for her own security. Nor is it unreasonable to point out that Germany's dramatic severance from the League of itself intensely prejudiced the problem of disarmament. On that and other matters Germany might have made her position logically more secure if she had remained in the League and, from her place there, brought before her colleagues the points which she now seeks to make in *ex post facto* justification of her unilateral action. Finally it is now pretended that Germany's re-armament is a measure dictated by a sense of her own defencelessness. A short time ago it was based on the psychological claim to a position of international equality—an attitude which certainly seemed to accord better with the plain fact that in no country has there been any disposition to emulate Nazi Germany in the exaltation of the militarist creed.

It would seem that when Herr Hitler's Government desires to engage the sympathy of other nations it can coo like any sucking dove. When it attempts to reply to a reasoned statement from France, it alternates between plaintively injured innocence and truculent defiance combined with an ill-concealed disbelief in the good faith of any French statesman. This uncomfortable juggling of moods has been employed before now to drive a wedge between France and her colleagues. The device has grown thin. It is time that that conviction were impressed upon Berlin. The Council of the League may feel disposed to agree that its members have not yet acquired the infallibility of supermen or the unstained virtue of archangels and that Germany herself is not necessarily the embodiment of unreclaimed turpitude. Dialecticians may rest there and be thankful. Without opening up old controversies, it is sufficient to observe that the world and, particularly, the nations of Europe have become involved in a positive mesh of embarrassment. They earnestly desire to live peacefully, together and to reconcile proper national individuality with international co-operation. They cannot now take a plunge into unsophisticated idealism, but they would be prepared to show a reasonable trust in each other's essential friendliness, if some guarantee of good faith could be forthcoming. In the process of righting themselves after the conclusion of their insensate upheaval, they have devised innumerable instruments for the conduct of their affairs, but they have found themselves confronted by awkward repudiations. So, the signature of one pact has led inevitably to the desire to form another in order to prevent a breach which, it is alleged, has been incumbent on the breaker. That is the issue which really comes before the Council of the League. When, in dissatisfaction with the operation of the Covenant, members find themselves forced—rightly or wrongly—to take the law into their own hands by withdrawing from the League, the world is definitely faced by the sad reality of a failure to maintain the sanctity of treaties. Of this view Germany has already shown a sage appreciation in the gesture which she has given to the powers assembled at Stresa. Is she prepared to follow up that line of argument by once more taking her place with the members of the League for the better consolidation of international pledges?

The Council at Geneva will bear in mind that the mass of world opinion expects statesmen to express civilization's desperate desire for international concord. Differences of national outlook, of national interest, there must be. But none of them are worth maintaining at the price of another world-war. The Conference at Stresa seems to have brought to the forefront of European issues the real intentions of Germany. Let it be conceded that, in developing the theme, it may be necessary to demand from other nations unquestioning frankness on those very points to which Article VIII of the Covenant makes pointed reference:

> The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval and air programmes and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes ....

Germany may argue that herein her charge against other members of the League is pressed. She can take the point but not without reminder of her own shortcomings on the same score. The task before the Council is, first, to ensure an honourable means of re-entry to Germany, on the basis of a clear and unreserved adherence to the policy of collective peacemaking. Then it will be imperative to discover how the machinery of the League can be adapted to the restoration of nations' good faith. This need not be approached in any spirit of recrimination. Past failure should be surveyed solely in the spirit of making better provision for the future. Extravagant plans for an immediate solution of all issues should be avoided. The League will do well to remember that its work, if endurable, is not for a generation. It cannot, therefore, tax its members beyond their strength of the moment. Too many short cuts have been attempted already. The weakness of the League has been accentuated by excessive claims on its behalf. Yet, in spite of defections and failures, it is still to the League that the world looks for some relief from the oppressive burden of aggressive nationalism, with all the dangers which it connotes. Will the Council be wide-visioned enough to realize those implications of its important task this week? Will it successfully allow dialectical arguments to spend themselves in a friendly but deprecatory atmosphere of goodwill, and calmly proceed to lift the discussion to the higher plane of national integrity and international amity. Within the generous limits of a fine idealism there should be ample room for practical regard to human defects. The innate tolerance of even the humblest of mankind may be fitly turned to account in shackling that complementary intolerance which is the root cause of international conflict. This does not demand a lightning change in the hearts of men, but rather a gradual treatment of mass-mentality in full appreciation of the varying standards of morale and habit which together compose the poor humanity of this and any other age.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

TRAFFIC REFORM

April 12.

In a year's time motor-cars will not be parked in the public streets of the International Settlement. Thus a practice which costs the ratepayers on an average $10 per car per month will be abolished, to the general relief of traffic congestion. The Council gives good notice of its intention, like Mr. Winkle on a famous occasion. It does not propose to carry the imitation of the noble Pickwickian to extreme lengths. In short, car-owners may take it that action at the prescribed time will follow. The notice is designed to facilitate the formulation of alternative arrangements for parking cars and to enable the Council to benefit from the information which Major F. W. Gerrard is expected to gather on the traffic problem during his forthcoming study of conditions in America and Europe. Meanwhile private enterprise can examine at its leisure the possibility of establishing garaging facilities, in the light of the demand which the ban is expected to create. The outgoing Council is to be congratulated on thus boldly if belatedly adopting a proposal which has been before the public ever since the Traffic Commission of 1926 issued its report. It is surprising indeed that the community has so docilely borne the burden of inconvenience thrust upon it by this parking nuisance. The obstruction of traffic is not the resultant evil. The persistent parking of cars down certain public streets has actually so hindered shopping operations that some firms have suffered appreciable loss. Nor is it irrelevant to note, in this connection, the significant tendency to develop shopping areas in districts remote from those in which the evil is particularly rife. General traffic is exposed to special risks by the presence of cars lining the kerbs of busy streets.

The chief value of the proposals lies, however, in the fact that they open the way to reform of the traffic and transportation arrangements in other directions. They bring the Council back to first principles and, when adopted, should remove obstacles which stand plainly in the way of schemes for providing more efficient means of transport and more rapid negotiation of the Settlement's streets. It is pointed out, for example, that the space gained by the clearance of cars from public places may be partly used, in appropriate points of access, for taxi-cab stands. Indirectly, too, the solution of the problem of providing additional classes of public conveyance may be assisted. This return to the Traffic Commission's Report prompts the hope that the Council will be able effectively to re-affirm one of the most important recommendations in that valuable document:

> that steps be taken towards the ultimate elimination of passenger and freight man-hauled vehicles within a definite period, or as soon as suitable substitutes are offering. Special consideration should be given to possible methods of encouraging such substitutes so as to hasten the replacement of man-hauled traffic.

The weakness of the otherwise admirable Massey Report on the Rickshaw Problem lay in the scant recognition given by it to the importance of preserving the principle of abolition. The acute controversy which has grown up round the newly-created Rickshaw Board has tended further to obscure this issue. So long as the pressing parking problem remains unsolved the Council may well feel that the elimination of the rickshaw is too remote for inclusion within the scope of practical politics. With the present decision reached this attitude should be revised.

Improvement of traffic conditions in Shanghai can thus be given a new impetus. The removal of parking obstructions should enable the Council to give further attention to the possibility of encouraging a class of vehicle which will enable the abolition of the rickshaw to be progressively attempted. Lately the project of putting small taxi-cabs on the streets has been examined and rejected, on grounds which seem to be generally sound. Moreover, it is abundantly clear that the present organizations for the provision of hire cars would have long ago resorted to such a vehicle if its commercial possibilities had commended itself to them, under existing conditions. The problem of rickshaw abolition resolves itself into discovery of a means of public conveyance which will meet the requirements of passengers who cannot afford to keep their own cars or to take taxis for their lawful occasions but are prepared to pay for avoidance of the discomforts of bus or tram transport. It is possible that the adoption of the jitney which has been popular in America and in certain cities in the Far East might be considered, but a condition precedent would appear to be the removal of parking congestion, to say nothing of the firm endorsement of a policy of gradual elimination of the rickshaw. Once again this traffic problem seems to invite earnest examination of the possibility of setting up a transport board. The Traffic Commission of 1926 insisted on the importance of periodical reviews of the question. The Traffic Committee which now meets under the Council's auspices has partly fulfilled this function by more regular meetings. It may be doubted, however, whether it can tackle the whole transport question with the same efficiency as a special created body like a transport board. Experience of the difficulties encountered by the Rickshaw Board clearly suggests that some sort of overriding authority which can balance the advantages of different types of conveyance and the conflicting interests of all parties concerned might eventually become a valuable guide to the Council in pursuing its reforms. In the multitude of counsellors at present there may be plenty of wisdom but performance is at times hesitant, if not barren. A transport board with a clear mandate to bring Shanghai's traffic up-to-date by encouraging the mechanization of public conveyances—in the hands of properly enfranchized and controlled private enterprise—should be able to continue and effectively supplement the good work already done by street-widening and the reforms proposed by the Police for clearing the streets of too long tolerated obstruction.

PRESS LIAISON

April 10.

British institutions are often credited with more stability than they deserve. Just now the party system as a pivotal factor in Parliamentary government is in suspended animation. The threatened House of Lords lives long; its enemies can do little to expedite its decease, except by the negative device of refusing to allow it to reform itself. The Press, as the Fourth Estate, has lost its bearings. In some countries it has been virtually abolished. The fact that, in Great Britain it has escaped that supreme testimony to its power has obscured the significance of the changes wrought by megaphonic press lords dominating mass circulations. The British Government of the day can no longer depend automatically on the support of what is known as the popular press. That is not entirely due to the abrogation of the party system. It comes from the new journalistic technique which, seeking to apotheosize the wisdom of the proletariat, concentrates the pitiless fire of uninformed—voluntarily uninformed—criticism on the body of men expressly elected by the people to rule—and be cursed. There are corrective influences. There are in London and the Provinces responsible dailies which abide by the canons of sane editorship. A strong periodical press—forced though it be to admit to its company the frank irrelevances of the crank and the propagandist—is able to instruct and give discriminating support to recognized authority. The broadcast studio, preserving an independence allied with a sense of responsibility and, yet, a marked receptiveness to public opinion, is free from the crudities of the popular newspaper and from the impertinences of the dictators. It may be argued that, on these lines, the requirements of an intelligent nation are not badly served. Yet while the freedom of the Press is perhaps more securely established in Great Britain than elsewhere, it would be foolish to ignore current tendences which, however attributable in the main to the ascendancy of the dictatorship form of government, have found specious justification in journalistic weaknesses and follies all too-readily discernible in certain sections of the British press to-day.

The British press, however, would have to fall very low before it succumbed to government control. There have been signs that it is not averse from the interference of the legislature to protect it against itself. For example the restrictions imposed by statute on divorce court reporting were welcomed by journalists who frankly declared that the profession was unable to effect reform from within. Even now it is admitted that certain ghoulish activities of the press interviewer and photographer—activities condemned by most responsible newspaper men—cannot be satisfactorily curbed, although it is not easy to see how the legislature can come to the rescue of high-souled newseditors bound by Promethean chains to a horrid emulation. In any event the invocation of the assistance of the three older Estates in reform of the Fourth Estate is a clear surrender of the traditional freedom on which the Press is expected to take a strong stand. And it is rather in the conduct of newspapers toward public issues that their usefulness is gauged. The purely party press has its defects and abuses. The evils accruing therefrom are not as serious as the steady undermining of public opinion which must be expected if popular newspapers continue sedulously to base their appeal on a studied misrepresentation of the course of public affairs. The Parliamentary system is not perfect; it has been uncomfortably called in question of late. Few British critics would be found solemnly to affirm that it has lost its capacity for providing sound methods of government and competent administration. If, two or three years ago, there was a definite belief in England that Parliament's inefficacy might lead to the creation of an alternative instrument for asserting the national will, that point of view has been radically altered by observation of European happenings. Not only does it seem that the Parliamentary system fulfils the demands of progressive policies but it may be asserted that, by adherence to and development of that system, the free institutions of a people can alone be safeguarded. It becomes all the more imperative therefore to devise means for ensuring a better understanding between the Government and the people, through the medium of the Press.

Government propaganda as such is to be deprecated. It may properly be left to those party organizations which, working on a political basis, can more freely express opinions independently of the national administration. There is, however, a real need for that administration to be more securely in contact with the Press than appears, from casual observation, to be at present possible. On certain issues and within certain limitations the British authorities at Whitehall have admirable machinery for keeping the Press duly informed. The machinery is largely persuasive, is not propagandist and has no taint of secrecy or wirepulling. In one respect it might, eventually, obtain statutory support. The peculiarities of the popular press include a pathetic reluctance to contradict inaccuracies. Thus, error is encouraged by an immunity which it does not merit. There should be no hardship if—as a modern embodiment of the old tax on newspapers—every daily paper were compelled to devote a modestly prescribed section of its space to such announcements as the Government of the day — apart altogether from party politics—considered it necessary to publish for the information of the public. The mere presence of this daily corrective would insensibly affect that standard of accuracy shown by the newspapers. There would be more diffidence in giving currency to a highly imaginative version of the Government's intentions if there were a danger of immediate exposure by unimpeachable authority. Beyond some such intervention it would not be necessary for the Government's information departments to require legislative sanctions. In other respects they could efficiently work on present lines, extended, however, in more comprehensive scope. There is far too much haphazard liaison in a system which fundamentally depends on the idiosyncrasies of departmental heads and the personal prejudices of editors. Nor should it be forgotten that officialdom is best equipped for proper—not propagandist let it be reiterated—liaison with the Press by relying on the discretion of responsible journalists and by adopting, on its own account, the journalistic technique in furthering those relations. Many Governments now have Ministries of Propaganda. The emergency of the Great War brought such a ministry into temporary existence in Great Britain. It may be doubted whether the revival of such a department would be acceptable to any section of British opinion. Yet, just as the National Government for its personal political security has had lately to take steps for a better and more direct approach to national opinion, so it may be desirable that a Department of Public Relations—to borrow an American term of admirable appropriateness—should be permitted to co-ordinate the existing liaison machinery and, more important still, extend it in methodical application to the whole of the nation's administrative activities.

EASTER HOLIDAYS

April 13.

To many Shanghailanders the Easter Holidays ahead give promise of a welcome respite from the routine of watching the writhings of the depression. Even those who cannot claim the Easter season as their own festival are not impervious to the allurement of milder weather, sunnier if uncertain skies and the open-air of a spring-kissed countryside. Nowadays the Easter holiday-maker in Shanghai has a wealth of choice, limited only by the interpretation which he or she can place on the period covered by the celebration. Some, indeed, find that that pleasant twenty-day trip through the Yangtze's gorges can be smuggled into the holiday list. Others are prepared to see Japan in cherryblossom time, to revel in the hot springs and golf at Unzen, or spend a cheerful week or ten days or more on a round-trip which includes either Kobe, Yokohama or Manila. Then there is Tsingtao, the Brighton to Shanghai's London, if the comparison does not do an injustice to the simpler joys which the modern development of a progressive seaside resort also affords. Nanking—now boldly described as "China's Diplomatic Centre", let Peiping and Mr. Lionel Curtis note—also makes a bid for holidaymaking attention and the delight of a river journey there and back is persuasively dangled before the eyes of the office-slave unable to take more than a modest four days. Air travel widens the field of adventure. Nanking, Hankow and Chungking all expect to receive holidaymakers from Shanghai by the China National Aviation's services which include Canton and Peiping for those who can give the time. The part which the aeroplane is playing in unfolding China to the treaty-port resident is gradually being better appreciated. If the admirable river steamers still command affection because of their restful comfort, the aeroplanes which reveal the hitherto hidden charms of the Chinese countryside must be awarded a special meed of favour.

But even the extension of air travel is not as significant as the plans for motoring during the Easter holidays. Correspondents have shown that the development of roads capable of bearing motor-traffic is being promptly turned to advantage by the urban dweller who likes to get away from the monotony of concrete and stucco. The Chinese authorities have given their warm encouragement to provincial stimulation of the road-tourist traffic. In Chekiang, the Chekiang Tourist Bureau had definitely divided the province into "seventeen beauty districts". Among them is that lovely hill near Ningpo, Hsuehpushan ("Snowy Mount"). Tienmushan shortly to be developed as summer resort with Hotel and other amenities, Tientai with its famous Buddhist monasteries, where young devotees are trained, are others. The Chekiang organization receives financial support from the Provincial communications authorities and there is an approved policy of development which, if funds permit, should greatly assist the tourist and, incidentally, be profitable to local enterprise. Bus services are being established between Hangchow and some of the more popular "beauty spots"; guides are being trained with the co-operation of the railway managements and in Shanghai a business office will eventually be set up to deal with tourist traffic between this city and Chekiang. Professor C. T. Yeh of Chiatung University is the executive secretary of the Chekiang Tourist Bureau and is actively furthering its interests here. These developments are the direct outcome of the Government's policy of road-construction. Admittedly these roads are not intended for heavy motor traffic. They provide, however, suitable means of communication by which the touring car can throw open the country to the traveller. Recent trips from Shanghai to Changsha and from Canton to Shanghai by road do not imply that regular motor contacts have been established so far afield. They are, nevertheless, valuable indications of progress made.

This recourse to the open road for holiday-making imposes on the motorist obligations which no doubt he will gladly fulfil. Brought into contact with Chinese villagers and peasants to whom the motor-car is still a dire novelty rather than a potential harbinger of improved conditions, the motorist will temper his requirements to the strangeness of the impressions which he inevitably creates. Language difficulties probably are not the only hindrances to complete understanding. The best passport to this newly discovered holiday-ground is an even temper firmly safeguarded with tolerance and sympathetic appreciation of the prevailing atmosphere. In due course the strangeness will fade and relations proceed on sure lines of mutual respect and understanding. The onus of justifying the motor-car to the village lies primarily on the motorist. Good sense will evoke reciprocal courtesy from a people who are essentially friendly and courteous in their habits, albeit, like countrymen anywhere, highly suspicious of the urban intruder. Shanghailanders will welcome the greater opportunity of enjoying the wondrous scenery of the country in which they live. The opening up of so many miles of rural roads is an achievement which should prove general beneficial. Nor is it to be regarded solely from the point of view of tourism. In course of time, it is to be hoped, the road will vindicate its commercial uses by providing improved means of transport for the country's produce. The authorities might find it desirable to consider the need—by private or official enterprise—for opening up guest house or motor-camp facilities. Elaborate planning of hotels would be uneconomic and unnecessary, except in places of residential resort. What will best serve will be wayside "pull ups" where the motorist can park and tuck himself in for the night. The simplest "shack" and garage accommodation would be sufficient. Such facilities, if afforded, would prove a boon and inducement to the tourist and, profitable to the local inhabitants. In the meantime it is pleasant to note that motoring excursions can be so freely discussed as part of the Easter Holiday programme. But whether holiday-makers decide to take their jaunts by air, river, sea, road, or rail or to be content with a humble rickshaw trip to Bubbling Well, the fervent hope is expressed that they will return to work from the Easter recess fully prepared to face silver and other depressionist troubles with the equanimity of giants refreshed.

THE Manchoukuo administration is reported to have launched a silver buying programme. It is reported that about $50,000 worth of silver is being smuggled out of China Proper into Manchuria, according to the "Shunpao."

THE Chinese Native Bankers' Association has decided to notify its members to continue extending credits to their clients before the establishment of a $5,000,000 syndicate by the Chinese foreign style banks and the Central Bank for the issuance of small industrial and commercial loans.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A SOCIAL FAILURE

The story of the prevalence of youthful crime in Russia is by no means a new one. It will be remembered that for some years after the revolution one of the aspects of city life was the existence of gangs of youngsters driven to crime as a means of securing a livelihood. It was announced at the time that arrangements were being made to place these children under some form of discipline in order that they might grow up to be good citizens of the republic. If there was any success in the movement it does not appear to have been completely permanent, and it is justifiable to assume from the messages that appear in another column that the matter has reached even greater proportions. The extension of all the sanctions of the law, even to capital punishment, to children of twelve years and over is a step the humanity of which cannot appeal to any reasonable mind. Indeed it must be repugnant to those whose governments have discovered more humane and generally more effective methods of dealing with the infant criminal, for if ever there were afforded a good opportunity for reformation it is in the case of the child, in connection with whom very satisfactory work is being done in Great Britain by reason of the very special treatment which is accorded to youth of tender age. That the Soviet government has not apparently been able to bring this evil under control, and the fact that so drastic a step is contemplated, would indicate that the original betterment which it was desired to achieve has not been forthcoming and that drastic measures are needed now for success.

OXFORD'S SENIOR PROCTOR

Those who remember the British delegation to the last conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Shanghai in 1931, will be interested to know that Mr. W. C. Costin, Fellow of St John's, has been appointed Senior Proctor to Oxford University. Mr. Costin attended the Conference as travelling Rhodes Fellow and after the proceedings in Shanghai, made a trip up the Yangtze to Chungking. He took a great interest in Chinese affairs and has varied his academic duties since his return to Oxford with a continuance of that interest by keeping in touch with current events here. He is a modern history tutor at Oxford and his appointment to his important post sufficiently indicates the influence which he exercises in the University's administration. His task promises to be a pleasant one in spite of the disciplinary obligations attached to it, for his predecessor, Dr. G. D. Parkers, on retirement informed Convocation that

> while the tasks of administering disciplinary rules occasionally strained the common sense of all parties, he was glad to record not only the rarity of serious misdemeanours but his appreciation of the high standard of courtesy and friendliness of junior members of the University.

It is not for outsiders to proffer advice to University officials but perhaps it might be suggested that the new Senior Proctor would earn the gratitude of rowing men if he could bring the breaking of oars or the failure to break an oppressively long sequence of Cambridge triumphs within the peril of "serious misdemeanours" for proctorial attention.

STRESA'S ANXIETY

The tendency to comment on the course of discussions behind the veil spread over the island on Lake Maggiore, is obviously irresistible to impatient observers in London and elsewhere. Nor is it necessarily unhelpful. Public opinion requires to be kept in tune with the discussions and the issue of guarded communiqués, while adequately protective against journalistic sabotage, must evoke reactions the tenor of which may give useful guidance to the statesmen in conference. Great Britain is playing a difficult part. She has to convince the other two countries that her readiness to support the collective system is real and yet, in their interests, to be betrayed into no premature declaration which may irreparably prejudice the chance of modifying German obduracy. Hope is best based on the apparently well-founded assertion that the continuance of the conference indicates the making of real progress. At this stage it would be highly improper to place emphasis on any particular phrase or expression. So, although the use of the term "exploratory" has quite understandably been canvassed across the Channel, that difficulty may be found to disappear when a more detailed analysis can be given to the discussions, on the basis of fuller information.

"GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT"

The restrained language of diplomacy is often more eloquent than other less exact forms of expression. Therefore, when Sir John Simon tells the House of Commons that Mr. Eden and he had expressed "strong disagreement" with the views of Herr Hitler and his advisers and "great disappointment at the difficulties in the way of reaching agreement," it is abundantly plain that the task of inducing Germany to become an organic part of the collective system for the preservation of the peace of Europe, is formidable indeed. Sir John's disclosures showed that the attainment of one German objective merely reveals the existence of another. Equality thus is susceptible of whatever interpretation may be progressively placed upon it by German logic. If European credulity were able to command a positive Fortunatus' purse of complaisance, it might be possible to conceive of a distant satisfaction of Germany's aspirations as stated in Berlin. Unfortunately Europe has to preserve some semblance of sanity and to deal with facts as they are. It may be that the disillusionment of Danzig will exercise a moderating influence over Hitlerite extravagance. Even that hope must be diffidently commended.

FELLOW FEELING

Snowdon, as the highest mountain in England and Wales, may be only 3,571 feet in height and so expected to tread delicately in the presence of Everest with its 29,002 feet, to say nothing of lesser giants. Yet just as Everest is credited with a demurely stern inaccessibility so Snowdon has its own finer feelings. The other day a Welsh magnate, for the purpose of some personal celebration, conceived the idea of floodlighting the Welsh beauty. The arrangements were duly made and the party was expected to enjoy itself thoroughly with Snowdon benignly clad in the latest garb assigned by cheerful modernity to Epstein statues and London's public buildings. But Mr. Lloyd George's countryman had evidently not sensed the national abhorrence of misplaced trifling with national treasures. Snowdon decided to teach him the lesson. So, on the appointed day, Snowdon took unto itself a gorgeous wrapping of grey Welsh mist which serenely bid defiance to the rash intruder. In other and homelier words, floodlighting was "off".

A GREAT NEWSPAPERMAN

To the present generation which venerates the "New York Times" and yet is able to reconcile veneration with a lively respect for the great newspaper's leadership, it may seem surprising that forty years ago the term "ruin" could have been applied to what is now so vigorous an American institution. Therein lies the measure of the achievement of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs whose death is now evoking tributes of appreciation and sympathy from all over the world. Mr. Ochs' career started in the humble atmosphere of a provincial town. He made Chattanooga known and in the process, too small for his genius. Thus New York naturally attracted him and there he showed that New York, to him, was just another Chattanooga. In that brief recital his tale is told. The gaps can be easily filled by anyone with the slightest imagination and knowledge of what newspaper production means. But journalists will appreciate most of all Mr. Ochs' splendid vindication of their profession by proving that honourable methods and exacting standards are sure passports to success and general esteem.

A HITCH

Attendants at weddings must have often wondered what might happen if the bride or bridegroom refused at the critical moment to say the right word of assent to the proceedings afoot. They have their answer in the actual experience of a bride in London last month. Let the report in "The Times" speak:

> The service proceeded smoothly until the minister asked the bridegroom if he would take the bride as his lawful wedded wife. There was no reply. The minister repeated his question and the bridegroom shook his head.

Subsequently repair to the vestry failed to establish agreement and the couple left the church unmarried. It is permissible perhaps to suggest that reference to the latest Wisden's Almanack might be useful to brides in this predicament. Wisden enters a protest against the habit of umpires in giving a contemptuous shake of the head to the unsuccessful appeal "How's that?" Wisden says that the umpire should be made clearly and audibly to say "Not Out." Bridegrooms should be similarly enjoined, for Wisden sapiently remarks that

> there never ought to be any misunderstanding over the affirmative reply which is the raising of the index finger above the head: equally there should be none when the answer to the appeal is in the batsman's favour

Whether this suggestion would be also applicable to brides is open to doubt for as everyone knows there is a traditional peculiarity attaching to an affirmative from a lady and her negative is usually subject to qualification.

SHANGHAI NOTES

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

The Victoria League, to which the British Women's Association, Shanghai, is affiliated and which is the General Treasurer of the Joint Empire Societies' Silver Jubilee Fund, has announced April 15, as the date on which it proposed to complete the operation of collecting subscriptions for the Fund. The wording of the joint Loyal Address of congratulations from the Empire Societies to the King and Queen has been approved. It was prepared by a subcommittee composed of Sir Frederic Kenyon of the Victoria League, Dr. M. J. Rendall of the Royal Empire Society and Professor Ernest Gardner of the League of the Empire. The Address will, according to custom, be sent to the Home Office for transmission to Their Majesties, for the King cannot receive congratulatory addresses personally except those from the Houses of Parliament. His Majesty has already intimated that he would accept the proposed gift with pleasure and that he appreciates the Societies' "kind thought." It will be recalled that the British Women's Association's remittance from British residents in China amounted to £389. It was cabled to London on April 3.

BIRTH CONTROL

The public discussion of birth control has its dangers. The disputants are not agreed upon a common aim. Some desire to limit the population with the view of solving economic problems. Others are anxious to effect a reform in the upbringing of children for the benefit of the race. Others simply are actuated by humanitarian motives in sparing womanhood the infliction of unnecessary suffering. Opponents can find objections ready to hand, on the score of morality or on the more practical ground that the classes to which birth control would be a definite blessing are the last to practise it. In fact the eugenists who advocate birth control are confronted by the difficulty that, in many countries, it is effectively observed only by those to whom, naturally, the race would look for its most eugenically perfect offspring. In general it may be observed that the subject is best treated on scientific lines. Its diversion to moral issues is to be deprecated. Even more should discouragement be shown to those who seek to make of it a flamboyant gesture of social reform.

DOG SHOWS OF THE PAST

There were some things about the "good old days" that justify all the sighs of those who knew them and cannot see any prospect of them returning. The China Kennel Club at the end of this month will be holding another Dog Show, which doubtless will be a highly successful and entertaining affair, but for variety it will not come up to the exhibition arranged by the Shanghai Horse, Dog, and Poultry Show Society in 1890—the fourth of its order. Not only did they have horses and ponies of several breeds, and a valuable, if not very numerous, entry of dogs, but also cats, monkeys, sheep, deer, squirrels, porcupines, cassowaries, and domestic and cage birds of great variety—a regular little Zoo, in fact. As to one of the porcupine exhibits, the "North-China Herald" of that date records that "it came to an untimely end. Escaping from its basket, it was found in a ditch close at hand by a number of Chinese, who eventually, after many attempts at its capture, beat the poor creature to death, in spite of well-meant efforts at rescue by a foreigner, who waded up to his waist in water, but found it impossible to lay hold of the quills." It is a sad reflection that, of all the long list of officials and exhibitors, only one definitely can be identified as being alive to-day (Mr. Sassoon, who still is in Shanghai), though it is possible some few may be in retirement in other countries. There are many well-remembered sporting names, and it is good to recognize in them relatives of many of the leaders in Shanghai sport of to-day.

"DAVID COPPERFIELD"

One of Sheridan's characters remarked on a famous occasion: "When they do agree their unanimity is wonderful." So it is worthy of note that the chorus of praise of "David Copperfield" is not so unanimous that it comes under suspicion. Indeed, a dissenting voice comes from a most esteemed quarter, none other than Mr. Punch, and by the pen of E. V. Lucas to boot. Mr. Lucas, who saw the film last month, has contributed a highly critical review, the burden of which is that he considers the novel should never have been subjected to the impossible ordeal of being concentrated for the film. While recognizing what he describes as the "gigantic task" that confronted Mr. Walpole, he says:

> ....And since only two-and-a-half hours were allotted to the producer, each of us necessarily was defrauded of something special. So long as favourite classics are filmed so long must this be the case; and that, I hold, is sufficient reason for not filming them at all....

But Mr. Lucas's chief charge is that the stranger to Dickens is not sufficiently instructed by it. Curiously enough, Shanghai can give an emphatic rebuttal to this charge, although, of course, Mr. Lucas when writing could not be aware of that fact, for, as has already been noted in these columns, the box office success of a film here depends on Chinese support, and the remarkable appeal of the film to Chinese audiences has been the cause of its outstanding success here. Apparently the acting of Miss Oliver and Freddie Batholomew and the phase of the story which they develop have specially caught Chinese attention. Although Dickens is a popular author in Chinese schools and universities, it is hardly likely that more than a small percentage of the audiences which have been flocking to the Nanking Theatre this week have ever read the book. It is not often that an apparently authoritative criticism is so directly refuted. Mr. Lucas gives tepid praise to most of the acting but has unqualified approval for Mr. Lionel Barrymore and Mr. Herbert Mundin for their performances as Daniel Peggotty and Barkis respectively.

A TIMELY ARRIVAL

With the holiday spirit hanging over Shanghai at this moment, and the daily signs of delight on the countenances of those who are privileged to talk of "home leave", it is highly appropriate—if tantalizing to some—that "The Far Eastern Traveller's Gazette" should make its efficient bow on the office table. To the holiday-maker it is useful—and pleasant—to turn over the cheerful pages, beginning with an attractive photograph of "Parma where an Exhibition of Corregio's Paintings is to be held on October 21" and then to ferret out the best way of dashing across the Ocean to the particular homeland desired. For Englishfolk an aerial photograph tells of the forthcoming celebration of the King's Jubilee in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Brussels Exhibition in July is held out as a suitable object of attention for those who can placate their consciences if thereby they miss some of the traditional festivals in England during that month. As for the Shanghailander who will be forced to contemplate the thermometer on the banks of the Whangpoo and to wonder whether the mercury can rise higher than silver, he or she will surely not forego the pleasure of poring over the friendly pages, if only to plan the next home leave, when the presently exultant voyagers will be again in durance here.

"MAN OF ARAN"

That remarkable picture, "Man of Aran," giving a brilliant episodic record of the fight between the hardy fishermen of Aran Island and the fierce asperities of life on the wild coast of the North Atlantic Ocean, is coming to Shanghai next week. Italy awarded "Man of Aran" a gold medal as the best picture of 1934. By a leading organization in New York it has been hailed as the best out of ten American and six British films produced during the year. With these credentials it will assuredly be marked down for special attention by Shanghai's cinema experts. Those who saw the film in London were wonderfully impressed by the magnificence of the sea scenes, the simple acting of the cast of fisher folk and by the producers' achievement in putting on the screen a vivid panorama of life without disturbing the natural grandeur of its message by intrusion of plot or other incidental detail. The picture imparts to a highly artificial civilization the lessons of elemental contact with the unrestrained forces of nature.

LESTER CHINESE HOSPITAL

Judge Mossop has drawn public attention to the needs of the Lester Chinese Hospital whose beneficent activities are hampered by a shortage of funds. Shanghai should see to this. His Honour appropriately dissipated the notion that the transformation of the old Shantung Road Hospital into the institution as at present style, with the backing of the late Mr. Henry Lester's generosity, did not automatically relieve the public of the obligation to ensure its proper maintenance. Judge Mossop pointed out that last year's accounts showed a deficit of $23,293, in spite of an income of $170,000 from the Lester Endowment and $34,209 from the municipal authorities of the Settlement and the French Concession. The Hospital has an average daily population of 470 persons. It treated more than 183,000 out-patients during the year—an increase of 80,000 over the figure for 1933. These figures are eloquent. There remains the problem of developing more systematic support, especially from Chinese sympathizers who, if the facts were effectively presented to them, would certainly desire to identify themselves with an institution which so well serves their community. Judge Mossop was on the right lines when he exhorted the incoming committee to bestir itself in this matter. The members might encourage the Hospital to take a leaf out of the book of voluntary hospitals in England and consider the possibility of organizing more systematic publicity. It hides its light too placidly under a bushel, except for the single annual outburst provided by the occasion which Judge Mossop so effectively graced.

THE NEED OF YOUTH

Speaking at the University of Wales London dinner last month, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the leader of the Labour majority in the London County Council, paid a tribute to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movement for its beneficent influence on the adolescent boy and girl. Mr. Morrison was mainly concerned to plead for volunteers to assist in the work of the children's care committees which perform such valuable auxiliary services to the elementary schools. The care committee workers numbered 5,000 in London but that figure was small in comparison with the total of the school population of the metropolis—over 500,000. There still remained scope for the labours of volunteers who could help the young people in the difficult period of fourteen to eighteen years. Mr. Morrison appealed:

> for a number more of cheerful sensible persons by whose aid entrance to the Scouts, Guides, and football teams can be effected and by whose encouragement the awakening desire for more knowledge and skill can be satisfied. People who can bring joy and self-confidence to the youngsters overwhelmed may be with their first experience of industrial life, which is so different from school life where everything was planned to secure their interest and advancement.

It is in this spirit that the leaders of the movement here have lately appealed to the community for active support of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to enable those organizations more freely to develop their practical attention to the need of the youth of Shanghai.

THE CHINA COASTER'S TIDE BOOK

And Nautical Pocket Manual 1935

CONTENTS:

Port Signals and House Flags.
Ships' Distinguishing Numbers
New International Code of Signals
Semaphore and Morse Alphabets.
Time of Sunrise, Moonrise, etc.
Astronomical Ephemeris, 1935.
H. W. at Tungsha and Woosung, 1935.
H. and L. W. at Lanshan Crossing
Shanghai Semaphore Service.
" List of Pilots
" Sections of the Harbour
" Harbour Notifications
Head and Stern Mooring Berths
Harbour, Customs and other Regulations. Signals and Call Flags at the following ports:—

Shanghai	Chefoo
Hongkong	Taku and Tientsin
Canton	Chinwangtao
Swatow	Newchwang
Amoy	Antung
Foochow	Bangkok
Wenchow	Keelung
Pukow	Tamsui
Tsingtao	Dairen

Remarks on Wind and Weather
China Seas Storm Signal Codes
Meteorological Signal Code of Japan
Typhoon Anchorages
Currents on the China Coast
High Water at Full and Change
System of Colouring Buoys, etc.
Distance and Miscellaneous Tables
Rule if the Road it Sea, Extracts
Time Signals of the Far East
Plan of Shanghai Harbour
Plan of Canton Harbour
Buoy plan of Hongkong Harbour
Japan Typhoon Code Signals

Leather-bound in pocket sizez at $5

PUBLISHERS:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

ROUT OF THE COMMUNISTS CONTINUES

Morale of Reds in Kweichow Shattered: Chu Teh, One of "Big Three," Killed

Kweiyang, Apr. 13.

Evidence that the morale of the Red troops in Kweichow has been broken is growing. Two thousand Communists, all possessing arms, were captured to-day while fleeing between Lungli and Kwangshun, a distance of 60 miles. They failed to put up any sort of resistance when overtaken by the Government forces.

Meanwhile, members of the Red Cross following in the wake of the retreating Reds, who are moving westward, report the discovery of several badly wounded Communists groaning in filled graves.

This confirms the report that the Reds kill all the wounded who are unable to walk in order to prevent disclosures to the Government authorities. They are moving so fast that they are unable to carry any wounded.

The first of three divisions of Hunan troops reached Kweiyang to-day. They are proceeding immediately to Anshun.—Reuter.

Kweiyang, Apr. 14.

The retreating Communists were sighted by aeroplanes to-day near Tseyung, moving in a south-west direction.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang reached here this morning for a conference.—Reuter.

Road Building Plan

Nanchang, Apr. 14.

In response to a summons from General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Hu Chiao-chao, Director of the Kiangsi Provincial Highway Bureau, left here to-day for Hankow en route to Chungking, southeastern Szechuan, to supervise highway construction in Szechuan province in order to facilitate the bandit-suppression operations.

Interviewed, Mr. Hu said that there are now over 10,000 li (about 3,300 miles) of highways in Kiangsi province; and omnibus services are being operated on over 5,000 li. In order to guard against banditry and protect the roads, over 370 military guard stations have been built along the highways.—Kuo Min.

Lose 8,600 in Two Battles

Nanking, Apr. 13.

By far the most sanguinary battle ever fought between the Communist and Government forces under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek since the launching of the anti-Red drive in west China occurred at Huangnihsiao, less than 15 miles from Kweiyang, the capital city of Kweichow, on April 9. Sweeping down towards Kweiyang from the north, the main force of the Red army clashed with Government troops at Huangnihsiao. Owing to the preparedness of the Government forces and their superiority in weapons, the Reds suffered the severest reverse for many weeks.

In this engagement, the Reds lost over 3,000 men. Unable to retreat in an orderly fashion after the heavy setback, the remainder of the Red force fled in confusion in a south-westerly direction, towards Chingyen, with Government troops in hot pursuit.

Another serious reverse was sustained by the Red forces at Kwanyinshan on April 10. After a hot engagement, the Reds operating in that region were completely disarmed. About 4,000 Communists are stated to have been killed in the course of the battle, 1,600 others taken captive, and over 2,300 rifles, 36 light field-pieces, 8 machine-guns, and a large quantity of ammunition seized.

These two battles are regarded in military circles as the biggest victories for the Government since the commencement of the major offensive against the Reds in Kweichow.—Central News.

Chu Teh Killed

Kweiyang, Apr. 9.

Chu Teh, one of the "Big Three" of the Communist forces which have been infesting various parts of China for the past eight years, will no longer lead his men into action, plunder the countryside, or help in the administration of so-called Soviet states. According to Communist prisoners, Chu was killed in battle three days ago. His death means the loss by the Reds in Kweichow of their Commander-in-Chief, for it was Chu who led them in their abortive attempt to penetrate to Kweiyang, the provincial capital.

Meanwhile, the Communists who had been proceeding eastward, apparently with the object of joining their comrades in Hunan under Ho Lung, have been turned back by an intercepting force of Government troops. Yesterday, moving in a westerly direction, they reached Fuchang, a village in the Lungli district, about 20 miles east of Kweiyang, but were met there by Central Government and Yunnan provincial troops, who proceeded to carry out an enveloping movement. A small party of Communists escaped towards the south, but the main body are now hemmed in between Kweiyang and Lungli.

Effective Air Raids

A squadron of aeroplanes took advantage of the fine weather to-day to leave its base at Chungking and bomb the Reds, causing losses estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded.

Contrary to despatches received in Canton, the Reds consistently have been avoiding contact with the Government troops, and the fighting never has reached serious proportions. The report that 2,000 officers and men were wounded near Hsifeng, 50 miles north of here, and brought to Kweiyang is incorrect, as the Government forces have sustained very few casualties. Their losses in the assault on Hsifeng were not even 100. It is also denied that any Communist prisoners were beheaded when the Government forces took Hsifeng.

The strength of the Communists in Kweiyang appears to have been exaggerated. Estimates made by the military authorities here place their number at no more than 10,000, while the Government forces in the province are stated to total only 30,000.

It is also pointed out that the foreign missionaries who evacuated Kweiyang last week did so on their own initiative.—Reuter.

Reds Off Once Again

Kweiyang, Apr. 10.

Despite all the efforts of the Government troops in Kweichow to bring about a decisive battle with the Communist remnants, the latter are maintaining their policy of evading action. Having stopped the eastward march of the Communists into Hunan, their pursuers hoped to hem them in about 20 miles from Kweiyang, in the Lungli district, but, moving fast, the main body of the Reds made their way southward last night through a maze of cone-shaped mountains, later turning westward under pressure of the pursuing Government troops.

Aeroplanes sent by the Government forces to reconnoitre have seen the Communists for several days carrying a coffin draped with red. If the body is not that of Chu Teh, one of the "Big Three" of the Communist armies in China, then it must be that of some other important personage. Communist captives positively declare that Chu Teh himself was killed, succumbing to wounds received in battle.

Generalissimo's Consideration

While directing the operations against the Reds, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek also is devoting attention to other matters connected with the affairs of Kweichow. Moved by the poverty-stricken appearance of the people, many of whom have been forced to sell their children in order to pay various impositions, the Generalissimo has given orders for the collection of the land tax in Kweichow to be suspended for one year. He has also ordered the provincial troops to cease their practice of collecting tribute in the form of grain, which has been their custom for many years.

The tranquillity which has descended upon Kweiyang since the arrival of the Government troops is shown by the opening of many new shops and increased business generally. The troops now are paying cash for all their purchases, much to the gratification of shop-keepers, who in the past often have been forced to extend credit of very dubious value.

The populace wished to hold a demonstration of gratitude and welcome to the Generalissimo on April 15 and were much disappointed when he declined.—Reuter.

Government Successes

Changsha, Apr. 10.

The city of Yungshun, a Red stronghold in north-western Hunan, was recovered by the Hunan troops yesterday. The victory was preceded by an earlier success when Tawo, a Red lair near Yungshun, was captured.—Kuo Min.

Chungking, Apr. 11.

The recapture of Nankiang city the last stronghold of the Reds in northern Szechuen, is reported.—Kuo Min.

A Government Victory

Hankow, Apr. 11.

The Reds infesting Hunan lost another stronghold when Government troops under Gen. Lo Chi-chan recaptured Tahou, in the north-west corner of the province, on April 8. These Reds are under the command of the notorious leaders, Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh, to whom the loss of Tahou must have been a serious blow.

It is stated here that the whole area northeast of Songtze has now been entirely cleared of Reds.—Reuter.

Still on the Run

Kweiyang, Apr. 11.

Favoured by a heavy fail of rain, which hampered the pursuit of the Government forces, with their heavier equipment, the Communists were still on the run today. After having fled to a point some 40 miles south of Kweiyang, the provincial capital of Kweichow, the Reds turned and headed in a westerly direction. Persistent rain and heavy clouds made it impossible for Government aeroplanes to bomb the fugitives.

Meanwhile, the death of Chu Teh is confirmed by a fresh batch of Communist prisoners. They state that Chu was wounded in action several days ago. He was given first-aid, placed on a stretcher and carried by the Reds wherever they went. Not long afterwards, however, he succumbed to his injuries, and his body was covered with a red banner. At the time they were captured, his body, which had not been encoffined, was still being carried on the stretcher.—Reuter.

Red Leaders Captured

Foochow, Apr. 10.

The dwindling remnant forces of the Communist army in east Fukien were given another setback yesterday when Hsiao Lin, an influential leader in this province, was captured by troops. Chang Po-cheng, commander of the 2nd Independent Regiment of the Communist army, also has been taken prisoner, and is being taken to Saichi for trial.

The final stage of the anti-Red campaign in west Fukien is being brought to a close with the complete suppression of Red remnants in the section between Chingliu and Ninghwa. At present there are only about 200 to 300 roving Reds in west Fukien.—Central News.

A Red Leader Captured

Yuanling, Hunan, Apr. 13.

A rigid search for Communist leaders in hiding in the district, led to the Tayung-hsien authorities taking into custody Fan Lun-sung, chairman of the Tayung Communist Revolutionary Committee.—Central News.

Steady Pressure by Pursuers

Kweiyang, Apr. 14.

Without slackening down after clearing the districts immediate north of Kweiyang of Communist hordes on April 9, government anti-Red forces launched a vigorous attack on the Red remnants in occupation of points south of Kweiyang on April 10.

After an afternoon and one full night of bombardment, government troops under Chen Chin-ta occupied Tsingyen, about seven miles south of Kweiyang, at 7 o'clock on the morning of April 11. military reports reveal. Affected by low morale among the Red troops as result of heavy reverses suffered north of Kweiyang, the Communist troops at Tsingyen put up no effective resistance.

Following the entry of government troops into Tsingyen, it was discovered that over 400 Reds had been killed in action, and the remainder had fled towards Kwangchang, about 19 miles southwest of Kweiyang.

Meanwhile, official reports disclose, troops of the Communist 1st, 3rd, 5th and 9th regiments stationed in the Lungli section, about eight miles south-east of Kweiyang, have been surrounded and disarmed. Over 4,000 of them have given up their arms to government troops, it is learned.

About 2,000, however, made good their escape, but while fleeing southward towards Fanshuchang were met by government troops. After a serious engagement, about 1,000 of them were killed. With these government victories, official circles state, the immediate neighbourhood of Kweiyang has now been entirely cleared of Reds.—Central News.

Engagement in Szechuen

Chungking, Apr. 14.

A roving band of about 400 Communist troops launched a surprise attack on Sankwantang, near Nanpu in north Szechuen about 12 miles west of Ilung, on April 12, according to reports received here from Nanpu.

Before the Reds had a chance of making much headway, the messages state, government reinforcements were rushed to Sankwantang. After several hours of fighting, the Reds were routed, leaving about 40 dead behind. Sixty-seven Reds were captured alive.—Central News.

Troops to Kwangsi Border

Canton, Apr. 15.

The 5th Cantonese Division has reached Chingyuan while the Sixth Division is advancing towards Lichow.—Reuter.

CHINA MISSIONARIES ATTACKED

Bitter Onslaught by Lord Marley

London, Apr. 12.

A vigorous attack on European missionaries in China was made here to-day by Lord Marley, Chief Opposition Whip in the House of Lords, who visited Shanghai in 1932 as sponsor of what turned out to be an abortive Anti-War Congress.

The attack was delivered during a debate under the auspices of the Lyceum Club Debating Society, on a motion proposing that "China should be left free from interference to work out her own destiny."

The motion was lost by six votes.

Lord Marley said that missionaries had secured a footing in China "by one of the most fraudulent international acts the world has ever known."

This, the Labour peer alleged, was a treaty in French and Chinese drawn up by a Catholic priest, in which it was agreed that French should be the definite language in the interpretation of the pact.

"Worst Exploitation"

Lord Marley alleged that a clause was included in the French version which did not exist in the Chinese version, this providing that missionaries were entitled to hold land. Thus, apart from the good work they did, they secured all the best land and were able to support their right to ownership by armed force.

He went on to say that the worst exploitation he had ever heard of existed in Indo-China. French colonials, he asserted, were always thinking of returning to Paris to spend what they made in the Colonies, whereas the British made their colonies as comfortable as possible in order to do the job properly.

Mr. J. P. McGillivray opposing the motion, said that everything that Britain had done in China had improved the conditions of the people.—Reuter.

***Comment on front page.

CATHOLIC MISSION CHANGES

New Ecclesiastical Division Created

Peiping, Apr. 12.

Two ecclesiastical changes are announced in a telegraphic communication received here from Rome, according to Lumen Service.

The Independent Mission of Tungchow, Shensi, has been erected into an Apostolic Prefecture, its present Superior, the Very Rev. Peter Moretti, O.F.M., being promoted Prefect Apostolic.

A new ecclesiastical division, the 12th, has been created by separating the northeast section of Yunnan from the Vicariate of Yunnanfu.

This is to be called the Apostolic Prefecture of Chaotung and constitutes the 22nd ecclesiastical area to be placed in charge of the Chinese clergy.

The Rev. Damian Chen has been named Prefect Apostolic.—Reuter.

A FOOCHOW COMMUNIST LEADER EXECUTED

Foochow, Apr. 13.

Tu Chi-lung, alias Li Chiu-shui, director of the Amoy office of the Chinese Soviet Government, who was arrested in Amoy some time ago, was executed here yesterday, outside the West Gate. Tu was given capital punishment, it was explained, because he failed to repent his past affiliation with the Communist cause. After his arrest, Tu was given a chance to think things over, but he obstinately stuck to his Communistic beliefs.—Central News.

FEW WHITE RUSSIANS GET C.E.R. JOBS

Harbin, Apr. 15.

Only 218 White Russians have been engaged by the Chinese Eastern Railway since the Soviet's rights in the enterprise were purchased by Manchoukuo. The local newspapers, in giving this figure, assert that the result has been a great disappointment to the White Russian community in Manchoukuo, many of whom expected to get jobs vacated by the Soviet employees of the line.—Reuter.

BANKS OPEN OFFICES IN CANTON

Canton, Apr. 15.

Marking another milestone in the development of modern banking in Canton, branches of two leading Chinese banks, the Bank of Communications and the China and South Sea Bank, were formally opened here today.—Reuter.

ROMANCES OF LATE RED LEADER

Chu Teh's Wedded Life Told by Second Wife

An insight into the life story of Chu Teh, the Red leader who is reported to have been killed in an encounter with Nationalist troops near Kweiyang, is given in a letter written by his second wife to the magistrate of Nanchi district in Szechuen.

The letter, says the "China Times," was written with regard to the property owned by Chu and which has now been confiscated by the Government.

Following his graduation from the Yunnan Military Academy, the letter says, Chu Teh married Miss Hsiao Kwei-ying, but, when he became an officer and his income increased, Chu took a concubine, Miss Chen Yu-chen, and gave her former owner $300 as a present. Now all the trouble began, for married life was unpleasant from then on.

There were constant quarrels between his first wife and the concubine. On one occasion the wife returned to her mother's home following a heated quarrel with the concubine. During this time a son was born. When she returned to present the child to Chu the concubine declared that the child born to Chu's wife was a girl who was exchanged for a boy in order that Chu's property would be inherited.

Shortly afterwards the wife died, and a year later Chu's son succumbed to an illness. The concubine then returned to her mother's home.

Second Wife Works in Opposing Camp

In 1917 Chu married for the second time, his bride being Miss Ho Chi, the writer of this letter.

Chu and his second wife went to study in Germany where they remained for four years. Here a girl was born to them. Dissatisfied with his studies in Germany, Chu left with several Communist friends for Russia and from there he returned to join the Communist-army in China.

In 1926 Chu's second wife returned to Szechuen where she remained with her mother, being ignorant of her husband's whereabouts. She worked in the educational corps of the Government army, while, by coincidence, her husband was working with the opposition.

It is now stated that Chu's former concubine is attempting to force the second wife to divorce Chu in order that she might inherit his property. However, the authorities have informed the second wife that if her daughter is still living and is the legitimate child of Chu, she will be given adequate protection.

CANTON SUGGESTS BAN ON FOREIGN CLOTHES

Measure to Remedy Adverse Balance of Trade

Canton, Apr. 15.

In view of the adverse balance of trade which Kuangtung has been suffering, General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung forces, has proposed a measure to restrict the use of imported goods, including an official ban on the wearing of foreign clothes.

It is understood that the proposal, which has been submitted to the Political Research Institute, provides for enforcement of the ban among government employees first.

General Chen has also proposed that Government employees be required to attend office at 7 o'clock every morning in order to take exercise before attending their duties.—Reuter.

NEARLY A TRAGEDY IN U.S. LEGATION

Peiping, Apr. 8.

Members of the American Legation staff here congratulated themselves to-day at the end of a prolonged search for a large box of Texas pecans, sent by Vice-President John Garner as a gift to Mrs. Huang Fu. The nuts now are safely on the way to Mokanshan, where Mrs. Huang intends to plant them in the garden of a girls school in which she takes a special interest. The American Minister, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, personally escorted the nuts from Washington to Peiping. They were packed in a box which on the outside bore in large letters the name of a well-known brand of American soap. A house-boy therefore stored it in a room designated for laundry supplies, and it remained for a laundress to solve the mystery which for so long had threatened to disrupt the Legation peace.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KWEICHOW

Home Town of Retired Officials Thoroughly Looted by Communists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei., Apr. 3.

A force of some 10,000 Communists were concentrated near Sihfeng yesterday. That is about forty miles to the north of here, where the motor highway crosses the upper waters of the Wu Kiang, a clear water stream that travels through gorges reminiscent of the famous ones on the Upper Yangtze, and debouches in the Yangtze at Kueichowfu. The river is famous for one thing only, and that is the peculiar junks that navigate its lower waters. The stern is built with a twist which suggests that the builder must have been looking upon the wine when it was over red. It is almost right-angled to the line of the keel, but it was so designed, I am reliably informed by the well-informed native, so that it can get round the sharp corners of the river. I believe the native since there is no wine in the vicinity of the builder. The junks do not get to where the Communists are, however, so when they decided to try and evade the pressure of the Government troops by drifting southwards they crossed the river on bamboo rafts, and made quite a good job of the task. Now they are wondering what to do next.

Barred from Szechuen

In a previous communication I mentioned that the Communist policy seemed to be to get into regions where there are no Government troops, and try to establish a stronghold. Since they were ousted from Kiangsi, and penetrated this province by way of Hunan, they have been continuously on the move. Their effort to break into Szechuen and join other bands there was frustrated by the Government forces in front of them and the swiftness by which they were followed by pursuing troops. Then they broke up, apparently, and escaped attention in the wilderness of mountains, contriving eventually to come in a general southward direction, in the tracks they made when moving towards the northern border. They concentrated near Sihfeng, and there their presence was made known by their reconnaisance in force towards that town. They were spotted by aeroplanes and bombed, and quickly forces were afoot to establish contact with them. Apparently they were making their way back towards either Hunan or the Kuangsi border, but what they will do now that they are again being challenged remains to be seen.

An enveloping movement is now being developed against them to try and prevent them escaping through the mountains, and in this connection three divisions of Yunnan troops are marching up from the west, and two divisions of Kuangsi troops are en route from Tuyunfu, a few miles to the south-east of this city, to join the Central Government and Kueichow troops at the front.

Little Chance of Escape

As the Communist marched southwards and others deserted their homes and fled along the road to Kueiyang carrying what they could of their belongings with them. When the communists approached Sihfeng a panic took place in that town and all who could get away did so. The presence of the refugees and proximity of the Communists would have created a panic here had not the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek been established here. If the Communists contrive to evade the Government forces and break through the Generalissimo and Madame will be in the soup with everyone else here for there is no way of escape except a few questionable looking motor cars and an old bus. There are no aeroplanes these days for the simple reason that clouds hang low over the mountains, and the planes cannot get here from Chungking or anywhere else. If the Communists had not given up the gentle practice of prayer they might have continually prayed for rain as their best friend in these times, and might well have claimed that their prayers were answered since this is the cloudy season.

Living in Luxury

On their northward trip the Communists took Tsunyi but were ousted from it. The town is divided by a clear water river, and is set prettily in a little valley with the new highway going through it on towards Chungking. When the Generalissimo flew over it on the March 24 it was basking in the sunlight and looked quiet and serene. Now it is full of alarm again, fearing that it will again succumb to Communist invasion if they break away from the Government troops now attacking from the south and evade those to the north of them.

North of Tsunyi is a town called Tungtze. It was also captured by the ocmmunists when in that vicinity, and the Kueiyangites had a peculiar delight in the fact. That little town, curiously enough, has supplied most of the officials of this city for a long time, from Governors to yamen runners.

And they bled this city and took their riches back to their home town where they built comparatively superb residences and lived on the fat of the land. It must be known that in addition to the yield the officials make from opium they compel the farmers to contribute grain to them free, so in reality they had what the earth yielded and they surrounded themselves with luxury, or what goes for luxury, in this part of China.

Fugitives Smoked Out

The Communists, who have quite a good intelligence service, know all about this, and so they naturally welcomed the opportunity to raid the storehouse of the rich. They made hot foot for it, and before the wealthy ones could flee they were surrounded. Many were caught in the town and stripped of everything they had, and others escaped to some rather large caves and hid themselves. But the communists knew what to do with smoke, and the hidden ones soon emerged to give up what they carried, as well, in some cases, as their lives.

Now the Kueiyang citizen has no particular use for the Communists, but he has much thanks to offer them for cleaning out this rich little nest away in the mountains; and, by the same token, he would not mind offering up as a sacrifice all the officials that could be collected within these walls, if the people would only be left alone. Whereas the claim of the Communist is that he is out to do good for the Chinese people and relieve them from oppression he is a ruthless tyrant when he gets into a place where people have congregated in their homes, be it a village or a city. The people are despoiled of everything useful to the Communists in quick order, and, if Government troops are following they arrive to find the place literally stripped.

Methodical Communists

The Communists naturally have their spies everywhere, and they make a methodical and meticulous examination of everything long before the force reaches a place. They know where everyone of importance lives, where the foreign missionaries are, and even the number of servants they have; where the officials are, and who is regarded as a good haul and who is not. So when they come they quickly go, with everything they want with them. In an adjacent town a medicine vender made his appearance. He was a quiet fellow, going from house to house, selling his wares cheaper than usual, making friends with the people, and, as my informant said, "doing good deeds." He stayed there for some time, and when the Communists came he doffed his pedlar's garments and donned those of a colonel of the Communist army. And so it goes.

Naturally there are Communist spies in this city now, and the authorities are hot after them. Every person entering any city gate is subject to close search, and any suspicious person in the town is closely watched. A few days ago one fellow was discovered with a revolver, at a gate near where the Generalissimo is living, and another well-dressed person was seen measuring the wall. The man with a revolver said that he was a disbanded soldier of the former governor but did not hand over his arms. There is danger on every hand, of course, but the Generalissimo is not here on a picnic and knows the constant peril he is in. Nevertheless he and Madame frequently walk around the wall of the city and through the streets, which gives needed assurance to the populace and allays fears.

Heavy Defeat of Reds

Fighting went on from early this morning at Sihfeng, and by noon the Communists were on the run. They put up strong resistance but were defeated leaving 500 captives, and numerous killed and wounded, though the number has not yet been ascertained.

The Communists travelled fast along mountain trails in an easterly direction, followed by detachments of Government troops.

Country people encountered on the way informed the officers that the Communists declared that they would attack Kueiyang to-morrow. They were last reported this evening at Shingcheng, some twenty miles away, and they should be in a fair way of encountering the Kuangsi forces who are moving northwards to the eastwards of the city.

In preparation for any overture towards this city barbed wire is appearing at the various gates and preparations are being made to give them as good a reception as possible. Despite the threats the city seemed very quiet at dusk this evening, there being no excitement apparent among the populace, and all the shops being open.

IN MEMORY OF DEAD SOLDIERS

Solemn Observance at Nanchang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Apr. 6.

Five hundred people representing the Central Kuomintang, the National Government, the Executive Yuan, the various departments and ministries at Nanking, the army, navy and air force, and all the provincial and municipal government throughout China, paid homage this morning and offered sacrifices at a solemn memorial service held to-day at the new building of the Officers Moral Endeavour Association. The service was in honour of the martyrs and fallen soldiers who gallantly fought and boldly sacrificed their lives in the battles against the Communist-bandits in Kiangsi under the personal command of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The building, its entrance and its spacious hall were all beautifully decorated with white and blue festoons and hundreds of attractive wreaths were hung around in the gallery, on the walls and in front of the big platform. At the back of the platform a big memorial tablet about ten feet high, made of silver with finely carved wooden frame, was placed below Dr. Sun Yat-sen's photograph with a set of three scrolls on each side above the platform near the ceiling was hung a scroll from President Lin Sen, of the National Government, bearing characters meaning "Their everlasting spirit."

On the platform was placed three tables on which silver cups, vases, precious candle and incense stands, and a large collection of memorial souvenirs and sacrificial offerings of all discriptions were exhibited. In front of the ornamental parapet that separated the inner stage from the outer platform was placed the sacrificial table.

Thousands of scrolls were hung on both sides of the road leading to the hall where several festooned pailous were erected. Similar arches were seen at points on the main thoroughfares and at the railroad station.

Among the delegates from the various provinces were Mr. Chow Yun-lun, Chief of the Survey and Statistical Department of the Peiping Political Affairs Readjustment Committee, who was the first finance commissioner for the Nationalist Government in Kiangsi in 1927 and also foreign affairs commissioner in the historical negotiations for the rendition of the British Concession at Kiukiang, Lieut.-Comd. Lin Ping-chow representing the Navy; Mr. J. S. Ching, Chief of the First Division of the Tsingtao Municipal Government; Mr. Chang Fu-liang representing the National Economic Council; and Mr. Liu Yao-ting, Kiangsi Postal Commissioner, the Communications Ministry.

In the city all flags were half-masted, all amusement houses and restaurants stopped business for one day, and all public bodies, schools, government and military organizations suspended activities and gave offerings in memory of the dead soldiers. At 11 a.m. the entire city observed three minutes silent homage to the dead martyrs. It was something unique and unprecedented in Nanchang.

Chang Tien-ssu, the famous Taoist leader, who recently came back from Shanghai as his home at Lunghushan (or Dragon and Tiger Mountain) in Eastern Kiangsi was destroyed by Communist-bandits in 1928, also conducted a prayer service for three days here for the souls of the fallen soldiers. Thousands of people attended the meetings every day.

CANTON'S AIR DEFENCE SCHEMES

Canton, Apr. 11.

Since its inauguration some time ago, the Kwangtung Air Defence Committee has been busy drafting schemes for the protection of the city against aerial attacks. The programme is divided into three stages:—To investigate general conditions in relation to air defence; to launch a propaganda campaign designed to secure the co-operation of the people and the Provincial Government in strengthening the air defences of the city; to drill the inhabitants of the city so that they may know exactly what to do in the event of an air attack.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCE CARRIED OUT ON DRUG ADDICT

Peiping, Apr. 10.

Another Chinese drug addict, aged 28 was executed at Tinchiao this morning for relapsing into the drug habit again after having been cured by the Municipal treatment centre. He was arrested by the police for smoking heroin. The execution was carried out by shooting and, as usual, attracted a large crowd of spectators.—Reuter.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN SZECHUEN

Twenty-Thousand People Out of Work: Exorbitant Charges By Monopoly

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, Mar. 23.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek is still at Chungking and has there organized an office for breaking women of the habit of smoking opium. She has contributed $5,000 towards the organization and has wired to Nanking for a copy of the regulations relevant to such an enterprise. Madame Liu Hsiang is associated with her in this endeavour and local medical practitioners are giving every co-operation.

It is stated that 20,000 people have been thrown out of employment owing to the suppression of the opium dens in Chungking and Kaingpei. On March 19 a general search for private opium dens in Chunking accounted for large numbers of opium smokers being put under arrest. The military and police authorities have been instructed to put a stop within a certain time limit to private smoking, selling and transportation of opium.

Mr. Hu Shu-hua, the newly appointed Principal of the Chungking University, took up his post on March 18. He is a German returned student and has been President of the Hunan University for several years. He has been appointed to Chungking at the express request of General Liu Hsiang and is also holding charge of the Szechuen Mineral Deposit Investigation Commission. He has determined to improve the mechanical and agricultural departments of the Chungking University.

Deputies of the Chungking Silk Improvement Association have arrived at Pishan with a large amount of silkworm eggs for distribution at the spring season. At Pishan more than 10,000 applicants for the eggs have presented themselves.

Results of Monopoly

The bleaching powder monopoly which was granted to a Chungking firm last year has greatly affected the interests of the paper and hosiery manufacturers in Szechuen, according to local reports. Chungking is running out of stock of the native-made white paper owing to the fact that the present high price of bleaching powder has made it impossible for the manufacturers to make any profit. The hosiery manufacturers, who also need bleaching powder for the making of socks and stockings, have petitioned the local authorities for the abolition of the monopoly. They threaten to strike if the request is not granted.

A four-year plan for the development of the paper industry in Szechuen has been introduced by the Reconstruction Bureau. Each paper-mill is to have a subsidy ranging from $100 to $1,000, according to the amount of its annual output. Eight paper-mills in Szechuen will shortly form one large mill for making papers of modern design according to modern methods. The mills will be under Government inspection, and a school is to be established for teaching the paper-making trade. The plan is expected to come into force this year.

On March 21 General Chiang Kai-shek, in company with General Liu Hsiang, offered sacrifices in the Huifu Temple to the patriotic revolutionaries who had died in the defence of their country. Sacrifice was also offered in memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Wu Fu Kung.

The Szechuen Provincial Government on March 17 issued an order for the remission of the Land Tax due and not paid by the people previous to the introduction of the one year one payment system. But the amount already paid on that account, but not yet delivered by the collecting officers, must be collected by the government "in order to prevent same being embezzled by the third party."

Complaints of Squeeze

General Chiang Kai-shek has received reports to the effect that, taking advantage of the change in administration, certain districts have been trying to collect as much money as possible from the people, thus creating a situation worse than ever before. General Chiang Kai-shek has wired to the military leaders of the province strongly condemning this tendency as being in direct conflict with the Government's motive in making the administrative changes. Rigid measures have to be adopted to put a stop to such practices. The Generalissimo has also ordered his military officers and men to refrain from interfering with local proceedings in their areas and has forbidden militia officers to engage in profit-making enterprises on their own account or those holding administrative posts to tolerate squeezing on the part of the revenue collecting staff.

Free burials are not to be allowed either on Government or on private property in Szechuen. Each village has to arrange to have its own public burial ground under the latest Government orders. Those who do not wish to remove their own graves to a public cemetery are to be let alone, but they have to pay taxes ranging from $1 to $10 a year, the money to go to the educational funds of the locality concerned. These orders are to be put in force within the present year and District Magistrates ignoring them are to be punished.

BRITONS IN MUKDEN TO CELEBRATE JUBILEE

Mukden, Apr. 15.

British residents of South Manchuria will join their co-nationals all over the world on May 6 in celebrating the King's Silver Jubilee. An official of the Committee on Arrangements revealed that invitations to a reception and a ball on that date at the Yamato Hotel here have already been sent out. British residents of the Mukden district collected Y130 for the Shanghai British Women's Association Silver Jubilee fund.—Rengo.

SAFE MILK

Milk supply is an important problem requiring careful consideration. By using only St. Charles Evaporated Milk, which is guaranteed pure, rich, full-cream cows' milk, you can be sure your milk supply is reliable. It adds taste and nourishment to tea, coffee and cocoa and is indispensable for all culinary purposes.

ST. CHARLES
EVAPORATED
MILK

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

STRANGE AFFAIR IN HANKOW

Foreign Hotel Raided by Soldiers: Amateur Dramatic Club Do Well

From Our Own Correspondent

Hankow, April 12.

The efforts of the local authorities to curtail the vices prevalent in the Chinese hotels, led to a very unpleasant incident in a Foreign Hotel in the S. A. D. No. 2 This hotel was occupied by several permanent and semi-permanent foreign residents of the Port, and recently their rooms were entered at midnight by soldiers who informed them that they had been sent to round up concubines who were in the habit of staying at the various hotels in the city for purposes best known to that profession. Apparently when they entered the hotel the boy on duty told the soldiers that the hotel was foreign-owned and occupied by foreigners, and suggested that the Proprietor should be called to explain. They, however, refused to wait, and started on their round of inspection, entering without ceremony the bedrooms of the occupants, and it is to the credit of the latter that an ugly scene did not eventuate. It was only after a lot of persuasion that the soldiers were finally convinced that they had made a mistake. This mistake, however, has cost the Proprietor the major part of his livelihood, as most of the guests left him, and his efforts to obtain satisfaction from the authorities have been of no avail. It seems that the only excuse they can make is that they thought it was a Chinese Hotel, and that it will not happen again. As far as his complaint is concerned, it is being passed from pillar to post, no specific, authority being willing to take responsibility.

Successful Production

The A.D.C. scored another success last week under the able direction of Mrs. Hooper, when she produced "The Midshipmaid". The casts, 23 in number are to be congratulated on their performance and loyalty to Mrs Hooper as it was certainly a large one to control, but she tells me that they have all finished up good friends. She was almost doomed to disappointment at the last moment when her leading lady, Mrs. Probyn Franck went down with a bad cold, but rather than have the show postponed, she made her appearance although far from well, and did very credibly. The play is a riot in itself, and the onus of the fun fell on A. S. Pook, S. J. Godwin, and Marine Bundy, L. Corrigan, who kept the audiences in fits of laughter.

The other Officers and Ships Company First Lieutenant Valantine, Clinton Jansen, Midshipman Golightly, Bobby Blair, Commander ffosbery, E. Dobbs, Lieutenent Kingsford H. Walsham, Major Spink, R. Hopwood, Instructor Lt Commander Tomkinson R. Steele, Bandmaster Tappett, C. Woodruff, and Corporal Hammond, D. Purves, all filled their respective ranks with perfection, effectively transforming the Victoria Hall into the atmosphere of one of the ships of His Majesty's Navy. The three minor parts taken by Marine Robbins, R. Scammell, Sick Berth Attendant Slingsby, R. Smith, and Leading Torpedoman Huggins, H. Dewsbury, were quite amusing, especially the former who not only had to "produce things" but also had to occupy the front part of the horse and follow the dictates of the "brains," Major Spink, who occupied the rear. Sir Percy Newbiggin M. P., R. Muirhead portrayed the bumptuous Government Official to perfection, and it is fortunate for the Navy that his several suggestions have not been adopted.

Lady Mildred Martyn, M. Fraser, and her Maid Lucy, M. Fisher were well received by the audience, and the former "put Sir Percy in his place" very effectively and professionally. Lord Chinley, Lt F. A. R. Withers R.N., is to be congratulated on his performance as he was called in at the last minute to take the place of Dr. Spiridion who had to leave at a moment's notice for the North. The part was "Algy" to perfection. His many love affairs including that with Celia Newbiggin, Mrs Probyn Franck, was the theme of the play which showed the complications which befell her when she fell in love with Commander ffosbery, only to be relieved when she was confronted with the latest "affair" which was well played by Miss Peter Dewsbury, who proved that she had been married to Lord Chinley on his way out to the Ship which was lying at Malta.

I have purposely left Cora Golightly, Nesta Owen, and Dora Golightly, Yvonne Grant, to the last, as they proved to be remarkable in makeup to represent twin sisters, and their first appearance at the doors of the After-Screen left the audience gasping at the beauty of the picture they presented. The grace and charm in which they performed their respective parts, and the dancing of the hornpipe literally brought down the house, Altogether it was a fine show well produced, and the scenery which represented the After-Screen for the first Act, scene 1, and the Ward Room, scene 2, The Quarter-Deck Act 2 and 3, on H.M.S. Crusader were painted by Mr. Hooper, and he did not leave much to the imagination. The Hornpipe was under the direction of Petty Officer Cork and Boy Bowyer from H.M.S. Capetown, and quite a cloud was cast over those who had taken part in the play when the news was received on Monday that Petty Officer Cork had passed away on board ship from heart failure. He was in apparent good health, but I understand that he was sitting on board playing a board game with one of his companions when he fell forward dead. He will be greatly missed, as he was a member of the Concert party and very popular with the Ships Company.

MANY CHANGES IN CHUNGKING

Revenue Loss Through Opium Suppression

From Our Own Correspondent

Chungking, Sze., Apr. 1.

During the past few weeks, since the arrival of General and Madame Chiang, Kai-shek many changes have taken place in this city and which effect more or less the province at large. One of these was the closing of the opium dens two weeks ago. It is reported that almost 1,300 dens were closed in the city and the local authorities are trying to devise means to meet the shortage resulting from this, of about $100,000 per month. Steps are being taken to open places where addicts can be treated and cured of the habit. General Chiang is also bringing up a number of experienced officials from Nanking to take charge of this work.

The Szechuan New Life Movement was officially inaugurated on March 23 at the Chungking Y.M.C.A. building, when more than 1,000 persons were present. The gathering was featured by a speech of admonition delivered by General Chiang. In the afternoon of that day delegates from some 80 different organizations met in the same place, advocating cleanliness throughout the city. After the meeting, they paraded the streets, some of them carrying brooms as a demonstration of sweeping the city clean.

The Provincial Government has formulated a scheme for the division of the province into eighteen administrative areas. With a view of increasing the speed of this programme, General Chiang has sent out a circular telegram instructing the military leaders to co-operate with the deputies appointed to these administrative areas and not to interfere with them in carrying out their duties. He also said that he would have these deputies appointed from his temporary Headquarters. General Liu Hsiang has sent to Honan and Anhuei for two experienced officers to assist in the realization of this project.

Objections to Taxes

On March 21 a change was made in the paying of various surtaxes. These taxes have been all lumped into one and the rate set was ten per cent. on all exports, and fifteen per cent. on all imports, this is over and above the duties collected by the Maritime Customs. This has raised a storm of protest here in Chungking. The merchants are refusing to take delivery of goods and there is very little cargo moving. The merchants of the city claim that the new method of taxation is higher than the old. It is possible that it has been a relief to places outside of Chungking, as old taxes levied on goods leaving the city have been done away with and all is included in the one tax. The merchants have made seven demands of the government. One is that the import duty be reduced from fifteen per cent. to seven and a half per cent. and that the export duty be reduced from ten per cent. to five per cent. Another is that these taxes be discontinued as soon as certain special conditions in Szechuan are no longer in existence. Another was that goods sent by parcel post be taxed the same as if they had not been sent by post. Everybody is waiting to see what the outcome of these protests will be.

SINO-AMERICAN VISA RE-ENTRY FEES

Nanking, Apr. 13.

Prior to departing from Nanking for the United States on Wednesday, the United States Consul-General, Mr. Willys R. Peck, completed negotiations resulting in a Sino-American agreement reducing re-entry visa fees.—United Press.

VIRGINIA SCHOOL'S ANNIVERSARY

Extensive Celebrations at Huchow

From Our Own Correspondent

Huchow, Che., April 6.

Virginia School, justly famed as the outstanding school for girls of interior China has just celebrated the 40th anniversary of its founding. Many guests were present from the city and from out of town. Among the latter were three former principals of the school: Miss Clara Steger, retired and living in Soochow; Miss Sue Stanford of McTyeire School; and Miss Zau Siu-ling who is on the teaching staff of Ginling College. Many former students were also present, among them being Miss Kaung Kwe-yuin, principal of the Laura Haygood Normal School in Soochow. Miss Mary Blackford of Shanghai, long associated with the school, now treasurer of the Woman's Department of the Southern Methodist Church; Miss Lucie Clark, a former teacher of the school; and Miss Rosa May Butler, who is at Soochow studying Chinese in preparation for work in Virginia School after the coming summer, also shared in the celebrations.

The formal exercises were held in the forenoon. After the invocation by Miss Steger, Miss Chiu Li-ying, principal of the school, made some introductory remarks and gave a short history of the school, also indicating several advanced steps which are planned. In a short felicitous speech Miss Kaung Kwe-yuin brought congratulations and good wishes from the Board of Trustees for girls' schools under the care of the M. E. Church, South. The principal address was given by Mr. Van Ding-chiu of Hangchow Christian College. Mr. Van is a pleasing speaker of engaging manners, and made a fine impression upon his hearers with the sense and eloquence with which he developed his subject, "The Requirements and the Power for Successful Living." Commendatory remarks were made by Mr. Sung Wen-yuen, principal of S.U. Wushing Middle School, and by several of the local officials. The programme of speeches was interspersed at agreeable intervals by music, and songs by the school glee club.

Appropriate Programme

At one o'clock in the school's spacious parlours a feast was given to some 60 guests. A number of toasts had been prepared by one of the teachers, the motif of which was indicated by the programmes. This programme was in the shape of a Chinese junk and was painted appropriately, the toasts being written at the bottom. They were as follows:

1, The Boat; 2, Loading the Boat; 3, Starting the Boat; 4, The Boatmen; 5, The Cargo; 6, The Course Ahhead. The responses of the different speakers were much to the point and were all amusing, making the occasion one of unusual interest.

In the evening the students of the school enacted several dramatic skits, all well conceived and admirably carried out, to the great satisfaction of the audience that crowded the large auditorium.

Virginia School was started in Kading not far from Shanghai forty years ago. Having to close during the boxer uprising, it reopened in 1901 in Huchow, occupying a large Chinese building, where it remained until 1906, when it moved into a new school building and dormitory just completed on a tract of land in the northern part of the city, called the Hai-dau. With only seventeen students in the new building at first, the school began its up-hill work. The first literary graduate in the full twelve year course, Miss Zung Man-yuin, received her diploma in 1914. In 1908 the school had over 400 students; seven buildings, including a fine gymnasium and a splendid concrete and steel administration and class room building containing a large auditorium. Its grounds amounted to over 23 mow.

Plans for the Future

In 1927 the school buildings were occupied three times by soldiers of the Nationalist armies marching up from the South. As a result of this occupation a large part of the science equipment of the school, much of the furniture, and many of the library books disappeared or were found to be ruined. Since then over $5,000 been spent for the science department, and over $2,000 for the library, and all damage has been fully repaired.

In 1928 because of over-zeal for the Nationalist cause and on account of anti-Christian feeling the school was forced to close. After remaining closed for over a year, the primary department was reopened. Since then the work of building up the school as an up to date educational institution has been going steadily forward. It is planned to build a Home Economics Cottage in the near future, with a laboratory, sitting rooms, and bed rooms, in which the students in this department and their instructor may live and work.

The principal of the school, Miss Chiu Li-ying, belongs to an old Huchow family. She is well known and admired throughout the city. Her desire is to develop the school to the highest degree possible and at the same time to bring the Kingdom of God to the young women of China.

CHILDREN'S DAY IN SOOCHOW

Functions Arranged by Local Church

From Our Own Correspondent

Soochow, Apr. 4.

To-day the Kong Hong Institutional Church was the centre for a large group of children taking part in the "Children's Day" programme put on by the National Government. In the morning representatives from all the schools gathered at the Public Playground and speeches were indulged in and a parade followed.

The Service Club of the above church had arranged attractive displays to interest children and to instruct parents. First there was the room contrasting the old and the new in the matter of clothing. There was a hat from the Tsing Dynasty and along side was a saucy little sailor's cap for the kiddies of to-day. Mrs. Wang Be-tsung and Mrs. Luther Li were in charge of this exhibit. In the adjoining room was a similar contrast in the matter of foods of to-day and those of yesterday. Mrs. Lo Dau-tsing and Mrs. Yin Hsin-fu had also arranged an attractive reading table which had the best of available books for children. Possibly the room that the children loved the best —for in it were toys and playthings— was the one under the direction of Mrs. Ling Sung Yong-chi, Mrs. Sung Tchong Yuin-vun, Mrs. Li Yui Tsung-kwun and Mrs. Lo Dau-tsing.

A programme was put on by the church for the entertainment of children. This consisted of acrobatic stunts by local talent, mouth organ music, flutes, piano and pictures. The latter was provided through the courtesy of Messrs. Universal Pictures and Star Film Co., Ltd., both of Shanghai. A thousand attended this performance. In addition the Church provided free vaccination in honour of this day for China's children and over 100 were vaccinated.

The three days, beginning to-day, are to be given over to providing entertainment for children. To-morrow morning the theatres of the city are giving free shows for them. To-morrow afternoon the declamation contest will be held at Tsong San Hall. The children are for all the plans that have been made for their enjoyment. The programme in Soochow has been under the direction of the Commissioner of Education, and the plans have been well formulated to provide something in every part of the city for the children.

NEW LIFE MOVEMENT IN WUSIH

From Our Own Correspondent

Wusih, Ku., Apr. 3.

The Taihu Villa, which was established several years ago, has had such a prosperous career that it has expanded, and has recently issued an attractive circular, in Chinese and English, setting forth the many charms of the lake and mountain scenery about Wusih, and giving the cost of accommodation at the villa.

In connection with the New Life Movement, clock towers, with standard time clocks, have been installed at a number of important street intersections. Wusih is endeavouring, with, one suposes, average success to enforce the rules of this movement.

A few weeks ago the Kiangsu Provincial College of Adult Education held a most interesting exhibition, lasting for three days. Exhibits of handicraft, garden produce, improved grain, imported cattle and pigs were among the features, and a number of villages in which the college works were represented in athletic contests, plays, etc.

The sudden cold with snow and frost last month had a very bad effect on the three important crops of mulberry leaves, beans, and wheat, which were abnormally advanced owing to the previous weeks of warm weather. It is too early to make any prediction concerning the ultimate result of any of these crops.

Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Shields made a brief visit to Wusih, on their way to America on furlough. Dr. Shields is Dean of the Medical School of Cheeloo University and the alumni of that institution, who are among the most prominent of Wusih's medical men, gave him an enthusiastic welcome, including a feast, and a donation to the endowment fund for the Medical School of Cheeloo University.

TSINGTAO MAKING READY

Preparations for Holiday Season

From Our Own Correspondent

Tsingtao, April 6.

Tsingtao is making the usual spring preparations for her summer guests. New shops are being opened on Chung Shan Road to lure the expected heavy summer trade. There is less building activity this year than in recent years since Tsingtao, like its bigger sister Shanghai, has probably been over-built. Nevertheless there will probably be no unoccupied houses during the summer season. The growing increase in houses has had the desired effect of lowering rents.

The American Navy is always the forerunner of the summer guests. The submarine division is expected here soon. Already families of naval officers have arrived. Each year finds visitors coming earlier and staying later.

Tsingtao will be host to several special groups this summer. On June 20 an exposition held under the auspices of the Railway Ministry of the National Government will be opened. This exposition will have its headquarters in the large Municipal Middle School. These splendid buildings which were originally the old German barracks will lend themselves well for such an occasion. The exposition was held in Peiping last year. This year it will last for a period of about one month. Many products produced in the immediate regions of the various government railways will be exhibited.

In connection with this exposition there will be held a railway tennis tournament in Tsingtao. Participants from all parts of China will take part in this contest. The splendid new courts at the new stadium will be at the disposal of the entrants.

During the summer an athletic meeting will be held in the stadium for candidates who wish to try for the team that is to go to Berlin in 1936. The selection of this Olympic team will be made under the direction of the Ministry of Education.

NO NIGHT LIFE FOR TOURISTS

Foreigners to be Shown Only Best in Japan

Tokyo, Apr 12.

Under the auspices of the Japan Hotel Association, 150 men and women to-day took examinations as tourist guides. The Association is organizing entirely new squads of guides who "will not escort foreigners to places they should not see." The organization will issue instruction to its guides to specialize in having visitors view museums, scenic spots and art galleries particularly. The guides will, in the future, refrain from showing newcomers to the city its so-called picturesque night life.

The movement is in line with a general policy which has been adopted throughout many nations in Europe in recent years. Heretofore, it was explained, visitors were left largely to themselves or to the whims of guides who flourished upon taking the tourists to remote spots where very little scenic or cultural atmosphere was to be had.

The Hotel Association is said to have the complete support of the Government in its new undertaking. The organization will be perfected in time to assist the summer crop of tourists which is expected to visit Japan during the coming summer season.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

HANKOW'S GROWING OPTIMISM

Scouring the Blocked Channels of Commerce: Hopes of Further Relief in Taxation

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday, Mr. T. J. Fisher, the Chairman, said in part:—

There are grounds for a less depressing outlook and it is patent to us all that the Government of China has made great strides in the direction of the establishment of Law and Order which I trust will go far to scour the dammed channels of Commerce. Enormous sums have to be spent on the military machine and the difficulties in the way of abolition of taxes obviously deterrent to trade are as apparent now as they were a year ago, but I can only reiterate that a scientific examination of this problem, followed by an enlightened system of relief would eventually, in my view, provide revenue far in excess of any export tax. We have been much exercised over this question of taxation and, in fact, have sponsored, with the other members of the Hankow Committee of Foreign Chambers, memoranda to the proper authorities, pressing for the examination of this problem. I believe that our efforts have not been wasted and, though the dyke tax is still with us, relief has been afforded in certain directions.

Conservancy Problem

We do not so much complain of the tax itself as of its incidence. Conservancy is a national and not a provincial problem, and conservancy work in China or any other country can only be successful if conceived on broad national lines. Those provinces which suffer most are rarely those in which floods have their origin, and, though dyke-building may be a vital necessity in certain provinces, it is in reality a palliative and should never be treated as the solution of the problem. What is required is a Conservancy Board, truly national in character, using those Chinese and foreign experts who have studied conditions in various parts of China and who have done such brilliant work. This body would survey the problem on national lines, draw up a programme for steady execution throughout the country and allocate funds according to prime necessity, ascertained by fair and impartial study. For funds it would look to the National Government, which would estimate what tax, if any, should be allocated specifically for the purpose of the budget presented to it.

The feeling of security noted in 1933 continues and the firm control exercised by the provincial authorities and Gen. Yeh Peng, the Garrison Commander, are responsible for this happy state of affairs. From a Municipal point of view, there are abundant signs of progress under the direction of our progressive Mayor, Dr. K. C. Wu, and, given a period of stability with the expansion which is Hankow's due, this city, we hope, will be a worthy rival to Shanghai. The maintenance, progress and well-being of S.A.D. No. 3 reflect credit on the Director, Mr. T. T. Quo, the Chinese and British Councillors, and the bureau staff, and show what can be done by friendly co-operation, and the welcome reduction in taxation is proof positive that Municipal suits can be cut to the cloth in hand. If the British Chamber of Commerce can make any contribution in this civic sense we shall be happy to do so and would welcome the opportunity of co-operative effort in this direction with the Chinese Chamber.

Peaceful Conditions

The satisfactory improvement in the political situation recorded last year was fully maintained in 1934 and on the whole conditions were comparatively peaceful and free from any serious disturbances. The introduction of law and order, with the abolition of the appalling mountain of taxes, will be followed by "new life" in very truth and we confidently look to this happy result nor are we blind to the very great benefits Hankow should enjoy when the trade in this rich province is released from the stranglehold misrule and exorbitant taxation have had on it for so long. Many may have felt that limited optimism cannot be justified, but I do feel that pessimism will get us nowhere and there are glimmers of light, so let us, if we can, follow them.

To tax exports is to hinder a country's development and it is therefore a pleasant thing to be able to record a reduction in taxation on such important commodities as egg-products, sesamum seed, and beans, and this, assisted by conditions elsewhere in the world, resulted in a very large increase in the export of the last two commodities even at considerably increased prices locally. Adulteration is so obviously bad policy that one would imagine it would be patent to the Chinese—a people to whom all business is like second nature—that an apparent gain is a certain future loss and not worth the candle. Experience, however, also, often belies this.

Tea Improves

Tea, one of the past glories of Hankow, has shown improved sales, but over-production and restrictions under quota systems have resulted in dwindling returns, whilst serious competition from Japan in Black Teas and an advantage the latter hold in the American market have caused China teas of similar character to suffer.

Shippers point out that their difficulties have been largely increased by the disturbed state of shipping conditions.

Bitter competition is experienced in all branches of import trade from Japan, which is able to undersell Great Britain, particularly in piece goods, galvanized iron, and sundries, whilst the cost of production, based on a very much lower standard of living in Japan and expansion in China of manufactured goods, aided by exclusive tariffs, make any expansion of imports in the future for such goods the reverse of promising.

Expansion in the air has been notable, but here again British suppliers, presumably with plenty to occupy them elsewhere, appear unwilling to compete in this market.

The Silver Question

Whether the silver standard will be abandoned by China and some policy of inflation be adopted, or steps be taken to link up the currency with some financial Power, is a matter of speculation, but there is need for caution until such time as the present uncertainty is cleared up. The essential thing is the development of China's trade, and the removal of all arbitrary and unnatural restrictions, particularly on exports. The remedy, however, and any beneficent effect can only be gradual and therefore the immediate situation must remain difficult.

It is clear that the Government of China is fully alive to the urgent need of tackling fundamental problems, and the increased political importance now enjoyed by this city indicates, I think, that Hankow has become a sort of springboard for new things, and I hazard the prognostication that developments are in the air which will be followed by great progress in the development of the natural resources of this great country.

Consular Relations

Mr. G. S. Moss, H. M. Consul-General, said it gave him much pleasure to express on behalf of the Consular staff their deep appreciation of references made to Sir Meyrick Hewlett and Mr. Allan Archer. Sir Meyrick's departure would indeed leave a gap, but in the course of his (Mr. Moss) recent official calls, he had been made to feel that Sir Meyricks work lived after him. It would be the constant endeavour of the Consulate staff to consolidate the friendly relations with their Chinese friends now so happily existing in Wuhan. The Chinese officials lately had made great progress towards the betterment of local conditions, and "we must co-operate where we can."

DR. MINOBE RESIGNS

Japanese Educationalist Ends Brilliant Career

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

A thirty-year career as a teacher ended here to-day for Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe, an authority on the Japanese constitution, whose theory that the Japanese Emperor is "an organ of the State" suddenly ran foul of the Government and Parliament in the last two months after having been widely accepted for more than three decades.

Reversing the stand he had taken yesterday, Dr. Minobe this morning announced that he would resign from his posts as a lecturer on constitutional law at the Tokyo University of Commerce, a Government institution, and the private Waseda and Chuo Universities.

He also made public the decision not to discuss in writing matters relating to the constitution.—Rengo.

HUAI RIVER BANDIT PAYS EXTREME PENALTY

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Apr. 15.

Chang Chih-kao, notorious bandit of the Huai River section, who was recently arrested in Shanghai and taken to Tsingkiangpu on April 13, was executed here in the southern suburbs yesterday in the presence of a huge crowd of spectators.—Central News.

THREE ADMIRALS AT TIFFIN

Guests at Rotary Club Weekly Function

From Our Own Correspondent

Amoy, Mar. 30.

Admiral F. B. Upham, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet of the United States Navy arrived in Amoy on Tuesday March 26 and his flagship, U.S.S. Augusta, whose visit was the occasion of various festivities. On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Dick gave a dinner in honour of the Admiral at the American Consulate, to which were invited prominent Chinese and foreign officials. At noon on Wednesday Admiral Ling of the Chinese Navy entertained the guests to lunch at the Sea View Hotel; in the afternoon the members of the American Association were at home to the community and prominent Chinese at the Amoy Club in honour of the Admiral, the Captain and officers of U.S.S. Augusta; and in the evening there was a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Kirby of the Standard Oil Co. The Amoy Rotary Club was honoured by having three admirals as its guests at its weekly luncheon on Thursday, as in addition to Admiral Upham there were also present Admiral Ling of the Chinese Navy and Admiral Shimomura of the Japanese Imperial Navy.

Commissioner Wang of the Bureau of Public Safety whose appointment as Mayor of Amoy was announced last week will officially assume office on April 1. He returned from Foochow by aeroplane on Friday and immediately made arrangements and important official appointments for the administration of the city. It has been learned from Foochow that the Provincial Government has appropriated $141,000 for the new municipal government of Amoy, out of which the Mayor will receive a salary of $490 per month and an allowance of $800. The jurisdiction of the Mayor will not cover the whole area of Amoy Island as the Ho Shan district will form a separate region under the direct control of the Provincial Government.

It is expected that shortly Amoy will be linked with Foochow by telephone. The city of Tong-An has for some time been in telephonic communication with Amoy and Chuanchow is linked up with Foochow The line beyond Tong-an has now reached An-Hai and a further eighteen miles of wire will effect the junction with Chuanchow, thus completing the connection with Foochow.

The new and extensive reinforced concrete godowns of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are nearing completion and the two pontoons to enable ships to come alongside are now being moored in position along the sea frontage. For many years Messrs. Butterfield & Swire have employed a bonded hulk for the rapid unloading of boats from Shanghai. In the past this hulk, connected with the Bund by a drawbridge, has been the occasion of numerous boycotts and disputes with the local sampan union, and it is possible that there may be difficulties before the new pontoons are brought into commission as the union has addressed a petition to the local authorities stating that the new wharf will be detrimental to their livelihood and inquiring if steps can be taken to prohibit the use of the pontoons.

On the Kulangsu side the erection of the new concrete jetty at Ling Tow has proved a great benefit to the community. The work of construction was carried out by the Netherlands Harbour Works Co. It has relieved the congestion of sampans and other craft and has made easy for motorboats what was formerly a difficult passage of approach on account of submerged rocks. The new jetty which is 186 ft. in length, stands 23 ft. above low water and at the steps there is a minimum depth of 12 ft. of water at the lowest tides. About 20 ft. from the head of the jetty there is, however, a slight rise in the harbour bed, making the lowest clear approach approximately 8 ft. This jetty is reserved entirely for moter boat and for passengers. The old jetty is now devoted to outgoing sampan traffic and has been greatly improved by a stone extension of 30 ft. into deep water, making a total length of 137 ft. with at low tides a depth of 3 ft. to 5 ft. throughout the last 15 ft. of its length. The rocks at the entrance to the old jetty are now marked by a stone beacon erected by the Chinese Maritime Customs, to which the Municipal Council has fixed a red warning light.

PHILIPPINES PLEBISCITE

Manila, Apr. 8.

At the special session of the legislature convened, the Senate passed the bill fixing the date of the plebiscite as May 14. The bill was passed by the House later in the day and signed by the Acting Governor-General, Mr. Hayden.—United Press.

SHOCKING CRIME BY WOMAN

Baby Killed in Revenge for Theft of Chicken

Peiping, Apr. 11.

A baby for a chicken. Apparently Mrs. Li, a widow in a small Shantung village, thought that a fair exchange.

Mrs. Li lives in one half of a small courtyard in a tiny village in northern Shantung. The other half is occupied by a farmer, Ma Cheng-wen, his wife, and until the other day their year-old son. Mrs. Li keeps chickens and is of a suspicious cast of mind.

Some days ago Mrs. Li missed one of her prize fowls. She immediately suspected that the Ma family had stolen the chicken and accordingly she made it her business to keep a careful watch over the Ma household. Tuesday was Ma's birthday. Telling his wife that he would like to have a boiled chicken by way of celebration, he went to the village wine-store to buy a jug or two of yellow wine to complete the feast.

Mrs. Ma, securing a chicken from some as yet unidentified source, plucked it and put it on to boil in the huge pot which serves most culinery purposes in modest village homes. She then went out for a few minutes to procure some other necessary ingredient for the feast.

Baby Murdered

Mrs. Li, her nostrils assailed by the delicious odour of boiling chicken, decided it was time to investigate. Entering the Ma kitchen, she lifted the lid from the pot and there beheld what she was convinced was her lost prize rooster. Angered beyond endurance, she looked about for some means of revenge—and saw the Ma's year-old son, the pride of their lives, playing on the floor.

Seizing the hapless infant, she jammed him head first into the capacious pot and slammed the heavy wooden cover back on. Mrs. Li then left.

Coming back with her bit of garlic, Mrs. Ma first missed the baby, then to her horror saw a tiny "tiger shoe" protruding over the edge of the pot. The baby and the chicken lay together in the pot.

Insane triumph in her voice, Mrs. Li waited until she was sure that Mrs. Ma had made the gruesome discovery, then shouted across the courtyard:

"The child is to pay for the chicken you stole. I guess that will teach you!"—United Press.

CHINESE RAILWAY MEN TO JAPAN

Experts to Study Japanese Administration Methods

Peiping, Apr. 8.

According to the Chinese press the Ministry of Railway has granted permission to the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration to organize an investigation group to go to Japan.

The group will be composed of 26 members, all technical experts of the railway, and expects to spend three months in Japan studying the various phases of railway administration.

It is stated that the group will sail from Shanghai with a tourist group organized jointly by the Ministries of Railways and Communications.

Mr. Yin Tung, Managing Director of the Railway, who is at present in Hangchow, will take charge of the group. Mr. Yin will return to Tientsin before leaving for Japan. The mission is expected to leave Tientsin early next month.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Viscount T. Makino

Tokyo, Apr. 11.

The death is reported to-day of Viscount Tadaatsu Makino, a leading industrial leader of the country, his interests largely centreing in petroleum and power projects. Although a member of the House of Peers, he never sought important political posts. His demise followed a stroke of apoplexy.—United Press.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD CAUSES ALARM

Sequel to Abnormal Rains: Railway Damaged

Canton, Apr. 11.

Serious flood conditions are reported from north Kwangtung as the result of the continued rise in the level of the North River, which has been swollen in the past few days following a heavy rainfall. According to information just received here, the area between Shiukwan and Yingteh, through which the Canton-Hankow Railway runs, is now completely submerged, several bridges near Shiukwan have been washed away, and Shiukwan itself has been inundated.

It is feared that conditions similar to those in 1931, when one of the worst floods in the history of Kwangtung occurred, may develop if the rivers in north Kwangtung continue to rise.

The train service was held up for several hours on Tuesday, when a landslide occurred in the vicinity of Yingteh. The railway administration has ordered its employees in the affected region to assist in relief operations.

Later.

The floods are threatening to assume serious proportions, as the East, West, and North Rivers all continue to swell. The dyke in the Hoyuan district, in the upper reaches of the East River, collapsed to-day, and several villages have been inundated. A large number of people are reported to have been drowned, while thousands are taking refuge on hill tops. The Canton-Shiukwan railway service has been suspended.—Reuter.

Another Heavy Rainstorm

Canton, Apr. 12.

The flood situation in Kwangtung, caused by the swelling of the East, West, and North Rivers, eased considerably to-day as the levels of all three rivers showed a sharp fall. Anxiety, however, has not been totally allayed, owing to a heavy rainstorm to-night, which is bound to swell the rivers again.—Reuter.

CANTON CINEMA DISASTER

Balcony Collapses Under Excessive Weight

Canton, Apr. 10.

Sixty persons, many of them children, were killed and 200 injured in a cinema disaster here at noon to-day. The Capitol Theatre was packed to capacity at the time of the catastrophe, due to a special 50 per cent. reduction in admission charges, and the weight of the record crowd placed too great a strain upon the concrete balcony, which collapsed during the screening of a feature film.

With only a brief premonitory rumble as the big steel and concrete structure gave way, tons of masonry fell upon the crowded stalls. A fearful panic ensued, many in the front part of the theatre being trampled in the mad rush of the shrieking audience for the exits.

An indescribable scene of confusion was disclosed when the lights eventually were switched on. The entire back section of the theatre was a mass of ruins, with scores buried in the debris, many of them screaming in mortal agony and others still in death.

Rescue work, with police, firemen, and volunteers participating, was under way in a few minutes, but at a late hour to-night a large portion of the debris still had not been cleared away and it was feared the death toll eventually might pass three score. Improved stretchers were brought into use to carry the dead and injured to the street where they were laid in rows on the pavement. Seven buses were requisitioned to carry the injured to hospitals and the dead to the city morgue.

The latest estimates place the number of injured at no less than 200, all of whom were sent to hospitals, although the majority apparently are not suffering from serious hurts.—United Press.

REAL STRONG SILK SHIRTS
$5.00
REAL STRONG SILK PYJAMAS
$6.50
RAZON'S
12 Central Road
Shanghai
Telephone 10313

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS IN HARBIN

Dismay at Existing High Rates: Little Employment for Russians

From Our Own Correspondent

Harbin, Apr. 4.

At the beginning of last year there was much written about the very high tariffs which existed on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Russian press of Harbin being particularly bitter against the Soviet railway officials, demanding their dismissal from the service and even going as far as to say that they should be arrested. A great procession was formed to protest against the high tariffs during which effigies of the general manager, Mr. Roody, and other Soviet leaders were burnt. Posters were placed in conspicuous positions demanding the reduction of all tariffs which, it was declared, were ruining the country, but the whole of this great noise produced no result, except that the Soviet government continued its negotiations for the sale of its rights in the C.E.R. without heeding the campaign against them, this being principally worked up by the Russian emigrants in Harbin.

During the past few months matters have moved rapidly to a final settlement of the railway question by the sale of the Soviet rights to the Manchoukuo government, and thus, it would naturally be supposed that the agitators have gained their aims, all the railways in the Empire of Manchuria being under one control and all freights unified. It is an amazing fact, however, that far from being satisfied, all the papers of the past few days have been howling at the unfair freight rates which are going to ruin Harbin, making all goods dearer. There has been a howl from the oil mill owners, who find that the new system of rates makes the freight for short distances much higher than it was before, and thus the Harbin oil mills are now unable to compete with the Dairen mills for the export trade. As a result of this, several local oil mills have suspended operations, the freight on beans being so high that they cannot work at a profit.

Reconsideration Promised

The Harbin Exchange Committee has been requested to take the question up with the new railway management and to point out that Harbin industries will suffer severely if something is not done at once to give local firms the advantages that they had under the Soviet railway management. To a certain degree freight on wheat will also injure the flour mill industry of Harbin, but at present this is shown only by the fact that bread is dearer, the heavier charges falling on the consumer and not on the mill owners.

In the same manner, freight on cattle is so much higher that only one carload of cattle has arrived from the west during the past week and, therefore, it is fully expected that meat will be scarce and much dearer. Meetings are being held by merchants and the Commercial societies pointing out the necessity of placing the facts of the case before the proper authorities so as to restore tariffs to their former level.

Thus it seems that the only result achieved by those who last year continuously criticized the railways management, is that now these same people will have to pay more for their products than formerly, and with the present low scale of salaries and wages, this is not very bright outlook. The President of the Exchange Committee, Mr. Buyanovsky, has taken up the whole question with his usual energy, and having seen the new manager of the railway, has received a promise from him that everything will be done to prevent Harbin from losing its trade and to assist in keeping prices of foodstuffs at a level within the reach of the mass of the population.

Employment Disappointments

The tariff question has so overshadowed the question of the number of White Russians who would find employment on the completion of the sale of the railway, that there is hardly anything written on this subject at present, but the fact remains that very few persons have got employment and those who have, find that the salaries are much below those which were paid before, and, therefore, do not appeal to the class of people who thought they were going to get "fat jobs." It is common knowledge that some of those men who were engaged as soon as the railway transfer was made, have returned from their posts, not finding the work to their fancy.

The Russian language will no longer be used in the railway offices, thus those who do not know either Japanese or Chinese, cannot expect to secure positions in the service. The Russian typists who thought that they would all find situations have been bitterly disappointed and there are some who have decided to apply for permission to go to the U.S.S.R., being convinced that they will be better off in their native land, rather than starve in a foreign country.

Siberian Trains

Last Sunday the trans-Siberian train left Harbin packed in every class, all the first class berths having been booked by foreigners on their way to Europe on holiday. The train which left yesterday was also well filled and for next Sunday quite a rush is expected. The third class is full with Soviet citizens returning home, as well as other Russians who have received permission to go to their native land provided they do nothing against the government. During the week the whole of the inmates of the Harbin Benevolent Society's Homes have been sent off to Russia, most of them being allotted to Soviet Homes for youth in Sverdloysk. Mr. Kozlovsky, who was one of the delegates in the Tokyo Conference, left Harbin for Moscow in a special saloon car last Sunday, and next week most of the former C.E.R. Board members will be leaving for home, too. The rank and file of the railway staff will almost all be working till June, and some have been asked to remain longer.

Huhai Railway Accident

Ever since the Huhai railway was constructed, it has been remarkably free of accidents, though floods have interfered with the traffic on more than one occasion, but this has now been broken, as a passenger and goods train collided the day before yesterday. According to the latest reports both of the locomotives were very badly damaged, if not ruined, and a number of freight cars were smashed to smithereens. It is stated that seven persons were killed and fourteen injured, but it is not known whether these figures are absolutely correct.

A Shocking Murder

Yesterday a shocking murder was committed in a Japanese restaurant in a basement close to the American Consulate. The Japanese owner and his wife had closed in the early morning and gone to bed when their geisha servant heard terrible moans proceeding from their room. Forcing the door open she found her mistress stabbed to death and her master lying in a pool of blood on the floor. All valuables had been stolen and it is supposed that the Chinese boy had either carried out the deed himself or been an accomplice to it. The police are scouring the city for him and will probably find him. The owner is too seriously injured to live.

JAPANESE EXTRALITY IN MANCHOUKUO

S.M.R. Zone Taxation Rights to be Transferred

Tokyo, Apr. 13.

The commission dealing with the question of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo met in full session yesterday, when it was decided to transfer the rights of taxation in the South Manchuria Railway zone to Manchoukuo as soon as possible.

This will probably take place early next year, and will be the first step towards the total abolition of extraterritoriality in the new State. Policing powers will then be transferred to Manchoukuo, to be followed by the renunciation of jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. This will be executed with the completion of Manchoukuo's judicial system, which is expected in a couple of years.—Reuter.

YOUTHS ADDICTED TO DRUGS

Harbin Judges Seek Ruling On Punishment

Harbin, Apr. 10.

The chief judge of the local courts has requested the judicial authorities at Changchun for a ruling concerning the punishment to be meted out to drug addicts.

Heroin is the nightmare of many parents here, as many young boys and girls are addicted to it.

When all other means fail, parents usually institute proceedings, urging the judge to pass sentence of imprisonment, in the hope that the craving will be lost through enforced abstinence from the drug.

Seven such cases recently came up for hearing in one morning. The judge was nonplussed, as the local gaol is intended primarily for criminals and not as a home for drug addicts. He remanded the cases in order to consult the authorities at Changchun.—Reuter.

OIL WHOLESALES FOR MANCHOUKUO

Shareholders of Foreign Firms Predominate

Changchun, Apr. 15.

Shareholders in foreign affiliations predominate among the interests controlling the ten general oil wholesale companies established in Manchoukuo in compliance with the Oil Monopoly Law that went into effect on April 10, a Government statement released to-day disclosed.

Of the 79 shareholders, 21 are affiliated with the Standard-Vacuum Co., 17 with the Asiatic Petroleum Co., 14 with the Texas Co., six with the Soviet Union Petroleum Trust, seven with the Nippon Petroleum Co., eight with the South Manchuria Railway Co. and six with various other concerns, according to the announcement.

The total capitalization of all ten firms was put at $1,060,000, the largest concern is located in Mukden with a capital of $300,000, the smallest in Anshan with an initial outlay of $40,000. Others of varying sizes are located in Changchun, Newchang, Chinchow, Antung, Tumen, Ssupingkai, Harbin and Tsitsihar, where Government monopoly offices also are established.

Sale Arrangements

Under the provisions of the law, the Manchoukuo Government Monopoly Bureau sells to these general oil wholesale companies five kinds of oil, namely gasoline, kerosene, light oil, heavy oil and benzine.

These general oil wholesale dealers, after collecting a certain commission added to the original governmental price, sell, in turn, to ordinary wholesale dealers, designated by the Government, who act as distributors to retailers.

The Government's oil sale price is determined by the Monopoly Office at the place of delivery, and the only increase the general wholesale dealer can make is to add a fix commission. Ordinary wholesale dealers, however, are at liberty to charge competitive prices.

The importation of oil will be made by the Government, which will entrust existing importers to carry out the transaction.

Importation and monopoly offices are to be established in Dairen and at Seishin, north Korea, as soon as an agreement to that effect can be reached with the Japanese Government.—Rengo.

BRITISH CRUISER VISITS JAPAN

Sir Frederic Dreyer on Board H.M.S. Kent

Yokohama, Apr. 15.

Sir Robert Clive, British Ambassador to Japan, and Lady Clive, left here this morning aboard H.M.S. Kent, flagship of the China Squadron, for a visit to Matsushima, one of the most picturesque spots in Japan, and to Hakodate, in the Hokkaido. Accompanying them were Captain J.G.P. Vivian, British Naval Attache, and Mrs. Vivian.

H.M.S. Kent arrived here yesterday afternoon with Vice-Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief, aboard H.M.S. Falmouth, a 1,060-ton surveying ship, escorted her. Following her return here on April 22, the Kent will stay in Yokohama until April 27.—Rengo.

CHINESE EGGS TO BE EXAMINED

London, Apr. 11.

The House of Commons again concerned itself with the question of Chinese eggs to-day.

Mr. Henry C. Haslam, Conservative member for the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire, inquired whether the Minister of Health, Sir Edward Hilton Young, was conducting further bacteriological examinations of Chinese eggs, "including both disease-producing and putrefactive micro-organisms."

Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, replied that the Minister of Health proposed to carry out further examinations of Chinese eggs. He promised to communicate the results if they were desired.—Reuter.

CHINESE STEAMER'S AGROUND

Hongkong, Apr. 10.

A Chinese-owned steamer, the ss. Ou Chau, with 50 persons aboard, is hard aground on the dangerous coast 40 miles from here. The salvage tug Henry Keswick, which was despatched to the scene, is standing by.

No attempt has yet been made to take off the crew.—Reuter.

JAPANESE EXPERTS IN MONGOLIA

Mission to View Natural Resources

Peiping, Apr. 11.

A party of eleven Japanese technical experts is now in Dolonor in eastern Chahar, on their way to visit the various Leagues of western Inner Mongolia on an extensive investigation expedition, according to Chinese reports reaching Peiping this morning.

The party, known as the Mongolian Inspection Commission, arrived in Dolonor on April 4 from Chengteh, Jehol. They intend to study the land, the economy, the population, the agriculture, and stock-raising possibilities throughout Inner Mongolia.

The members of the Commission are all highly skilled technical experts and carry complete surveying and other apparatus.—United Press.

NON-FORTIFICATION ZONE DISCUSSED

Nothing Definite in Talks Between Tokyo, Moscow

Tokyo, Apr. 12.

Mr. T. Ohta, Japanese Ambassador to Russia, who left Tokyo yesterday to resume his post, told pressmen on his departure that he would enter into negotiations with the Soviet authorities for a settlement of the fishery problem.

Mr. Ohta said that he had noticed a remarkable improvement in the relations between Japan and Russia. He said that conversations were in progress concerning the proposed non-fortification of the frontier zone between Russia and Manchoukuo, but added that nothing had yet taken definite shape.—Reuter.

Paris and C.E.R. Sale

Paris, Apr. 12.

Explicit reservations have again been formulated to the Soviet Union and Japan on the conclusion of the accord for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo.

Such was the statement made by a representative of the French Foreign Office in reply to M. Raymond Susset, a Deputy, who raised questions about the measures taken to protect the interests of the shareholders of the Franco-Asiatic Bank following the sale of the C.E.R. This railway, it will be recalled, was built with aid of the funds of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, whose successor was the Franco-Asiatic Bank.—Havas.

EMPEROR KANG-TE'S TOUR IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

The Emperor of Manchoukuo to-day was the guest of the Tokyo Municipality at a reception at the Kabukiza Theatre, where he witnessed a performance of an old school drama by famous Japanese actors. The sightseeing tour of the Emperor has been dimmed somewhat as a result of continued rains and mist in the capital and vicinity.—United Press.

General Araki Received

Tokyo, Apr. 10.

General Sadao Araki, former Minister of War and "man of the hour" in Japan during the stormy period that led to the foundation of Manchoukuo, was received in audience at 9.30 o'clock this morning by Emperor Kang-te of Manchoukuo at the Akasaka Detached Palace.—Rengo.

FISHERMEN ROUT PIRATE FLEET

Hongkong, Apr. 9.

A fierce battle yesterday afternoon between a fishing fleet and a number of pirate junks, 20 miles from here, ended in the raiders being routed. Following news of the affair being received here by the British naval authorities, H.M.S. Cicala hurried to the scene.

Meanwhile, however, the fishermen had managed to beat off the attackers after a fierce affray, and, as H.M.S. Cicala steamed up, the pirates scattered to the shore.—Reuter.

Mr. Momosaburo Shinno, pilot employed by the Asahi Newspapers, who visited Shanghai on March 22 in the course of an aerial goodwill visit to Nanking, has received honourable mention for his flying activities in 1934, the International Aeronautic Federation informed him on Apr. 15.

MOSCOW HONOURS TO MEI LAN-FANG

Chinese Actor Concludes His Soviet Tour

Moscow, Apr. 14.

Mr. Mei Lan-fang, the famous Chinese actor and female impersonator, concluded his successful tour of Soviet Russia last night with his final appearance at the Grand Opera here. Mr. Mei's farewell performance was attended by a pack house, with many distinguished guests, including M. Bubnov, the Commissar of Education, Mme. Litvinov, wife of the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and several important members of both the Soviet Foreign Office and the Chinese Embassy.

Before Mr. Mei's performance, M. Cherliansky of the Voks briefly addressed the audience, after which Prof. Chang Peng-chun on behalf of the Party, thanked the Soviet authorities and the public for the welcome and hospitality extended to them during their stay in Russia. He also expressed high hopes for further close cultural relations between China and Russia. Mr. Mei played two pieces last evening, which were most warmly applauded by the audience, which showered him with flowers.

Mr. Mei is giving a farwell banquet to-night at the Metropole Hotel, to which a number of distinguished guests have been invited. Mr. Mei and his party, including Prof. Yu Shan-yuan of Tsinghua University, is leaving for Warsaw on April 20.

M. Alexeiev, the noted authority on Chinese classics, interviewed to-day, gave the warmest praise to Mr. Mei for his talent both as a dancer and as a singer. M. Alexeiev also was high in his praise for the several innovations introduced by Mr. Mei to improve upon Chinese theatre practice, the happiest one of which is the placing of the musicians behind the curtain, thus avoiding diverting the attention of the audience.—Central News.

TIENTSIN ESTATE CASE SETTLED

Tientsin, Apr. 8.

Mrs. N. B. Ragsdale, adopted daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Batouieff of Tientsin, was to-day given possession of the $2,000,000 estate bequeathed by Mrs. Batouieff to the Russian city of Malmidj in a will made in 1930.

The case was the most important on the construction of wills ever decided in a Chinese court.

The Tientsin district court and the Hopei high court had earlier ruled in favour of the executives, but the Nanking Supreme Court reversed the decision and ordered a re-examination by the Hopei High Court, which to-day gave judgment in favour of Mrs. Ragsdale.

The latter is the wife of an American, the son of a former American Consul-General in Tientsin.—Reuter.

By Appointment

Confidence

Implicit confidence must be placed in the firm who makes your eyeglasses as the layman has no possibility of checking the work. Unless your Optician can command this trust, you are not getting full value for your expenditure.

Lazarus

OPTICIANS

Fellows of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle Makers (England)

Fellows of the Inst. of Ophthalmic Opticians (England)

Freemen of the City of London

52 Nanking Road

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BANK CHEQUES WHICH TRAVEL

Proving by Cinema to Lhasa that the Panchan Lama Still Exists

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, Mar. 11.

Two high Tibetan officials have just returned to Lhasa from China. During 1934 numerous lamas, drabas, and Tibetan officials left Lhasa for Nanking with the object of negotiating the peaceful return of His Highness the Panchan Lama. In former years intercourse with China usually necessitated the long and dangerous journey overland from Lhasa to Peiping, the journey frequently taking a year or more to accomplish. This, however, is now past history. The Tibetan delegation now arrives in Kalimpong or Darjeeling on the Indian frontier, some ten days from the sacred capital, and from there Nanking may be reached in a very short time and under very comfortable circumstances. This is the route followed now by all but Hongkong & Shanghai bank cheques, which still persist, somehow, in following the long and dangerous overland route.

Two days ago a weary looking Tibetan, the butler in the service of the Panchan, brought the original and the duplicate of a Hongkong & Shanghai bank cheque for the sum of $5,000. No body in the town apparently could decipher the romanization of the name of the Tibetan who paid the $5,000 into the bank in Calcutta, and as the cheque was an Order Cheque, and was being sold to a Chinese merchant in Tachienlu, the name of the individual to whom the Order was made out had to appear on the back of the cheque. Such, however, are banking conditions on the Tibetan frontier that this negotiation caused very little difficulty. The Tibetan butler determined to write out the transaction on the back of the cheque in Tibetan, so when it was presented in Shanghai, the well groomed chaps behind the desks would not disturb their morning brush, a knowledge of the Tibetan language not being demanded of bank clerks.

Double Cheque Dangers

On the same day another bank cheque was passed in for our examination, having travelled all the way overland from Calcutta to Tachienlu. This cheque, the original and the duplicate, was for a sum close on Mex. $6,000, and was issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China. And the same weary looking Tibetan butler presented it. This one had been sent down to Chengtu but had been returned for some signature, anybody's signature, provided it made the cheque negotiable. It is most unfortunate, but apparently necessary, that these cheques should be issued in an original and a duplicate, and this, unless clearly explained to the woolly nomad, is inclined to give him the impression that foreign banks are very generous, issuing two cheques for $5,000 each, where he only expected one. So when he arrives in Tachienlu he proceeds to sell both cheques, one to one Lao Shan, and the other to another, with the serious sequence, that one Chinese merchant arrives at the bank, too late. A Lao Shan (the Scotsman of China, that is, a Chinese merchant from Sian, Shensi) came in one day last year with an original Mex. $5,000, and a few hours later another Lao Shan presented the duplicate for examination, apparently for the same sum; and this gave us the opportunity of informing this brother Scot that the transaction might leave him out of pocket. Fortunately, however, English banking conditions are now becoming known in Calcutta, Lhasa, Tachienlu, Chengtu, and Shanghai. But the double cheque idea, especially on the Roof of the World, still leaves itself open to adventure.

Desire for Panchan Lama

The two Tibetan officials who have just arrived in the sacred capital are probably among the delegation of lamas which left Lhasa last year to bring or invite the Panchan Lama back to Tibet. There appears to be no doubt whatever that very many in the Land of the Lamas are anxious for the return of its spiritual head. Unable to bring back the Panchan Lama these two officials did the next best thing, they brought back a movie film of His Highness, showing him on a visit to Peiping. This film was shown in Kalimpong and created very much interest among the Tibetans. It is now being shown in Drashi Lhumbo and Lhasa and will no doubt create more interest there, as Drashi Lhumbo is the Panchan's own lamasery. There is, however, one unfortunate thing in showing a movie film of any high Tibetan dignitary; no sooner does the superstitious lama or frivolous nomad see the head of any incarnation than he proceeds immediately to prostrate himself, and continues to do so as long as the incarnation's head is before his wondering gaze. From a question of finance this is a sheer waste of pocket money; why pay a rupee, or even half a rupee, if the frisky nomad is not prepared to welcome His Highness back to the Land of the Lamas. One can only conjecture what will take place in Lhasa when this film appears on the screen, and we can only trust that those who work and run the machine will do so with judicious decorum, remembering that His Holiness is not supposed to run, or even jump. To run an hour's film through in half an hour, with the rarified air obtaining on the Roof of the World, and showing His Highness, the Panchan Lama, might have very disasterous results. The exposure of the film, long or short, fast or slow, will necessitate much bowing and scraping and prostration on the part of thousands of lamas and drabas in the Forbidden Land.

An Excellent Idea

The idea on the part of the two Tibetan officials was excellent: unable to presuade the Big Lama to accompany them on their return to Tibet, they had to do something to convince their own countrymen that the Panchan was still in the land of the living, and so they take him back alive to their native land. To the lamas and drabas who have worked and prayed for his return, the Panchan film should give some satisfaction showing the Lama, as it does, in some of his long journeys in the Land of Sinim. And again, it may be, and probably no doubt is, a bit of propaganda to increase the Pachan's following and sympathizers in his native land. Many will see the lama refugee in his wanderings in a foreign land and will be able to sympathize with him in his desire to return to Drashi Lhumbo. If there is a strong anti Panchan party in Lhasa, the two Tibetan officials returning with this film are taking big risks.

The Dolan Expedition is slowing moving up into wild yak and wild ass country. The party had a rough experience travelling from Batang to Derge. Hiring Ba Lama's animals they soon discovered that with them they could not travel the direct route to Derge but had to make a long detour of eleven days. Crossing the Tsong-Ben-La they got onto the Bonya plain, travelling almost as far as east as Litang before striking north again. On the way they passed the Chinese Postal Inspector, Mr. Chang, who has recently opened up a number of Chinese Post Offices in Eastern Tibet. Denko, Seshu, Behyu, and Derge, and Jyekundo are now opened up and a four days' service is maintained between these places and Tachienlu. This is remarkable progress and brings Jyekundo, nearly forty stages beyond Tachienlu, in touch with Shanghai and the outside world. Mr. Chang is covering enormous stretches of country, unfortunately during very hard and cold weather.

A Disappointing Peace

The travellers were very much disappointed with Derge. But Derge is a place not easily seen, lying as it does scattered along the left bank of the Yangtze. All along their journey over the high steppes they are meeting with considerable kindness and courtesy from the Chinese military and civil officials. At Denko the Chinese magistrate gave them a welcome present of Tsamba, potatoes, and beef, and the Chinese military officer gave them a surprisingly good feast. At Goze lamasery they were entertained by Royalty. The king belongs to the Red Sect and governs some 500 families. When the party were there the king had retired to the lamasery for devotions but his 21 year old son did the entertaining in a truly princely fashion.

Dolan writing about the experience says: No matter how democratic one's principles, there is something about friendly attentions from Royalty, reduced though it may be, which are very pleasing and flattering. The expedition is now reaching very high country and the typical grasslands and steppes, west of the great snow giant, the Amni Machin. Travelling in January and February the party is meeting with very cold and windy weather, and will continue to do so as they travel further north. Again it is not a good time to secure Tsamba, milk, butter, or beef, as the nomads have withdrawn from the grasslands to their homes or retired to the lower valleys.

The expedition, however, is fairly well stocked with every thing but sugar, the demand always exceeding the supply of this blood warming material. The travellers are now reaching what they term a Zoogeographical Boundary, where the fauna and and flora make a sudden and decided change: south, game is smaller but more numerous; north, game is bigger and not so numerous. However, around Jyekundo, the hunters are in the rendezvous of wild yak and the wild ass, and if they miss the ass there is every possibility they will hit the yak.

One of the most remarkable journeys in the history of Tibetan travel has just been accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Standifird with their little son Ves and four little girl orphans. Leaving Yunnan they travelled partly along the left bank of the Lantsang to a point beyond Tsakala, and from there entered a very dangerous country which brought them to Chamdo in the very heart of Asia. From Chamdo they were planning to continue to Lhasa, but they met the same difficulties which every traveller and explorer in Central Asia has to face, namely, the fact that Tibet is still a closed land, and sooner or later he will meet with a board on which may be seen the strange device—"Thus far but no further." And so from Chamdo the weary travellers had to return again, almost the way they came, till near Batang. After a few days' rest there the party planned to cross the Yangtze divide to Adentsi and from this point enter the wild and dangerous Chartrin country. Chatrin is notorious robber country, but if the traveller has nothing to rob he is somewhat immune from the dangers of the road.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN CHINA

C. I. M. Workers Leave Ichang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, March 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Squire of the China Inland Mission say farewell to Ichang when they sail on ss. Changsha tomorrow morning. The early days of their sojourn in China were spent in Szechuan; but since 1899 their home has been in Ichang where they have done wonderful work in caring for and helping those who had to pass through to the West. With the passing of the house-boat and the coming of the through steamer their duties have been much lighter, but the time has come when the quiet back water of some town in the homeland will suit them better than the hurry and bustle of a transportation port on the Yangtze. During the past week there have been several gatherings of Chinese and foreign friends at which Mr. and Mrs. Squire have been the guests of honour.

At a united meeting of all the Native Churches Mr. and Mrs. Squire were presented with a silver teapot suitably inscribed and a scroll in Chinese. The speakers at this gathering laid emphasis on the work which these worthy folk had done for all the churches and how by their untiring zeal and genial disposition they had been useful instruments in drawing together the various denominations in Ichang.

In many ways Mr. Squire has rendered good service to the community and while it is true that there are not many in Ichang who can talk of all that he and his good lady have done during the long years of residence, yet it was very gratifying to see such a large company assemble at the British Consulate to bid them good-bye. Mr. and Mrs. Mills welcomed the guests and entertained them to a sumptous tea. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided Mr. Mills called on the Rev. Dr. Tocher to convey the best wishes of the community to the departing guests. In reviewing their time in China Dr. Tocher laid emphasis on their ever ready-to-help spirit, their homeliness and their sense of humour, a great asset. He was followed by Captain W. G. Pitcairn who in a gracious speech presented them with a cheque and conveyed to them the best wishes of their friends in Ichang who would long remember the many kindnesses received at their hands.

Mr. Squire, at the outset obviously affected by the occasion in his own genial and jovial manner, delighted all with his humour and gratefully acknowledged the kindness which had prompted that afternoon's gathering. All his time in China he had been acquainted with the great river and having been twice submerged in the Yangtze he claimed that his acquaintance with it was a complete one. While regreting the separation from friends he would not be sorry to take leave of the Ichang baggage coolies who, during the past few years, had become a law unto themselves, and a thorn in the flesh to all who had anything to do with them.

During the early part of March it was as if summer had arrived, but old residents were not willing to predict that the last of the cold weather had been seen. Their reticence was justified for in some 36 hours the temperature fell 45 degrees and there was a heavy fall of snow.

Politically things are quiet. Soldiers continue to arrive and move on to West China. Some of them come in suffering from malaria and many of them were treated in the local hospitals.

Although great preparations were made to receive him General Chiang Kai-shek did not break his journey here on his way to Szechuan.

WIDER STREETS IN HUAIKING

Motor Buses Driven by Charcoal Burners

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huaiking, Ho., Apr. 1.

The very mild winter and early warm spring has advanced all vegetation at least two weeks ahead of former years. Wheat fields are quite promising and fruit trees are blossoming in great abundance. Rain is badly needed, and recent dust storms have been driven with high wind and at times almost blinding. Many times clouds have gathered and promised rain but they passed away with only a few drops falling. Last week we had a day of slow drizzle, then colder temperature followed when winter garments had to be worn again. Grain prices have been keeping very steady on the markets.

City Improvements

As a result of orders from Kaifeng Provincial Government, Huaiking city main streets are being widened. In all cases it has meant the taking down of front verandahs, and in many cases the entire fronts of shops have had to be sacrificed. No compensation has been provided by the city, so that considerable personal expense has been put upon many families.

The streets, thus widened, are now suitable for motor traffic. The general appearance of the main part of the city has been greatly improved. The entrance to the hsien magistrate buildings is now quite spacious and considerable redecoration has been done. The hsien motor bus service starts from this entrance.

New motor buses introduced into this area are all charcoal burners and are reported to be giving good service. The bus rates are still in excess of the ordinary Chinese cart rate. This will be one difficulty in the way of getting the travelling public to quickly become bus riding minded.

Education Progresses

The effort to have all boys and girls of primary school age attend schools is meeting with added success. There is, however, a great lack of girl graduates to undertake the teaching in the girls' school. The village salary for teachers in both boys' and girls' schools is very low. In many cases under $50 a year. Many more cases, where salary is not paid in coin at all, but in grain at the time of the wheat and autumn harvests.

The city Government Schools are now paying much more attention to the appearance of their pupils. In many schools special uniforms are required. When the school turns out in a body they look quite smart. Especially now on sports day the general appearance and conduct of the scholars and staff on the athletic field is very creditable indeed. There is one Senior Primary school that is doing a lot for the boys along Boys Scout lines, their uniforms are quite attractive.

Banditry Still Prevails

Pao Ai Hsien is still the centre of much banditry. On two nights, recently, raids were made on villages in Wenhsien, across the Chin River. In both cases people were carried off for ransom. Then, too, there was considerable shooting during the time of the raids, four villagers were killed and others wounded.

In the village of Wan in Chinyang, at about noon on March 29, a dozen or more bandits attacked a military officer and two soldiers. It seemed a strange occurrence to take place in broad daylight. The officer was himself a former bandit. He has since been the means of capturing bandits; hence, his enemies laid in wait for him. The officer and both soldiers were killed and left lying by the road side. After the shooting the bandits fled.

CHINA HONOURS GERMAN EDITOR

Decoration Conferred on Herr Strewe in Berlin

Berlin, Apr. 12.

The decoration conferred by the Chinese Government on the German editor, Herr Th. M. Strewe, former secretary-general of the German Industrial and Commercial Commission to China, was presented at the Chinese Legation here yesterday by Gen. Liu Chung-chieh, China's envoy in the presence of prominent members of German industry and commercial and academic circles.

In a speech, Gen. Liu expressed his government's appreciation of the efforts made by Herr Strewe and his colleagues in the interest of friendly co-operation between China and Germany as well as of the sense of justice displayed by the German press in all matters pertaining to China. —Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

DEVASTATING YEAR FOR HUNAN

1,100,000 Starved to Death as Result of Drought

Canton, Apr. 13.

Over 1,100,000 persons perished from starvation in 69 districts in Hunan province last year as a result of the prolonged drought, according to a report published to-day by the Famine Relief Committee. In Changsha alone, 2,254 persons actually starved to death, while throughout the province no less than 19,751 schools were compelled to close, owing to the dreadful situation.—Reuter.

ECHO OF TUNGCHOW PIRACY

Four More of Gang Reported Captured

Four pirates, who are said to be members of the gang that seized the ss. Tungchow on January 29, have been captured by soldiers under Tsai Teng-hui and brought to Canton for trial.

The gang who pirated the ss. Tungchow was believed to have been 24 strong. The news that four more are now captured, brings the total brought to book up to five. Fung Sui, the "number three" of the gang was captured by the crew of H.M.S. Decoy on February 11 and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

Following the piracy of the vessel, the Kwantung Government immediately despatched troops to the vicinity of Honghai Bay, where the pirates landed in the hope of capturing the whole gang, and a reward of $6,000 was offered for any information.

The ss. Tungchow was actually captured by pirates only a few hours outside Woosung on January 29. The first suspicions that something was amiss arose on February 1, when the ss. Tungchow failed to arrive at Chefoo and no message was received from her.

On board the ship were 70 school children of the China Inland Mission School at Chefoo, where they were returning after the Christmas holidays spent in most cases with their parents in Shanghai.

The pirates after gaining complete mastery over the vessel, changed her name and repainted her funnel and headed her towards Bias Bay, the notorious pirate lair. They abandoned the vessel at Honghai Bay, north of Bias Bay, when she was located by aeroplanes despatched from H.M.S. Hermes.

One of the Russian guards, Sergeant Tikhomiroff lost his life resisting the pirates, and Second Engineer, Mr. Kenneth MacDonald was wounded.

TOLL OF PHILIPPINES TYPHOON MOUNTING

Manila, Apr. 11.

The death toll taken by Saturday's typhoon which swept through eastern Luzon mounted to 56 to-day when a special "Herald" dispatch from Guinayangan in the province of Tayabas reported that 17 bodies have been washed up on the beach from the Gulf of Ragay. It is also feared that more than 80 members of the crews of fishing smacks met the same fate.—United Press.

A. B. C.

UNDERWEAR

For Spring and Summer

COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL

Obtainable from all Leading Stores in China

A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO.

472 Nanking Rd. Tel. 94431

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI NEWS

BRITISH BYSTANDER SLAIN IN GUN FIGHT

Mr. N. G. MacDonald Loses Life, Two Others Injured by Stray Bullets: Robber Killed

A British subject in no way concerned with the affair, and a robber were killed, a hawker was seriously wounded, and a Chinese policeman slightly wounded in a gun-fight between the gangster and nine police constables in Boone Road, shortly after 7 a.m. on Tuesday, April 9. A sequel to an armed robbery in 16 Yuenchang Li, off Yuenchang Road, and a thrilling motor car chase in Broadway, the shooting was witnessed by hundreds of bystanders in the Hongkew Market. The casualties were:

Mr. Nathaniel Gilston MacDonald, aged 39, a native of Scotland, employed as a foreman at the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, shot in the heart by a stray bullet;

An unidentified armed robber, shot in the head and body;

Chu Ah-sze, a hawker, wounded in the abdomen; and

Chinese Police Constable 2241, wounded in the left leg.

The motor car chase, which started at the corner of Yuenchang Road and Broadway, was brought to and end at the Boone Road corner, where a taxi commandeered by the robber skidded against a wall and one of the tyres burst. The vehicle, bearing several bullet holes in the rear and at the side, was held in the compound of the Hongkew Police Station, while the chauffeur was detained for questioning.

The police pursuit was made possible by Sergt. G. H. Short, of the River Police, who, in response to an alarm, turned over to the police a Ford hire taxi in which he was riding in Broadway.

Three gangsters, all armed with pistols, took part in the robbery. Two escaped when an alarm was raised, but the greater portion of the booty, consisting of cash and jewellery estimated at $77.50, was recovered from the dead robber. A .32 calibre pistol of the Webley type and several rounds of ammunition were seized.

The affair started shortly after 6.30 a.m. Responding to a knock at the front door, one of the occupants of the hourse, who was expecting a friend from the country, opened it, thereby admitting the three gunmen. With one man maintaining a watch over a man and two women in a room on the ground floor, the other two made a systematic search for valuables. The house was occupied by a physician, Wang Shu-ting, and even his medicine chest was rifled.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

The scene of an armed robbery which resulted in a fatal shooting.

Boy's Presence of Mind

Aroused by the noise made, the 15-year-old son of the physician, Wang Chuan, who was sleeping in a loft close to the staircase, between the ground and first floor, got out of bed. Greeted with an unusual sight, he quietly climbed the stairs and out on to the drying-stage, from which he crossed to the adjoining house and descended into the alleyway. The alleyway watchman was informed and an alarm raised.

Hearing police whistles outside, two of the robbers on the ground floor decamped without hesitation, while the other, who had gone to the top floor and obtained a gold ring from one of the five occupants, also ran out of the house. The trio escaped in different directions, the third one running into Broadway from Yuenchang Road, where he commandeered a taxi. At the point of a pistol, the robber, who was being pursued by the physician and several policemen, ordered the chauffeur to drive westward towards Garden Bridge. Before crossing the Hongkew Creek, the taxi passed a Ford hire car in which Sergt. Short was riding. Noticing several policemen in pursuit, Sergt. Short stopped his car and put it at the disposal of the four constables. In the chase, several shots were exchanged between the robber and the policemen.

Robber's Car Skids

At the corner of Boone Road, the robber ordered the chauffeur to turn north. The taxi was but a short distance from Broadway when it skidded on the wet pavement and burst a tyre. Without hesitation, the robber alighted and ran towards the Hongkew Market, with the apparent intention of escaping in the crowd. Here, further shots were exchanged with the policemen, who also had left their vehicle.

Occurring at a time when Chinese police constables attached to the Hongkew Station were changing duties, the shooting attracted the attention of a group of constables, who ran to the scene. In a rain of shots, which scattered scores of bystanders on the pavement of the market in all directions, the robber was seen to be hit several times and was brought down dead.

Mr. MacDonald Hit

Hearing a burst of firing and also police whistles, Sub-Inspr. Cornie ran out into the compound and opened the back door of the station facing Boone Road, where Mr. MacDonald had just collapsed with a stray bullet in his heart. He was rushed to the General Hospital in an ambulance, but succumbed before arrival there.

Others Wounded

Shot several times in the head and body, the robber was picked up by the police almost in front of the market, at a distance of about 20 yd. from the wounded foreigner. He also was rushed to a hospital, but was dead upon arrival. A hawker on the pavement of the market was badly wounded in the abdomen and was immediately conveyed to the Police Hospital, together with C.P.C. 2241 who was wounded in the left leg.

Soon after the shooting, Boone Road in the vicinity of the market presented an unusual scene, with scores of uniformed policemen searching around it. A group of sergeants and constables wearing steel vests searched inside the market, but nothing of importance was found. Police inquiries elicited the fact that the taxi (a closed Chevrolet) commandeered by the robber was hired by a Chinese from the Chunshan Garage in Broadway shortly after 6 a.m. and the chauffeur was ordered to wait at the corner of Yuenchang Road and Broadway for somebody. The hirer disappeared, however.

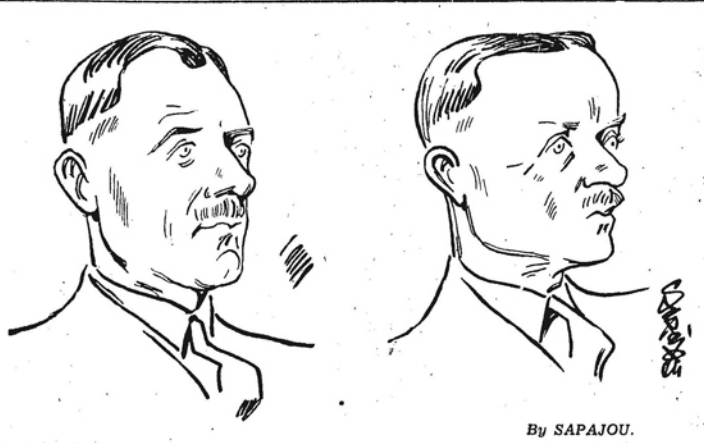
It was estimated that no less than 50 shots were fired in the fight, the majority being from the police. Of the nine policemen who took part in the fight, one was a Sikh constable, the remainder being Chinese.

The Inquest

H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, opened an inquest on the late Mr. N. G. MacDonald at the Public Mortuary, that day, and, after hearing evidence of identification, adjourned the inqinay until 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 16.

Mr. W. C. D. Bowen, a chartered accountant employed by the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, said he had known the deceased nearly three years. Mr. MacDonald was 39 years old. He was employed at the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, as machine-shop foreman and had been with the firm for the past four years. Previously he was employed with the China General Omnibus Co. He was a native of Scotland and first came to Shanghai as a marine engineer in ships of the Ben Line and P. & O. Line.

He was a man of quiet disposition, who did his work efficiently, and was held in great respect by his colleagues. He was fond of dogs and particularly interested in bulldog breeding.



By SAPAJOU.

Major E. V. Burke-Murphy, Adviser "C" Battalion of the S.V.C., and Captain L. Raynar-Smith, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who is in charge of the military tattoo for the Jubilee of H. M. the King in Shanghai.

MR. SOONG EXPLAINS BANKING POLICY

Three Houses Each with a Special Purpose: Dr. Kung on Efficacy of Equalization Charge

Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, on Tuesday morning, April 9, in an interview said :—

"The object of the Government in the recent increase in its interest in the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications was to co-ordinate these two banks with the Central Bank of China on policy. This action was not directed at any person or persons, so I came into the Bank of China as Chairman of the Board of Directors without bringing a single man with me. I do not intend to bring in anyone. The staff of the Bank of China realize the attitude of the Government and are continuing to give the same loyal service as heretofore.

"Before the recent change was effected, there were some people who thought that the Bank of China would suffer from a loss of confidence, but this has proven unfounded. It is a fact that there have been no withdrawals from either the head office or any of our branches, and new deposits are continuing to come in as usual.

"It is the purpose of the Government to make the Central Bank a 'banker's bank,' the Bank of China a foreign trade bank, and the Bank of Communications a bank specializing in idustrialization. It will be the aim of the Bank of China to avoid competition with the Central Bank of China, so far as Government business is concerned. The Bank of China will direct its attention entirely towards business, devoting itself especially to the assistance of the export trade.

"The Government has no intention of turning the Bank of China into a purely governmental bank, which is indicated by the fact that the three new managing directors, in addition to myself, are Mr. Chien Yu-ming, assistant general manager of the Joint Savings Society, Mr. Yeh Chuntong, and Mr. Wong Pao-lun, both local financiers. Mr. Sung Hanchong was specially picked for the post of General Manager because of his long experience in banking and his firm stand at the time of the Yuan Shih-kai moratorium."—United Press.

Silver Situation Discussed

Further informal discussions took place among the local bankers on Sunday in regard to the silver situation which the Chinese are viewing with anxiety in consequence of further jump in the world silver price.

One of the unofficial exchanges of views was at a tiffin party given at noon on Sunday by Mr. T. V. Soong, new head of the Bank of China, to a number of foreign and Chinese bankers. It was understood that, although no definite decisions were reached at the party, questions concerning foreign exchange and co-operation between foreign banks and Chinese Government and banks in connection with the stabilization of market were touched.

Among those present were Mr. A. S. Henchman, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Mr. L. Chevretton, of the Banque de l'Indochine, Mr. J. A. Mackay, of the National City Bank of New York, Mr. W. R. Cockburn, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Mr. K. Yabuki, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Mr. M. Yoshida, of the Mitsubishi Bank, and Mr. Tsuyee Pei.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, interviewed by press representatives that day, expressed the view that the imposition of the equalization tax could at present meet the situation arising out of raise in the silver price. The Minister replied in the negative when questioned whether the Government would place an embargo on silver exportation.

Warning Against Speculation

Expressing his confidence in the foreign banks' co-operation, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, in an interview before his departure for Nanking on Monday night, reiterated that the equalization charge and export tax on silver were still adequate to cope with the situation arising out of the American action in raising the price of the white metal.

Although there was a difference in rates between Shanghai and abroad, only one exchange shop in Szechuen Road had applied for permission to ship certain amount of silver abroad. The authorities, Dr. Kung said, had warned the applicant against speculation. A similar step had also been taken in Amoy.

More than ten Chinese bankers discussed the monetary situation with the Finance Minister individually in the Central Bank. Mr. T. V. Soong, chairman of the Bank of China, visited Dr. Kung in the morning. Among others who interviewed the Finance Minister were: Mr. K. P. Chen, Mr. Hu Pi-kiang, Mr. Sung Han-chang, Mr. Yih Wu-siao, Mr. Tang Shu-ming, Mr. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. Hsu Kan, Mr. Hu Meng-chia, and Mr. Hsi Teh-mou.

As a result of these discussions, the question of extending a $20,000,000 loan to commercial and industrial concerns had been solved, Dr. Kung said. Of the sum, which is to be put up by the Central Bank, Bank of China, Bank of Communications, and the Bankers Association, $15,000,000 are to be lent out on mortgages, and the remainder on guarantee.

Train Servants Arrested

Peiping, Apr. 15.

According to reports from local Chinese sources, nine car attendants of the Peiping-Mukden Railway have been arrested in Tientsin for attempting to smuggle about 10,000 silver dollars out of the Great Wall into Manchuria. The culprits are now being held in the Bureau of Public Safety for examination.—Reuter.

RETIRING MEMBERS THANKED

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten and Mr. Okamoto in Council

At the Shanghai Municipal Council meeting on April 10 the Chairman stated with regret that this was the last meeting to be attended by Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten and Mr. O. Okamoto. He thanked these members for their support during the past year and hoped that Mr. Okamoto would soon be restored to health and that Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten would enjoy a pleasant holiday.

Brig.-Gen. Macnaghten, in reply, expressed his high appreciation of the enormous amount of work devoted by the Chairman to the outside roads question. He cordially responded to the Chairman's good wishes to himself.

The Chairman stated that no one regretted more than he that the outside roads question had not been finally settled, but as all parties hoped for a solution he trusted that it would not be long delayed.

The Bureau of Public Utilities of the City Government has inaugurated a new bus service between Tung Chong Road and Yang Ching village, Pootung.

SUPORT FOR TUNG CHI UNIVERSITY

German Far East Association Issues Report

Berlin, Apr. 13.

The German Far Eastern Association (Verband fuer den Fernen Osten) has issued its annual report, which contains interesting information concerning its activities during the past year.

The three main points of the report are (1) that it has been possible to make further important contributions toward the development of the Tung Chi University at Shanghai and Woosung, thanks to support received from various quarters; (2) that a number of eminent Chinese personalities who visited Germany last year was greater than ever before and the Association has been able to assist them in accomplishing their tasks; and (3) that the Association is constantly extending its work amongst Chinese students in order to enable them to become fully acquainted with German conditions in the hope of gaining among them reliable friends for the future.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

INSTITUTION'S FIFTY YEARS OF WORK

Anniversary to Be Observed by Local Organization

A Chinese tiffin for representatives of the foreign and Chinese press was given on Saturday noon at the Margaret Williamson Hospital, the tiffin following a tour of the buildings and observation of the work being done. On May 11 the institution will have given fifty years of service in medical treatment and teaching and the Directors' wish to acquaint the public with the accomplishments of the past and hopes of extended work in the future.

In the fifty years of its existence the hospital has grown to include large, well-equipped buildings on two compounds. In addition to a hospital which can accommodate 200 persons, there is a training school for nurses. Seventy young women possessing high school educations are now being given the regulation course under the direction of Miss Mary A. Hood, Superintendant of the School of Nursing. As a furthur part of their teaching programme, the Women's Christian Medical College gives instruction with Dr. Z. T. Wang, President of the Medical College, in charge.

A General Hospital

The institution has been known largely as a maternity hospital but Dr. Eula Eno, Superintendant of the hospital and in charge of the obstetrics department, would like to have it thought of as a general hospital. In addition to caring for "in" patients a number of clinics are maintained, including a large children's clinic and a "well babies" clinic.

The hospital is supported in various ways. The Southern Methodists, Northern Baptists, and the Women's Union Missionary Society in the United States work in co-operation to provide aid. In addition there are endowment funds, money from patients who can afford it, and gifts from Shanghai friends. During this period of the fiftieth anniversary the hospital, while not putting on any special money-raising campaign, is hoping to familiarize more people with the work being done and raise funds for "free beds." While people unable to pay for treatment are never turned away more could be done for them if funds for this purpose were available.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Slain Man's Dog Awaits Master

Mr. MacDonald's "Bonzo" Disconsolate

"Bonzo" is disconsolate.

"Bonzo," be it understood, is only a dog, but there was a strong tie between him and his master, Mr. N. G. MacDonald, and at "Bonzo's" age it is hard to realize that the man who brought one up from a pup is gone and will not return.

Mr. MacDonald was shot and killed when he was accidentally involved in a gunfight between robbers and police in Boone Road on Tuesday morning. The bullet which struck him in the heart is in the hands of the police and its source is expected to be revealed at H.M. Coroner's inquest.

"Bonzo" is an English bulldog nearly six years old and was fervently attached to his master. When Mr. MacDonald failed to return home—he resided at 25 Young Allen Court—on Tuesday, the dog started to sulk and flatly refused to eat. This situation continued next morning, with "Bonzo" still lying at the door waiting for his master. A friend of the late Mr. MacDonald took pity on the animal and succeeded in feeding him. He accepted the food reluctantly.

Mr. MacDonald leaves no relatives in Shanghai, but is believed to have a sister in Calcutta and another in Scotland.

THOUGHT TRANSFER SEANCE

Remarkable Demonstration by Mr. Boekebinder

Before a specially invited coterie, Mr. S. Boekebinder gave a series of tests on "thought reading" at the Cathay Mansions last Wednesday evening. Among those attending were a group from the Consular Body, guests of the hotel, the press, and Max Malini, the famous sleight-of-hand artist.

The first half of his programme was devoted to tests of muscular control, the use of a spring guide, and two telepathic events., in which the mediums stood behind Mr. Boekebinder, without physical contact. In the latter, he found two pins which had been secreted on gentlemen's clothing. While blindfolded, with his medium behind him, he found a playing card upon which a lady was sitting. In another test, a lady had three photographs in her hand-bag. He was to take the one of her son and hand it to her husband This he accomplished.

Mr. Boekebinder next asked Dr. Premet to take a playing card outside the lounge for some distance. After studying for a few minutes, he sketched the three of diamonds on an envelope, and completely surprised Dr. Premet, who , on being called into the room, was greeted with the call of the proper card in the French language. Selecting four objects from a tray upon which guests had placed as many as 4 articles, the demonstrator read the characters and pasts of the owners, apparently confounding Dr. Renner, who was the first to have circumstances of his life related.

CHINESE REWARDED FOR BRAVERY

Silver Shield Given Man Who Foiled Robber

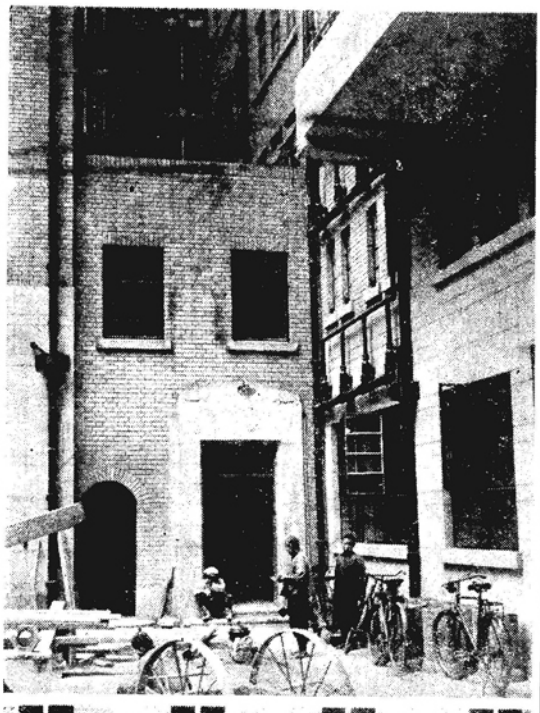
For bravery in helping to capture an armed robber in his own house, Mr. Han Yue-ching, No. 7 Dong Lok Faung, off Washing Road, was on Thursday afternoon presented with a silver shield by Mr. R. W. Yorke, Assistant Commissioner of Police, on behalf of the Council. The ceremony took place in the Yulin Road Police Station, where Mr. Yorke also presented gifts of $10 to two Chinese boys who called the police while the robbery was in progress.

The incident occurred on February 20 and involved four robbers, one of whom was armed with a pistol. As the police entered, the armed man raised his gun to fire at one of them, but Mr. Han, who was unarmed, pounced upon him and deflected his aim. He held the robber's arm tightly until the man was disarmed.

The motor car of Mrs. M. Ho-Tung, a daughter-in-law of Sir Robert Ho-Tung, was damaged at 10 o'clock last Wednesday morning when another car, driven by a Chinese, struck it in swerving to avoid hitting a Chinese boy in Bubbling Well Road, near Yates Road.

NEW POLICE STATION

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.



The new ten-storey building in Foochow Road, near Kiangse Road, which will house the headquarters offices and the Central Station of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is nearing completion. The Central Traffic Office of the new block is shown in the top picture, with the American Club behind. The view below shows the main entrance to the new Central Police Station. The opening date has been set for early May.

FUTURE OF CINEMA IN CHINA

Censorship Fees a Bar to Imported Films

That the future of foreign motion pictures in China appeared hopeless was the opinion of two American cinema executives, who passed through Shanghai on Friday. Not that the Chinese pictures had reached such an artistic stage to supplant the American and British product, they said, but rather the latter were hampered by the ramifications of censorship, plus fees for censoring, which were not equalled in other foreign countries.

One of the executives pointed out that the income from his pictures shown in China was as a soap bubble compared with the world gross receipts, which his company took in hand.

The burden, he said, would fall on the small independent exhibitor, who unable to bear the extra tax, which would have to be passed on him, could no longer operate. The high censorship fee automatically would force him out of business, because his profits, ordinarily nominal, would be reduced to the vanishing margin.

The censoring fee had been virtually doubled, and in Canton an extra entertainment tax had been enacted. Other cities might follow suit, with the result that the exhibitor could no longer keep his theatre open. The foreign product was not interfering with his showing of Chinese pictures, inasmuch as the output of Chinese pictures last year, about 60, was entirely insufficient for any theatre. About 500 foreign pictures are imported annually.

He would recommend, at the slightest invitation from his New York office, that his company's pictures no longer should be sent to China.

FILM MAGNATE MAY VISIT CHINA

Maker of "Man of Aran" Now Touring India

Dr. Robert Flaherty, who produced that highly praised picture, "Man of Aran," probably will be coming to China soon to make a film on the country folk of the interior, the "North-China Herald" learned on Saturday. At present Mr. Flaherty is on his way to India, where he intends to make a film based on Mr. Rudyard Kipling's famous book, "Kim."

The great ambition of Mr. Flaherty, it was revealed, is to penetrate distant glamorous hinterlands, to see strange exotic people, to have adventures among them, and to understand them. He wishes not only to visit such places, but to bring back his impressions and give people who have no such opportunity a chance of seeing the thrills, beauties, dangers, and heroisms of life beyond the outer fringes of civilization.

Men and women of this earth, he says, are fine and brave, wherever they may be, but in big populous cities their courage and strength are never so spectacular, since, he contends, it takes sudden danger and the background of the stupendous conflict of man against nature in the raw to bring them out in all their true splendour and integrity.

JAPANESE GUNBOAT GOING HOME

H.I.J.M.S. Uji, a river gunboat, which has been on patrol duty on the Yangtze for the last 32 years, left the Dairen Kisen Kaisha wharf for Japan at noon on Sunday.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL ON THE STAGE

First-class Dramatic and Musical Programme

A large audience filled the Great Hall of the Cathedral School, last Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of the first performance of the Annual School Concert. The first half of the programme was in charge of the Senior Dramatic Society and consisted of a scene from the trial "Bardell v. Pickwick," by Charles Dickens. Produced by Mr. Sixsmith, Master of the Sixth Form, it was a play in itself. Mr. Sixsmith himself took the role of Judge Stareleigh and brought much humour to his interpretation of it. It was so well done that everyone who appeared in the witness box received a round of applause as he left the stage.

The boys of the Junior Dramatic Society took part in the sketch, "A Day at an 18th Century Fair," a musical scene arranged from Easthope Martin's "Songs of the Fair," and produced by Mr. Tebbs, Music Master of the School. Songs and dances, and the beautiful setting and costumes, made it a most colourful and enjoyable affair.

Judge A. G. Mossop, sitting well up in the front row, evidently was getting keen enjoyment from Mr. Sixsmith's characterization in the first scene. The programme is the last one in which Mr. Sixsmith will have a hand, for he left for Home on April 13.

The proceeds of the concert are to go to the funds of the Ministering Children's League.

BANQUET ON BOARD SS. CONTE VERDE

Brilliant Function on Popular Italian Liner

Mr. C. C. Polesello, General Manager of Lloyd Triestino was host on Tuesday night, April 9, at a dinner given on board the ss. Conte Verde, attended by over 100 guests.

Capt. Camelli was introduced to each guest and the next half-hour was spent in drinking cocktails on the gaily-decorated sports deck, while the orchestra played Italian music.

Dinner was served in the first-class dining saloon. Included in Mr. Polesello's party was Princess Ottoboni, Sir Victor Sassoon's sister-in-law, who was one of the Conte Verde's passengers. Signor Vincenzo Lojacano and Mayor and Mrs. Wu Te-chen were also in this party.

Among those invited were Mayor and Mrs. Wu Te-chen, Sir John and Lady Brenan, Mr. and Mrs. Delvaux de Fenffe, Mr. and Mrs. T. Z. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tong, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Alves, Marchess Cittadini Ceci, Conte e Contesse Merori, Lt. Col. and Mme Kriebel, Mr. and Mrs. Ockermuller, M. and Mme Kelen, Mr. Cunningham, Mr., Mme and Mlle Pietra, Mr. Yui Ming, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Comm. Neyrone, Cav. Rapex, Dr. de Larracoechee, Dr. C. de Thierry, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. Russel Sun, Comm. Brivoneei, Comm. Leonardi, Comm. Boris, Comm. Notarbartolo, Comm. Rute, Cap. Drage, Mr. R. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain, Count and Countess de Courseulles, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Gen. and Mrs. Zao, Lord and Lady Li Ching-mei, Mr. and Mrs. Y. C. Wen, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Chang, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sze, Comm. and Mrs. U. M. Tavella, Sigra. and Signe. Polesello, Cav. and Mme Petit, Mr. and Mrs. V. Chieri, Comm. and Mme Levischiff, Mr. H. G. W. and Miss Wodehead, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Li, Dr. and Mme Wellington Koo, Mr. and Mrs. Yue Tso Ting, Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, Dr. and Mme Muto Wardone, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Sassoon, Mrs. and Miss Holwill, Cav. and Mrs. Bighini, Mr and Mrs. Ellig, Mr. and Mrs. Stori, Mr. and Mrs. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil, Mr. and Mrs. Rubenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chow, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Hennemann, Mr. and Mrs. Vise, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie, Cav. Rizzi, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. Gruntch, Dr. Manzitti, M. and Mme Lanrens, Mr. Chao.

ROUND THE WORLD CYCLING SCOUT

Young Indian Facing Three Years More on Road

Young and eager, and yet seriously minded, Rover Scout J. R. Mody of Bombay, after nearly one year of travel, including several thousands of miles of cycling, is cheerfully facing another three years equally as arduous. On May 6 last year, then aged 18, he set out from Bombay on his bicycle, headed for Calcutta. In his way lay the fearsome Rairakhol jungle, never before traversed by a cyclist or ordinary traveller. The authorities refused to be responsible for him and attempted to stop him, but he crossed safely, through he went without food for two days.

From Calcutta, Mody left with the Indian contingent for the Boy Scouts Jamboree in Australia, where he was the sole representative from the Bombay Presidency. His favourite sport of cycling was indulged to the full, with 1,500 miles to his credit in Victoria, before he cycled from Melbourne to Sydney, from where he took passage for Hongkong. It was Mody's desire to cycle from Canton through China to Shanghai, but he was prevented by the authorities, and he put his cycle on the ss. Conte Verde.

With the next few days, the young Scout will cycle to Nanking, from where it is his intention to proceed north. While in Shanghai he will be entertained by the Parsee community. In Nanking he will present a letter he is carrying to China's Chief Scout. From Nanking he will visit Tientsin and Peiping, proceeding thence to Dairen, down through Seoul to Fusan, and across the Shimonoseki Straits to Japan. Wherever possible he will travel on his bicycle.

He will then take ship to the U.S.A., to cycle across the continent to the coming Scout Jamboree in Washington. On the conclusion of this he will visit Niagara Falls, then enter Canada, and from the Dominion he will go to England, which is the primary purpose of his tour, for there he will enroll for training in the Scouters' Wood Badge Course at Gilwell Park, to entitle him to become a full-fledged Scout official. With that completed, he will proceed to France, where it is his intention to enter the Tour de France cycle competition. From France he will cycle through Africa, both South and North, and will travel home by easy stages through Arabia, Persia and Afghanistan. He anticipates being another three years on the trip, making four years from the time he left Bombay.

Rover Scout J. R. Mody was the champion cyclist of the Bombay Scouts in 1934. He is the son of an official of the Oriental Life Insurance Co. in Bombay. Entirely financed by his parents, he is not attempting to earn his way in any respect. With him he carries letters of introduction from the Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabourne, and Mr. Hussanaly Rahimtulla, Mayor of Bombay, as well as many prominent citizens.

JOHNSON GARAGE STRIKE

Sporadic cases of intimidation of chauffeurs and of the throwing of stones at cars, were reported on Sunday in connection with the strike of 250 drivers formerly employed by the Johnson Garage, a Chinese-owned hire-car concern with fourteen stations in the two foreign concessions and Chinese-controlled territory. Although no arrests were made, strikers or their sympathizers were believed to be responsible for the attacks.

To counteract the hostile activities, the management has equipped the cars now operating with unarmed Russian bodyguards for the chauffeurs. About forty cars are still on the streets and 85 chauffeurs are working, including fifteen Russians. The strike has been in progress since last Thursday.

HIGH CLASS
SHIRTS and PYJAMAS
Made to Order
Samples mailed on request
SHIRTS
JAPANESE and CHINESE Objects of Art
TOYO MURAKAMI
270 Kiangse Road, SHANGHAI

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

GREAT BEAUTIES OF CHINESE ART

Mr. R. L. Hobson Describes History of China's Contribution to the World

The Shanghai Rotary Club held its first tiffin reunion in the New Rotary Year at the Metropole Hotel on Thursday, and had, as guests of honour, Mr. R. L. Hobson, Keeper of the Department of Chinese antiquaries, and Keeper of the Department of Ethnography in the British Museum, London, England, Mr. George Eumorfopoulos, and Professor Paul Pelliot of the Collége de France, Member of the French Academy, and Member of the Academia Sinica, all of whom were introduced to the members of the Club by Mr. William Yinson Lee, Chairman of the Programme Committee, as members of the special committee sent to China to select Chinese art treasures for the exhibition to be held in London, this year.

The speaker of the day, Mr. R. L. Hobson, taking for his subject "Chinese Art," gave a most informative and interesting address upon the greatness and importance of that art, and was listened to with considerable attention by everyone present. Mr. Hobson gave it as his considered opinion that its greatness and importance was proved by the irresistible appeal that it makes with its beauty and dignity. One could exhaust all the superfluities in the English language in dilating on that theme, were it not a waste of time to do so, when one had only to inspect specimens here in China to be convinced that Chinese art is inspired by real genius.

Glorious History of Chinese Art

Hardly less impressive, although not quite so obvious is the great and glorious history of Chinese art. There is no nation in the world that has such a great and continuous tradition, or one going back so far. One can frequently see a connoisseur to-day take out of the recesses of his clothing a little bit of jade, or something that is carved with some animal—not necessarily one that you can recognise, because Chinese art is not always realistic, but something that is intriguing and suggestive which has been carved, and has probably been made 1000 years B.C., or even older than that still; and the monumental bronzes that one can see in the exhibition, some of which go back to time immemorial, but they are far finer and more artistic, and of finer technique than any which were produced at the same time by any of the Mediterranean countries: they are far finer than anything the Greeks did at that time. And in silk, there are figured silk textiles, and the lacquer work in which China admittedly took the lead. All those things made around Anno Domini show a complete mastery of some of the applied arts. And about the same time when the Chinese first used the pencil-brush, and they made one of the greatest inventions of the many great inventions which China has given to the world—the invention of paper. With silk, and pencil-brush and paper the way was prepared for one of the greatest characterizations of Chinese art i.e. calligraphy and painting: there are actual examples to be seen of magnificent calligraphy and painting of the third century A.D.

Perhaps there are no pictures quite as early as that, but there are pictures, and we know from history that the pictorial art in China had developed quite a high standard already, in the fourth century, and there are possibly examples, but not many, of pictures of that period, he continued. Chinese critics claim that in the tenth century, Chinese pictorial art had already reached its zenith. It is rather hard for us to be able to judge whether that is a correct statement, because there are so very few examples left of paintings, but what there are, everyone will admit, are very high examples of Chinese art. At that time Europe was in the Dark Ages, and the venerated early European painting masters were more modern: compared with the Chinese artists, they are anti-dated in China by plenty of prolific generations of artists. Whether the European painters in their work can be favourably compared with the work of Chinese artists, or not, is a very interesting problem, but one which is too big to open at this short talk.

Fundamental Differences

"The two schools differ quite fundamentally. The Chinese painting is essentially caligraphic: the Chinese painter is very much concerned with stressing the beauties of nature, and very little concerned with the importance of man: on the other hand, the European, who holds his brush in an entirely different way to the Chinese, paints on different materials, and with different materials, and he is, I think, mostly concerned in his theme of man and his doings," the Speaker said. "So, the two things are comparatively different in any case, but, whatever the result, one thing is quite certain and that is, the Chinese artist to-day has behind him a tradition immeasurably greater than the painters of Europe.

"And so it is with the potter's art. The greatest of all the inventions of the potter—the invention of porcelain—was evolved in China fully 1000 years before it was in Europe, and ever since then, so far as porcelain is concerned. China has taught the world all that is really worth knowing in that art. It is the same with the other minor arts, such as ivory and wood carving, and so on. Chinese taste, and their interesting colour and form, and amazing manual dexterity had given them one of the foremost places in the art of the world, but probably the greatest importance of Chinese art, and of international art is that it applies to the world, and reveals the soul of a nation in language that everybody can understand.

Importance of Exhibition

"Your written or spoken language" concluded the speaker "cannot be compared with it: in fact the spoken language is very often an obstacle to the mutual understanding between others and ourselves, than otherwise—in the case of the Chinese language, I think, it is a very formidable one, but in painting, and sculpture, and the ornamentation of jade, ivory, porcelain and so on, the thought in the mind of the nations reveals itself perfectly clearly and unambiguously, and so, this exhibition which is being prepared in London at the end of this year is really an event of great international importance. It will help to bridge those thousands of miles which stretch between China and Europe, and will help to a better understanding in Europe of the mentality of the great Chinese nation, and a proper appreciation of its culture, so the responsibility is a very considerable one, which falls upon the Committee which has the selection of objects for the Exhibition—not only on the English committee, but on all of the committees of the contributing nations.

"The Chinese committee has practically finished its work, and I would like to say that it has carried out its functions splendidly—it has worked terribly hard, with but little time, and everything at high pressure, under extremely difficult conditions, and those who visit the Exhibition will realise with what great success they have done their work. Our own work is not finished: we have to go on, and to continue with our selection.

"Bazaar Goods"

"Ever since the rounding of the Cape, and ever since Europe and China came into direct contact, the European market has been stocked with Chinese goods: a great many of them have been pretty and amusing, and they were able to captivate the European eye, very largely by their novelty: but they were not real representations of the Chinese art—rather, one might say, they were 'bazaar' goods made to tickle the fancy of the foreigner. It is only in the last two decades that the real Chinese art, and the real things made by the true Chinese artists, have reached Europe. Under those former conditions, the idea grew that the crude and the grotesque really represented Chinese art, so we hope that by this Exhibition all such misrepresentations will be ended for good and all, and that Chinese art will stand revealed in its true greatness."

REPORTS ON D. A. R. WORK

Local Chapter Contributes to Help Unfortunates

A good deal of important business was discussed, and several exceptionally interesting national reports were read at the monthly meeting of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. R. P. Roberts on Route Winling.

Mrs. Stockton opened the meeting by reading a letter from the State Regent, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, after which a report of the work of the D.A.R. on Ellis Island was read by Miss Ethel Allen.

Another very interesting report was read by Mrs. Esley, describing the work of the national committees in the United States, particularly in the way of helping to support schools for under-privileged children. According to the report, there are now no less than 17 of these institutions relying on the Chapters for help and financial support.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. J. A. Dick,

Chief Appraiser of the Chinese Maritime Customs, who is retiring after 34 years in China.

TELEPHONE TARIFF GIVEN EXTENSION

But "Adjustments" Will Be Made Retroactive

A letter from the Shanghai Telephone Co. was submitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council on Wednesday last in which the Company requested that, as a decision had not yet been reached on the new tariff, the Company be permitted to bill its subscribers for the month of April on the rates existing at March 31, 1935, and to inform subscribers that adjustments in accordance with the decision of the Councils will be retroactive from April 1 and will be made in a subsequent bill.

The Secretary explained that under the terms of the Franchise the increased charges were to be effective from April 1. The Council granted permission as requested.

THE CHINESE BLIND INSTITUTE

Badly Handicapped by Lack of Sufficient Funds

The work of the Institution for the Chinese Blind was explained at a tea and concert at the American Women's Club, on Thursday. A programme of entertainment was given by pupils of the school and several reports were made by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, the Superintendent, and the Treasurer.

Mr. Eric Clarke said that great difficulty and embarrassment are being experienced by the School at the present time because of the lack of sufficient funds. The public mistakenly believes the Institution is subsidized by missions, or that its endowments are sufficient to balance the expenses. On the contrary, it depends entirely for its support upon the generosity of contributors.

The list of the Institution's activities, as given by the Superintendent, Mr. George Fryer, was truly imposing. In addition to the blind children who are being trained, there is also a school for the deaf, comprising some seventy pupils, a normal school which trains men and women to teach the deaf and blind, a music school, a workshop, a printing and publishing house, an industrial training department, and a household department. Weekly and monthly papers are published and sent to all the blind in China, as are text-books, music and literature. The Institution is called upon for advice in the establishment of other schools throughout the country. In fact, it is the aim of the managers to have similar Institutions in every province of China.

Very interesting was the story told by a deaf boy in hand-language and translated to the audience by Mr. Fryer, and the music of the blind children was splendid. One young man is to take examinations for the Trinity College of Music this Spring.

Among those invited to the tea were Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Dr. and Mrs. Gale, Mrs. A. G. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. Reader Harris, Sir John and Lady Brenan, Bishop and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Nottingham, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Rundle, Bishop and Mrs. Welch.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S GREAT WORK

Record is Emphasized by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, who spoke before the largely attended annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the Hall of Holy Trinity Cathedral, on Thursday, gave the organization splendid recognition. "My hearty congratulations to the China agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society," he said. "I heartily agree that a truly great record has been made by the agents and the colporteurs of this organization."

"That the Bible springs from life," Dr. Holt continued, "is attested by its language. It was written in the colloquial speech, not the tongue of the classicist, for its language is that of the streets. In its manuscript form, there are Persian derivatives, clearly showing the impression of the streams of thought that flowed from one great civilization to the other, just as to-day, in the English language, there are derivatives from other tongues. So in the Bible is there evidence of this same process in ancient days when the thought streams of Persia, Egypt Assyria, and Babylonia influenced the language of the man in the street."

The Bible was responsive to thought movements, and its teachings indicated its developments through human experience." Dr. Holt said, pointing to David's dying charge to Solomon, and Judas's betrayal of Jesus to illustrate the fundamental humanity of the living people who move through the pages. More than sprung from life, the Bible returns to life. Though it had been translated into many tongues, and most recently into the language of the street, it had lost nothing through translation. "It becomes intelligible to human beings because it is alive."

The Rev. E. G. Tewksbury briefly commented on the New Life Movement and its power for good in strengthening the bonds of morality in this country, and suggested that a distribution of the Scriptures in conjunction with its activities would aid in its unfolding.

Mr. James L. Chow described the attitude of the Chinese towards the Bible, and the splendid opportunity its various translations presented for language students, giving statistics which emphasized the work of translators in China.

Those who will serve on the auxiliary this year are:—

President.—Bishop John Curtis, of Chekiang; Vice-Presidents.—Mr. D. E. Hoste, Dean Trivett, and the Rev. H. C. Newsham; Consulative Committee.—the Rev. C. W. Allan, the Rev. L. D. Cio, major Darby, Dr. C. L. Hsia, the Rev. E. J. Ottewell, Mr. F. W. Poate, Mr. James Stark, Mr. Edward Wheen, Mr. S. J. Williams, and the Rev. Z. K. Zia; Ladies Committee.—Miss Winifred Allan, Mrs. Findlay Andrew, Mrs. James L. Chow, Miss E. Gladys Dieterle, Mrs. Peter Klyhn, Mrs. H. E. Mussen, Mrs. E. J. Ottewell, Miss Lillian Page, Mrs. C. W. Sheppard, and Miss Edith Spurling.

***Leading article on page 89.

SEVEN S.M.C. SERGEANTS PROMOTED

Seven sergeants in the uniformed and detective ranks of the Shanghai Municipal Police have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector, it was learned on Friday. The new Sub-Inspectors are Messrs. R. J. M. C. Black, G. L. J. Cady, T. Coyne, J. A. Kennedy, A. McDonald, J. McPhee, and G. E. Radionoff.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RETIRING

Mr. J. A. Dick Leaving After 34 Years

"My 34 years in China have been smooth and even like the flow of the Yangtze," Mr. J. A. Dick, who is retiring from the position of Chief Appraiser of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service, told the "North-China Herald" on Thursday.

Mr. Dick came out to China first in 1901, and after a short stay of two weeks in Shanghai, went to Chinkiang. During his long service he has been stationed most of the time at one or other of the Yangtze river ports, though he did spend four years up at Harbin.

He has also been stationed for some years at Nanking, and was in Hankow during the 1927 trouble.

"When I first came out here," Mr. Dick told his interviewer, "and went up to Chinkiang, I met one or two old hands, who had personal knowledge of the Taiping Rebellion."

Chinkiang was then a river port with a prosperous future, Mr. Dick said, and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Tientsin-Pukow Railway were mere dreams of the future.

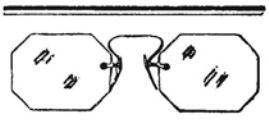
"There was one old hand," Mr. Dick continued, "who told us how he was carried round in a cage with Taiping rebels, in the days of General Ward or General Gordon, I don't actually remember."

Mr. Dick said that he and Mrs. Dick would probably settle down in some quiet place close to London, but he was leaving the future in the lap of the gods and had made no special plans. "I don't think I shall ever return to the Far East," Mr. Dick concluded, "I have done my service out here now, and I and Mrs. Dick will be quite content to settle down in England."

Presentions Made

On Friday evening at 6 o'clock at the Chinese Customs Club, No. 10 Tung Yi Li, Bubbling Well Road, the entire staff of the Appraising Department of the Shanghai Customs gathered to pay tribute and bid farewell to Mr. J. M. Fay, Acting Appraising Commissioner, and to Mr. J. A. Dick, Supervising Chief Appraiser of the Department. Mr. Fay is proceeding on long leave and Mr. Dick is retiring.

An appropriate speech was made by Mr. Woo Yao-tchi, Acting Deputy Commissioner, who at the same time presented as a parting gift on behalf of the staff, a gold watch and chain. In replying Mr. Fay took the opportunity to make a further gift on behalf of the staff, a silver tea service together with an eight day clock, to Mr. Dick. In the final speech by Mr. Dick a delightful surprise was sprung when he intimated the possibility of his return to China and the Service in the capacity of Technical Adviser.



OUTPORT

Rx and Repairs

The Unexcelled Facilities

afforded by our own Laboratory which is the finest equipped in China, coupled with the Largest Stocks of Finest Quality Imported Optical Goods, enables us to render an Unsurpassed MAIL ORDER SERVICE.

Careful, Conscientious Attention to every detail, Absolutely Accurate Workmanship under the supervision of the only Foreign REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST in China, and over a decade of Experience with Outport Hospital Rx work, enables us to GUARANTEE COMPLETE SATISFACTION.—Just address.

"O.I.C.—SHANGHAI"

OPTOMETRISTS

OCULISTS INSTITUTE CO., LTD.

Nanking-Honan Roads.—Corner

Largest, Most Modern Best Equipped in the Orient

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BRITISH PLAYWRIGHT IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Noel Coward's Admiration for Chinese People: His Comments on Theatres and Cinemas

"I have the greatest admiration for the Chinese people and for their drama, especially their progress in the talking pictures," said Mr. Noel Coward when interviewed on Tuesday, April 9, he being a through traveller in the Empress of Canada. He added:—"I have to be in London for the Theatrical Garden Party, sponsoring the Actors Orphanage, which will be held during the first week in June, otherwise I would have been glad to remain here for some time. You undoubtedly know that I wrote 'Private Lives' while I was here last. Since the death of Sir Gerald du Maurier, I have been elected President of the Association, and, whereas we collaborated before, I now must bear the greater portion of the burden."

Mr. Coward is completing his autobiography, which he began two years ago, and which he has been writing when time has allowed. He expects to finish it before arriving in London. Questioned as to what he would do when he arrived home—interpolating that he had got the American spirit, because of so many visits—he could not say. He would make no definite statement, other than that he would work on a play. His other literary efforts would be side-tracked for the time being. His usual efforts, when attending strictly to his typewriter, are between 2,000 and 3,000 words each day, if he works seven to eight hours each day.

Work in America

While in America, he was working in conjunction with Ben Hecht and Clarke A MacArthur. They collaborated in "Crime without Passion," and their next picture will be "Cry for Me," this being the second of a trio. For dialogue and plot formation, he voiced most elaborate praise for the two former newspapermen. "Cry for Me" was specially written for Mr. Coward to play the lead. With him were Alexander Woolcott, Julia Hayden, and Hope Williams.

Mr. Coward mentioned that he was here last in February, 1930. He never would forget that occasion, and regretted that he could not now remain longer, because of the Theatrical Garden Party. He last appeared on the stage in "Conversation Piece," in London last year. He would be back again in the near future, inasmuch as he had such a marvellous success with "Private Lives," which he wrote locally. Of "Cavalcade" he was most enthusiastic. Hollywood had done a job which suited him to perfection. "The Guardsman," gave Mr. Coward, Lynne Fontaine, and Alfred Lunt a splendid success on the New York stage and he hoped it would be repeated in the "Taming of the Shrew," which was a coming production.

As for the difference between American and British pictures, he had little to say, except that he had great hope for the latter. British pictures were getting better each year and were gaining a foothold in America. He admitted that he had caught the American spirit, but attributed the weak pictures to the loss of good stories and weakness of dialogue.

Charmingly Unaffected

Dr. and Mrs. Ed. Birt entertained Mr. Coward to dinner and afterwards gave a delightfully informal party in his honour. Mr. Coward is one on whom success sits lightly and gracefully. Modesty with him is not just a pose. He is charmingly unaffected and thoroughly enjoyed meeting old friends and making new acquaintances. When his autobiography has reached completion he feels he never wants to make such an attempt again. He obviously prefers plays. Not that new experiences are without attraction for him. He is thrilled at having just played his first important film part in America.

Thoroughly recovered from his serious illness of some months back—"I nearly died" he observed—Mr. Coward looked extraordinarily fit His lithe, well-knit figure sets off bronzed, clear-cut features and mobility of expression which would give the artist certain inspiration. Talking of "Conversation Piece" Mr. Coward praised Mlle Yvonne Printemps' delicate charm and he confessed to a warm affection for "dear old 'Bitter Sweet'" As for "Cavalcade" he was wonderfully impressed by the film which Hollywood made of it. It was not always possible for film producers to stick to the original play as closely as they had done with "Cavalcade." By that remark it was gathered that Mr. Coward was thinking of "Design for Living" in which only one line of "Coward" was retained. Learning that "Clive of India" had safely passed the Censors here, Mr. Coward was glad that Shanghai would soon see what he believed was a very fine film. He had been sorry not to see it when he was in America for Ronnie Colman was a great friend of his—"one of the best." Mr. Colman had seen him off on his present trip; indeed he had hoped to come with him but engagements intervened.

Finds Life Enthralling

And so Mr. Coward chatted easily and naturally. He is not bored by success; he finds life enthralling and however much his career may suggest that he has filled it to overflowing even in the comparative short space of his age, it is evident that he is not likely to rest on his oars. His travels alone bring him fresh inspiration—he has covered a good deal of Manchuria—and when that blessed autobiography is out of the way, who knows what fancy may take him? He denies that there have been too many plays written. So long as the tale of the two ugly sisters with the young and beautiful portionless heroine can be told in whatever dress or guise, so long will there be audiences for more plays. With that, Mr. Coward whose playing had entertained the party, was caught up for a dance with an altogether marvellously thrilled young visitor and the party gaily developed under the skilled direction of one of Shanghai's most gracious hostesses.

Those present included Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mr. and Miss Hambro, Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford, Dr. and Mrs. Yen, Madame Wellington Koo, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Pawley, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Clifton, Mr. C. C. Todd, M. and Mme. Gherardi, Miss Drakeford, Miss Lawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Winter and many others.

Mr. Noel Coward,
the British playwright who was a passenger in the Empress of Canada for Hongkong.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN CHINA

Sports Developments Abroad May Be Investigated

The Physical Education Committee of the Ministry of Education held its third plenary meeting at the Chiaotung University here on Apr. 9. Mr. Hao Keng-sheng, Superintendent of Physical Education, presided. The meeting was attended by over twenty members and Directors of Athletics from Nanking, Honan, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Hupeh, Hunan, Shantung, Hopei, Kiangsi and Kwangtung.

On behalf of Dr. Wang Shih-chieh Minister of Education, Mr. Chang Chiung, Director of the Social Education Department of the Ministry, in a speech, dwelt on the importance of the meeting. He urged the officials to redouble their efforts to promote physical culture for national salvation.

Following reports by the officers of the Committee and the Directors of Athletics, the meeting discussed the question of sending physical education administrators with the China team to the forthcoming Berlin Olympiad, in order to investigate the development of sports in foreign countries. The proposal was adopted in principle and will be recommended to the Ministry for execution.

The Ministry of Education will also be requested to readjust and examine the current terminology for athletics.

A recommendation by Mr. Wm. Z. L. Sung, Secretary-General of the National Amateur Athletic Federation and the Preparatory Committee for the holding of the 6th National Athletic Meeting, relating to the opening of a special summer class by the N.A.A.F. for athletic training was approved. The Ministry of Education will be asked to instruct the Provincial Departments and Municipal Bureaus of Education to appoint physical instructors to attend the class.

General principles governing the opening of school gymnasiums to the public in order to encourage mass physical education were adapted.—Kuo Min.

CHIEF TIDESURVEYORS MEET ON HAKONE MARU

Mr. W. A. Skuse, Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Chief Tide Surveyor, was met on Monday by Mr. C. F. A. Wilbraham, Chief Tidesurveyor, as he returned from long leave. Mr. Wilbraham left in the Cordillera.

MOTIONS OFFERED BY RATEPAYERS

Increase in 'Phone Rates Opposed by Japanese

Notice has been given by ratepayers of the International Settlements that they desire to bring forward the following motions at the Ratepayers' Meeting on next Wednesday in addition to those already announced by the Council:—

That the Orchestra and Band cease to be a Municipal enterprise. That the Council will make an annual grant, subject to the aproval of Ratepayers, of not more than $150,000 towards the maintenance of an Orchestra by the Shanghai Choral Society or some approved body and will bestow its library of music and instruments to such body.—Proposed by Mr. L. R. Hossenlopp. Seconded by Mr. J. F. Mortimer.

That the Council investigate the possibility of imposing a tax or levy on vacant premises and undeveloped and unregistered land in the Settlement and publish the result of such investigation within the next six months, before October 17, 1935.—Proposed by Mr. L. R. Hossenlopp. Seconded by Mr. A. L. Penning.

That with a view to early acquisition of the requisite land for road widenings, the Council be authorized to raise upon such terms and in such manner as the Council may in its discretion think fit a sum of $5,000,000 to be exclusively devoted to the above purpose.—Proposed by Mr. L. R. Hossenlopp. Seconded by Mr. A. L. Penning.

In view of the fact that the ratepayers have not been given sufficient opportunity to study the terms of the proposed scheme of rate increase by the Shanghai Telephone Company; and

In view, further, of the fact that Shanghai is now experiencing a most unprecedented business and financial depression:

We, the ratepayers, hereby advise and invite the Shanghai Municipal Council to open negotiations with the above-named Company with the view to postponing the immediate adoption of any new rates.—Proposed by Mr. K. S. Inui. Second by Mr. M. Amano.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS THEATRE GROUP

Dr. H. Lawrence's Works as a Friend Understood Them

Briefly touching on the life and work of the late D. H. Lawrence, Dr. Max Mohr, a German pschoanalyst and writer, and the author of a number of successful plays and novels, "Caravan" among them, spoke on Friday to a very well attended meeting of the International Arts Theatre Group.

Owing to his long friendship with Lawrence, Dr. Mohr is well qualified to speak of his friend's philosophy and life. Lawrence was the fourth son of an English miner. His mother he characterized as a "very superior person," and his brothers and himself as "in-betweens." At the age of thirteen he won a scholarship and went to a high school: at 17 he was a student teacher. After his mother's death in 1910, he gave up teaching, concentrated on writing, and began to travel. He married a German girl shortly before the war and, after it, in 1922, he travelled to Ceylon, Mexico, and Australia, continuing to write as he went. He returned to Italy and died in a sanatorium in 1930.

Dr. Mohr dwelt particularly upon Lawrence's view of life as exemplified in his writings. His novels, plays, poems, and work in psychoanalysis all record his conception of a "living darkness." His aim was to penetrate as far as possible into this darkness. His eagerness to clarify life as much as possible explains his interest and writings on sex.

PRESENTATION IN CUSTOM HOUSE

Mr. C. F. A. Wilbraham on Home Leave

A very pleasing ceremony was held in the Chief Tide Surveyor's office on Saturday afternoon, when the executive staff of that office, both foreign and Chinese, gathered to present a memento to their chief, who left on Home on Tuesday in the Cordillera.

Mr. J. B. Dickins, who presided, wished Mr. C. F. A. Wilbraham, Chief Tide Surveyor, bon voyage and best wishes for himself and wife for a splendid holiday on the Continent and in Great Britain. Those attending—the complete staff of the office—joined in the speaker's sentiments. He hoped that the small remembrance would stand their superior in good stead while on the voyage and later as well.

The presentation, which consisted of a gentlemen's handsome travelling toilet set, was suitably inscribed.

In reply, Mr. Wilbraham voiced the sentiment which he felt for the staff, and thanked them for their co-operation in the general and special duties which the office was called upon to perform.

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL ARRIVES

Mr. Skuse, Chief Tidesurveyor Resumes Post

Absent from Shanghai, one year to a day, Mr. W. A. Skuse, Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Chief Tidesurveyor, returned on Monday in the Hakone Maru, being met at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf by his immediate predecessor, Mr. C. F. A. Wilbraham, among others.

Mrs. Skuse had accompanied her husband as far as Hongkong, but having received a cable that her father was quite ill in Canton, she left the ship in the Colony.

Mr. Wilbrabam's leave began that day, and accompanied by his wife, left next morning in the Cordillera, and Mr. Skuse, having seen him off, will be at his office as usual.

It will be of interest to his many friends to learn that Mr. Skuse's health has improved considerably while away.

Mr. Yin Tung, Managing Director of the Peiping-Mukden Railway Administration, has arrived in Nanking to report to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, on various matters relating to the demilitarized zone in the North.

THE Shanghai City Government has made arrangements with the Shanghai Hospital, Nantao, to receive opium smokers for treatment. Mr. Sun Kia-gee has been appointed supervisor of the ward allotted to opium smokers. About twenty addicts have been admitted for treatment.

If the problem of their support is successfully overcome, the former officers and soldiers in the Nineteenth Route Army, who did so much in defending Shanghai from the Japanese attack in 1932, will be organized into one division and placed under the First Army Corps under General Chen Chi-tang, says a Hongkong Chinese report. General Li Tsung-jen, commander of the Fourth Army corps and General Pai Chung-hsi, vice-commander, are taking charge of the reorganization plans. The Nineteenth Route Army men, in spite of their revolt against the Central Government in 1933, are considered by the officials here to have contributed service to the country and should be re-enlisted for service.

VICTIMIZATION OF THE S.M.C.

Mr. S. Fessenden's Garage Used by Thieves

A bold "racket" in which official petrol of the Shanghai Municipal Council was being taken to the residence of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the Secretary-General, and there filtered to remove its distinctive colouring and make it saleable outside, was disclosed last Wednesday when French and Settlement Police went to the residence and arrested two Council drivers and Mr. Fessenden's private chauffeur.

The arrests were made shortly after three o'clock, when the Settlement Police, acting on a tip that some of the guilty chauffeurs were at the house, obtained the co-operation of the French Police and went to the residence, 687 Rue Ratard. They surprised two men in the garage in the very act of filtering the reddish Council petrol through charcoal, and seized a third man in front of the house, at a P.W.D. car from which the petrol had been removed. The filtered product, it was found, was virtually colourless and hence could be marketed as ordinary supplies.

Suspicion that a "racket" was being perpetrated was aroused when Council cars, particularly those belonging to the P.W.D. frequently were seen parked about the residence in numbers. The filter used by the chauffeurs apparently was taken to the garage every time they made a haul. It was a portable affair, and evidently it was not thought safe to leave it there indefinitely.

Mr. Fessenden said that night that he thought the scheme had been hatched prior to his return from Home leave in January. The first intimation he received that his own chauffeur was implicated was when the man was arrested that day with the two Council drivers.

NEW CULTURAL SOCIETY INAUGURATED

The Association of Chinese and Foreign Cultural Relations was inaugurated at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. With its object the improvement of cultural relations between China and foreign countries, the Association planned to carry out the following schemes in future:—the establishment of libraries and museums, arrangements for foreign and Chinese leaders of thought to make speeches, organization of culture investigation parties, arrangements for the exchange of professors, etc. Dr. Kiang Kan-hu, Dr. Hsia Ching-lin, Dr. James Woo, and Mr. Hu Hui-san were among the promoters of the new Association.

THE Chinese Real Estate Owners' Association has decided to re-elect Mr. Feng Ping-nan as representative of the Association to serve as Land Commissioner of the S.M.C. of the year 1935.

LUNCH WAS ON THE TABLE!

A family coming home from China, prior to their departure, booked a house at THORPENESS in the Suffolk "dry" zone. Their ship was met....they were driven to Thorpeness.

They found the beds aired, the fires lit, and maid engaged to look after them....and.... Lunch was on the Table! Maybe you are house-hunting too?

You need hunt no longer if you write to the Estate Office, THORPENESS, Suffolk, England, for their booklet "Concerning Thorpeness" It will tell you of the attractive furnished houses they have available from as low as 3½ gns. a week. It will tell you of the "Meare", 60 acres of fresh water to sail over....to laze on....a paradise for children, nowhere more than 3 feet deep. It will tell you of the fascinating Dolphin Inn....The Inn of Perfection.. of the Guest House and Country Club, the sandy shore. You will learn about a place where the inhabitants are never tired of praising the weather—a place that you will ultimately want to make your own home.

"Thorpeness is already fully booked up for August of this year, but there are eleven other months....and Thorpeness is always a delectable spot".

A.R.C.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

"PLEASE MASTER, PLENTY HOT INSIDE"

Judge Mossop's Praise of 91 Years' Work at Lester Hospital: Chinese Support Falling Off

The urgent need for united public financial support from both foreigners and Chinese—in addition to the generous legacy bequeathed by the late Mr. Henry Lester—to support the good work done by the Lester Chinese Hospital was emphasized by Judge A. G. Mossop, who was in the chair at the annual general meeting of subscribers held at the new hospital building in Shantung Road, on Thursday.

The deficit for the last year was $23,293, said Judge Mossop, and the only way to balance the annual budget was to increase the income. While the fees actually received from patients had been fairly well maintained, it was a matter of regret that there was a very heavy drop in public subscriptions. Whereas in 1922 no less than 529 Chinese firms, guilds, and individuals subscribed $23,106, last year only 19 subscribed $1,133.

The Staff's Work

Dr. J. L. H. Paterson, superintendent of the hospital, mentioned the two sides of the problem faced by the staff. One was the financial side, to make ends meet; and the other the service side, which was for the whole staff to do the best they could. The criterion for hospital work, he said, was sickness, and it was up to them to welcome all who came to their doors. He had heard of men employed in small commercial concerns who were frightened to come for treatment, for fear that their absence from work might cost them their job, and in this connection he pointed out the great need for a night dispensary in Shanghai. He also spoke of the increasing amount of work met annually and, as an example, said that, for the first quarter of this year, 5,000 more out-patients had attended than in any previous year, and inpatients also showed a considerable increase. It was the readiness of the staff to shoulder the burden of extra work that enabled them to carry on.

Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, of the Lester Institute, coupled the work of the Hospital with that of the Institute, comparing them to the harmonious life of a happily married couple. The hospital, he said, cured diseases, while the Institute sought to bring about prevention. Both worked in close harmony, with a definite end.

Room for Improvement

Dr. Li Ting-an, Commissioner of Public Health of Greater Shanghai, representing Mayor Wu Te-chen, said that, though the commercial side of Shanghai was well developed, the cultural side was not. Shanghai still had diseases which other big cities of the world long since had outlawed. Some progress had been made. Smallpox was rarer, and last year cholera was practically non-existant, but they could not be sure of the year to come. The Lester Chinese Hospital was doing very good work, not only medically, but spiritually, and he felt confident that, in spite of the depression, the work of the hospital would continue to flourish.

Mr. F. W. Poate, the Rev. A. Baxter, Mr. J. H. Liddell, and Mr. R. W. Wells were confirmed as trustees of the Lester Chinese Hospital for 1935, whilst Mr. Adam Black, Mr. Findlay Andrew, Mr. W. C. Bond, Mr. B. H. M. Broomhall, Mr. F. B. Gange, Mr. J. R. Maughan, Mr. E. E. Parsons, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mr. W. H. Way, Mr. Chun Bing-him, Mr. Fen Ping-nan, Mr. Pan Tsze-chuan, Mr. Wang I-ding, Mr. Wang Yea-tsze, and Mr. W. E. Soutter were elected to the general committee.

Ninety-one Years' Work

In his general remarks, Judge Mossop said in part:—

I feel privileged, on the present occasion of the 91st year of the hospital's labours, in being afforded the opportunity of voicing our admiration of the great work of healing and service to the community undertaken by this most senior of local British institutions, as well as our high respect for the workers who carry on their labours so cheerfully and efficiently. My own acquaintance with this hospital goes back some 27 years. The impression left on my mind is that the old Shantung Road Hospital was a quiet unobtrusive haven, always standing in the background, but ever ready to cope with any emergency arising from accident or illness. I have no doubt that my own experience on numerous occasions has been similar to that of many other residents of Shanghai, in having a Chinese servant put forward some such application as the following:—"Please Master, coolie (or cook or amah) have got sick. Plenty hot inside. Wanchi Master please pay one chit Shantung Road Hospital." On handing over the required chit, one would confidently feel that the coolie (cook or amah) would receive the very best of medical attention, and return to duty within the shortest possible time, quite cured of all further internal over-heating.

The handsome building in which we now hold this meeting, is, of course, vastly different in comparison to the old Shantung Road Hospital.

I am told that this one building alone has an average daily population of some 470 persons, more than equal, in fact, to the population of a fair size village. This figure, of course, does not include out-patient visitors, the number of whom, as you will see from the report, was in excess of 183,000 during the year 1934; that is to say, an average of some 500 out-patients a day throughout the whole year. Such a large family naturally requires an enormous quantity of supplies, and I learned with interest, in the kitchen upstairs, that some 66 tons of rice and 9,000,000 gallons of water are consumed within the building during the course of a year.

One of the principal objects of this meeting is to receive the report and accounts for last year.

In order that the hospital might be administered in a thoroughly businesslike manner, it will be seen from the business manager's report that a system of budgeting has been introduced. Owing to the changes in the location of the hospital during recent years, it was found difficult to frame a budget at an earlier date, but three years' occupation of the building has furnished the committee with considerable information and data essential to the management, all of which will be of assistance in the future guidance of those who are in charge of the maintenance of the institution.

The only method of balancing the budget is to increase the income, and this is a matter which will doubtless receive the very careful and serious consideration of this year's committee. The fees actually received from patients have been fairly well maintained, but it is a matter for great regret that there has been a very serious and heavy drop in the public subscriptions, which during the year 1934 fell to $17,842. This amount, however, includes the very handsome sum of $7,540 received from our old friends, the Shanghai Race Club, and our thanks are accordingly once again due to the stewards for supporting us in this generous manner.

Public Support Wanted

An impression would seem still to be present in the minds of a great many Shanghai residents that, since the receipt of the legacy so generously bequeathed by the late Mr. Henry Lester, this hospital is no longer in need of public financial support. The inaccuracy of this belief cannot, I feel, be too strongly stressed.

Even with the utmost care having been taken last year, the working account shows a deficit of $23,293, and this is spite of an income received from the Lester Endowment amounting to approximately $170,000, and from the Municipal Councils of the International Settlement and the French Concession amounting in all to $34,200.

In order to stress the point I am now endeavouring to make, I have looked at the report and accounts for the year 1922, with a view to making a comparison with the year 1934. In the first place, I find that the number of out-patient visits has increased during that 12-year period by some 80,000, and whereas the accounts showed that in 1922 no less than 529 Chinese firms, guilds, and individuals subscribed $23,106 to the hospital, the accounts now in your hands show that, during last year, only 19 Chinese firms, guilds, and individuals subscribed $1,133. I feel most strongly that this is a state of affairs which our Chinese friends, if their attention is properly directed to the matter, will be the first to desire to rectify.

MR. HUGH WALKER RETIRING

H.M. Inspector of Works in Far East for 28 Years

After 28 years in Government service in the Far East, Mr. Hugh Walker, Inspector of Works, H.M. Office of Works, left Shanghai for England yesterday, Tuesday, on retirement.

As all British Diplomatic and Consular lands and buildings in China, Japan, and Siam are vested in H.M. Office of Works, Mr. Walker has, in the course of his official duties, visited, for varying periods, practically every Consular post in the Far East. He has been Resident Inspector of Works at the Peiping Legation from time to time and was Resident Inspector at the British Embassy, Tokyo, from 1923 to 1934. He has supervised the erection of many Government buildings, including the Consulate-General at Canton and the entire rebuilding of the British Embassy at Tokyo.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. E. E. Parsons,

Who has retired from his position as Far Eastern Manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.

S.S.P.C.A. ANNUAL MEETING

Exhibition of Posters by School Children: Need for More Funds and Larger Membership

"If the work of the society is to go on, we must get more subscribers, and, if possible, more donations," said Mr. A. W. Burkill, President of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at the annual general meeting held last Wednesday.

After the report and accounts for the past year had been passed, the following were elected on the General Committee:—

Mrs. F. Milner, Mrs. G. L. Hinds, Mrs. M. U. Craig, Mrs. E. M. Gran, Mrs. D. Ellig, Mrs. M. Howells, Mrs. T. B. Brown, Mrs. W. E. Nicholson, Mrs. R. Ross, Miss F. MacGregor, Miss F. A. Walker, Miss J. D. Cubban, Mr. K. E. Newman, Mr. R. N. Swann, Mr. C. de Boissezon, Mr. Hugh Middleton, Mr. Carl Crow, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Noble, Mr. D. H. Cooke, Mr. D. Kemp, Mr. T. B. Brown, Mr. N. Y. Chang, Mr. C. Kwan, Mr. L. J. Parlane, Mr M. Y. Chen, Mr. H. Gale-Duncan, Dr. J. Edgar, and Dr. D. L. McWhirter.

Mr. K. E. Newman, Chairman of the Society, said the secretary, Miss D. Pellew, would welcome any further names of members prepared to serve on any of the sub-committees.

A Sister Society

Mr. Yeh Kung-tso, former Minister of Railways, and chairman of the China Society for the Protection of Animals, addressed the meeting on behalf of the sister society, which he said had been in operation for one year. "We look to you," he said, "for guidance and assistance and we hope, together, to do a great deal for the cause. I think we should start from to-day to co-operate everywhere, since close co-operation is required."

He went on to give the opinion of the average man of the street, which he said seemed to be that people who looked after animals did not have any other things to do. This was, of course, a mistaken attitude and one which should be driven out of their heads.

Magistrate Kwan, vice-chairman of the C.S.P.C.A., also spoke of the work of the sister society during the past year.

A Record Year

Mr. Newman said that last year was the best the S.S.P.C.A. had ever had, and consequently had involved a greater amount of work. He endorsed the President's remarks that more funds were needed, and appealed to all present to get at least one more member to join, so that by next year the membership would be past the 2,000 mark and near 3,000.

He said he thought that, if the Chinese Penal Code would include cruelty to animals as a punishable offence, then the Shanghai Municipal Council might be persuaded to offer financial assistance to the society. He reminded the meeting that this week was "Animal Week" and to celebrate it the school children of Shanghai were holding an exhibition of posters, showing "Kindness of Animals." The exhibition was being held at 116 Nanking Road and, before coming to the meeting, he took the opportunity to look in. "I was greatly surprised at the number of posters I saw," he said, and I can assure you the exhibition is well worth a visit. Some of the posters are excellent and some are most amusing."

Miss F. MacGregor also gave a short address on the exhibition.

The question was raised of increasing the annual subscription from $2 to $5 a year, and Mr. R. N. Swann, vice-chairman and hon. treasurer, said it would receive every consideration.

Results of Poster Competition

The "Animal Week" of the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ended on Saturday, when the exhibition of posters depicting kindness to animals was judged.

The posters were judged by Mme A. Haberer, Mrs. S. Castle, Mrs. L. A. Hekking, Mr. R. Monneraud, and Mr. G. Sapoinikoff. The exhibits were divided into three groups—those contributed by children under nine years, between nine and twelve, and over thirteen.

The results were:—

Senior Class, over 13 years.—1, Chen Bei-sung, Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, age 18; 2, Chao Ren-seng, Polytechnic Public School for Chinese, age 18; 3, Y. Ishii, Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, age 17.

Middle Class, between 9 and 12.—1, Peter Hinds, Cathedral School, age 12; 2, Ailie Robertson, Cathedral Girls' School, age 11½; 3, Myles J. Ren, St. Joan of Arc's College, age 11.

Junior Class, under 9.—1, A. S. Gander, Cathedral School, age 8; 2, P. Etches, Yu-Yuen Road School for Girls, age 8; 3, Teddy Hale, Shanghai American School, age 6.

"DIE PICCOLOMINI"

Wallenstein .....A. Erdmann
Octavio Piccolomini .....E. Röhreke
Max Piccolomini .....D. Schering
Graf Terzky .....H. Busse
Illo .....L. Milberg
Isolani .....Dr. F. Windisch
Buttler .....H. Stoltenberg-Lerche
Tiefenbach .....W. Ballheimer
Götz .....W. Vennewitz
Colalto .....R. Dés Arts
Rittmeister Neumann .....F. H. Schiff
Kriegsrat von Questenberg ..A. Canetti
Herzogin von Friedland Marlene Gerdau
Thekla .....Irmgard Foss
Gräfin Terzky .....M. Meier-Wolters
Ein Kornett .....P. Meyns
Drei Pagen
Maria Hänggi, Gretel Külps, Irene Rük

Friedrich von Schiller's historical drama, the second part of "Wallenstein," was presented to a packed house at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night, April 9, by the German A. D. C., whose members gave a convincing performance in a setting which well reproduced the Sevententh Century atmosphere of the play. "Die Piccolomini" deals with a military conspiracy against Wallenstein during the Thirty Years War and with the consequent rift between General Piccolomini and his son, Max, also an officer under Wallenstein. It was this conspiracy, supported by the elder Piccolomini, which finally led to the murder of Wallenstein in February, 1634.

Mr. D. Schering as Max Piccolomini, gave a spirited performance which was only marred by an occasional tendency to shout and to gesticulate somewhat too obviously. But the impetuousness and freshness of youth were well portrayed by this actor, who appeared in striking contrast with General Piccolomini, (played by Mr. E. Roehreke), venerable and crafty. A most pleasing performance was given by Mr. A. Erdmann as Wallenstein, a dignified and restrained portrayal of the famous warrior. Dr. Windisch, as Isolani, the blustering Croatian General, showed a tendency to make too much of the rôle, which is small, but otherwise was a distinct success. There is little humour in the play.

The female section of the cast included Miss Irmgard Foss as Wallenstein's daughter, Mrs. M. Meier-Wolters as Countess Terzky, and Mrs. Marlene Gerdau as Wallenstein's wife, not to mention three attractive pages, smartly dressed and trained.

To the stage-manager, Mr. R. Audouard, goes credit for careful direction, and praise also should be given the costuming, supervised by Miss Foss.

RETIREMENT OF MR. E. E. PARSONS

36 Years' Business Career in Shanghai

Recently published advertisements announced the retirement of Mr. E. E. Parsons from the position of Far Eastern Manager of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. as from March 31, thus closing a business career in Shanghai of some 36 years. Mr. Parsons, however, is not retiring from Shanghai and there is every prospect that many of the activities for which he has been responsible in the past will still be carried on by him during his retirement.

Coming to Shanghai as assistant manager of the New Zealand Insurance Co. in June, 1899, Mr. Parsons was placed in charge of their branch here in 1905. Six years later, 1911, he was appointed to the post which he has just relinquished.

Mr. Parsons served for many years on the committees of the Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance Associations and has acted as chairman of both. At the time of his retirement he had been longer in Shanghai than any of his insurance confrères.

Long Service with S.V.C.

He joined "A" Company, S.V.C. in 1899 and in the following year experienced the critical period which existed here as the result of the Boxer Rebellion. Later in that year the Corps was inspected by Count von Waldersee, general commanding the forces in China, Brigadier General Creagh, V.C., and Admiral Seymour. Mr. Parsons received, with other active members of the S.V.C., the China medal presented by Sir Ernest Satow, K.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Minister to China on August 13, 1903. He served as an active member for over three years when he transferred to the Reserve Company.

He was appointed Superintendent of the Shanghai Salvage Corps in 1899, a position which he held for one year when the Corps was disbanded as a proposed scheme for one on more extensive lines was not supported by the insurance companies. He joined the Mih-Ho-Loong Hook and Ladder Company in 1900 and for two years served as an amateur fireman.

Amateur Theatricals

Mr. Parsons has always taken an active interest in amateur theatricals. He joined the A.D.C. in 1899, serving as Secretary for fifteen months from 1903, as a member of Committee at intervals between 1905 and 1912 and as President of the Club for nine years between 1921-31. During his earlier years here he took part in several A.D.C. productions, his principal rôles being in "Lord and Lady Algy" and "Mice and Men".

Mr. Parsons was appointed a Trustee of the Lyceum Theatre in 1905 and still holds that position.

He has acted as hon. treasurer of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Vestry for several years, was recently elected hon. secretary of St. George's Society and has accepted a seat on the Committee of Management of the Cathedral Boys School.

He is being succeeded as Far Eastern Manager of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., by Mr. A. M. Bourne.

A CINEMA PRODUCER IN PORT

Mr. A. L. Rockett, Fox Films, to Make Stay Here

Mr. A. L. Rockett, producer for Fox Films, has arrived in Shanghai and will stay for several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Rockett came in on Tuesday, April 9, in the Empress of Canada, on a trip round the world.

Perhaps Mr. Rockett achieved his greatest reknown as producer of "Cavalcade," which Mr. Lloyd directed. Mr. Rockett was responsible for all the preliminary work, including the photography of English scenes, which was done long before actual "shooting" in Hollywood took place. His work allowed for the making of the sets, which no one could question as to their naturalness, while "shots" of Big Ben were the only parts not produced in Hollywood. He was a co-passenger with Mr. Noel Coward, author of the drama, and of him Mr. Coward said:—"I have the greatest admiration."

Mr. Rockett, who has been in the motion picture industry for the better part of 20 years, having entered the silent field while a comparative junior, has advanced to the position of "ace" Fox producer. His latest productions were "programme pictures," he having recently concluded "Lottery Lady," with Lew Ayres, and "One More Spring," with Warner Baxter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockett are taking a year to tour the world, forgetting pictures entirely—he does not even carry a cine-camera—until the autumn production of 1935 begins. They expect to visit Peiping, Hongkong, Java, and Bali before continuing through India and Suez.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

WEDDINGS

Hindle-Beesley

The wedding of Miss Julia Beesley and Mr. Frank Hindle took place on Tuesday, April 9, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Mr. A. D. Blackburn officiating.

Mr. Hindle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hindle of Dumfries, Scotland, and his bride is the daughter of the late Mr. P. M. Beesley of Shanghai, and Mrs. C. H. Naylor who is at present residing in Hongkong.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. T. Beesley, was attended by Miss Nora Hunter. Mr. E. Multon acted as best man.

Nathan-Aaron

The marriage took place on Tuesday morning, April 9, of Mr. Henry Nathan and Miss Virginia Belle Aaron at the American Consulate-General, Judge Milton J. Helmick officiating.

Mr. Nathan, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Nathan of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is well known in Shanghai as the leader of the orchestra in the Cathay Hotel ballroom. His bride, who is better known as Miss Virginia Worth, met Mr. Nathan here two years ago when she and her sister were doing a dancing act at the Cathay Hotel. She arrived in Shanghai on Monday on the President Coolidge.

The ceremony took place in Judge and Mrs. Helmick's drawing room, the flames from their huge fireplace casting an attractive glow over the wedding group. Sir Victor Sassoon gave the bride away. Mr. R. T. Hamilton acted as best man.

Mrs. Marty Sands, whose professional name is Mildred Dawn, was the bride's only attendant. Other witnesses were Mr. Whitney, a family friend of the bride's, Mr. J. A. Collins, a Consular representative, and Mr. Felthan Watson, U.S. District Attorney.

After the ceremony, an informal reception was held at Hamilton House, where Mr. and Mrs. Nathan have taken an apartment.

Harrison-Wescott

News has just come to Shanghai by telegram of the marriage in New York on Monday, April 8, of Miss Barbara Harrison to Mr. Lloyd Wescott. Miss Harrison made many friends in this city when she spent the winter here two years ago. The news is made more interesting by the fact that her father, Mr. Francis B. Harrison, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, is at present in Shanghai on a visit of several months in the Far East.

Mr. Wescott is the manager of the circulation department of Harper Brothers, well known New York publishers. He is also a brother of Glenway Wescott, one of the most celebrated writers in the United States.

Stewart-Wilson

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Marion Corson Wilson and Mr. Ivor Gordon Stewart took place at the German Church last Wednesday afternoon, the Rev. J. A. Darroch officiating. The service was preceded by a civil ceremony at H. B. M. Consulate in the morning before Mr. A. D. Blackburn.

Mr. Stewart, who is a member of the staff of the Shanghai branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, is the son of Mrs. Stewart and the late Mr. Archibald Stewart of Elie, Scotland. His bride, who arrived here on Saturday on the ss. Ranchi, has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cockburn of the Chartered Bank over the week-end. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilson of Edinburgh, Scotland.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. W. R. Cockburn, was attended by Miss Molly Cockburn and the two little flower girls, Sheila Cockburn and Bessie Talbot. Mr. James Robertson was best man.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Cockburn's home on Edinburgh Road. The honeymoon will be spent in Unzen, Japan.

Willingham-Kelley

A quiet wedding ceremony took place in Judge Milton J. Helmick's apartment at the American Consulate-General last Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. William Miles Willingham, Chief Petty Officer of the U. S. S. Augusta and Miss Minnie Mae Louise Kelley, were married with Vice-Consul Pilcher of the United States Consulate-General as the only witness.

The bride had arrived here on the Empress of Canada on Tuesday, from her home in Pennsacola, Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Willingham intend to make their home in Shanghai for the time being.

Roy-Legendre

The wedding took place on Thursday morning at St. Joseph's Convent of Mt. Fernand Roy and Mrs. Paul Legendre, Father Verdier officiating. The service was preceded by a consular ceremony at the French Consulate-General before M. Baudez. Mr. H. A. Wilden, French Minister to China and Mr. J. Sauvayre acting as witnesses.

Both bride and bridegroom are widely known throughout China Mr. Roy, who is the son of the late M. and Madame Antoine Roy of Paris, is at present French Consul at Foochow, and has a record of 25 years consular service in this country, having served in Shanghai, Yunnanfu, Chungking and Amoy. Amongst other decorations Mr. Roy is a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour and a Knight of Leopold. He is distinguished with the religious titles of Knight Commander of St. Gregory the Great and Knight Commander of St. Sepulchre of Jerusalem and he received an apostolic blessing from Pope Pius XI on the eve of his wedding.

Mrs. Legendre, the widow of the late Mr. Paul Legendre, former secretary of the French Municipal Council, is very well known in local international circles. The daughter of the late Major and Mrs. J. C. Watson, she was born in Ningpo, where her father was magistrate and controller of the Ningpo Concession. She is the sister of Mrs. J. W. Lewis of Shanghai and of Mr. J. S. Watson of Harbin, and has two daughters, the Misses Elaine and Yvonne Legendre at school in Paris.

Duff-Chisholm

The wedding of Miss Dorothea Mary Chisholm and Mr. Stanley Duff took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Thursday afternoon, the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett officiating.

Mr. Duff, whose home is in the North of Ireland, is an officer on the Butterfield and Swire boat ss. Wuchang, and his bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm of Shanghai, was formerly on the secretarial staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's Shanghai office.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Joan Chisholm, her sister.

Mr. A. J. Stonyer acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. T. Skeene and Mr. W. J. Baker.

Jappe-Beck

The wedding of Miss Iris Beck and Mr. Edward Jappe took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Friday afternoon, the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett officiating. The service was preceded by a civil ceremony at the German Consul-General before Herr von Kriebel.

Mr. Jappe, who is on the staff of Anderson, Clayton and Company of Shanghai, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. L. Jappe of The Hague, Holland, and his bride, who was formerly on the nursing staff of the Country Hospital in Shanghai, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beck of Alberni, B.C., Canada.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr. T. O. Schmid, had Miss Eileen Snowden as her only attendant. Mr. W. B. Harrington was best man.

Cornwell-Turner

The marriage of Mr. Albert Edward Cornwell and Miss Lucy Elaine Turner took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Saturday afternoon, the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett officiating.

Mr. Cornwell, who is in the C.I.D. Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is the son of Mrs. and the late Mr. F. Cornwell of Andover, Hants, England. His bride is the daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. E. W. Turner of Shanghai.

The bride was given away by Mr. J. J. Brooks was attended by Mrs. S. Worlock, as matron of honour, and the two bridesmaids, Misses Margaret Turner and Olive Hibbard.

Mr. R. Murray-Wilson was best man and Mr. J. Hartman acted as usher.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall left for England on the ss. Cordillera on April 16, and will spend their honeymoon at Mr. Cornwall's home.

FRENCH CONSUL AT FOOCHOW WEDS IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Fernand Roy and Mrs. Paul Legendre, who were married quietly at St. Joseph's convent on Thursday morning. Mrs. Legendre is the widow of the former Secretary of the French Municipal Council.

RUSSIAN COLONY UNITED

Joint Organization Formed to Represent Community

On Monday evening, April 8, at the new premises of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, 118 Moulmein Road, there took place an important meeting of the representatives of all Russian organizations in Shanghai, about 60 people being present. The matter discussed by them was of paramount importance—that of the unification of the Russian colony in Shanghai.

Having no country of their own, backed by no government or by a recognized consular official, for many years the White Russians in Shanghai, being left to themselves have been divided into many organizations of rival groupings, each claiming the right to represent the community as a whole. Needless to say, the competition of that sort was harmful and led nowhere and the Russian colony remained without an authoritative representative who would enjoy the general support in the White Russian circles.

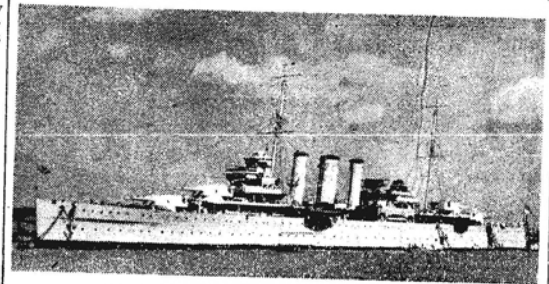
Preceded by private conversations of the leading members of the colony, which brought complete accord and understanding, the meeting was to settle the matter officially. And more weight to that outward sign of reconciliation was added by the fact that the meeting started under the chairmanship of the Rev. Bishop John, who in few words expressed his deepest satisfaction at seeing the Russian community reconciled and wielded together by the frank desire to do away with the former differences.

Having blessed the gathering the Bishop departed and the chair was taken by Dr. D. I. Kasakoff, President of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity. After a few words of greetings Dr. Kasakoff invited Mr. N. Y. Fomin to speak. He explained to all present that extremely hard times and circumstances urgently demanded the fullest possible unification of all social and charitable work in the Russian community. Mr. Fomin's address met with unanimous approval of the audience. Without further delay the necessary resolutions were passed, whereby:—

Mr. Ch. Metzler was elected to be the official Representative of the Russian Emigrants, Community in Shanghai.

A general committee of the Russian Emigrants' Association, Shanghai of about 25 members was appointed. Mr. N. Y. Fomin was elected chairman.

While Mr. Metzler will represent the White Russian community in all dealings with the Chinese, foreign and municipal authorities, Mr. Fomin and his committee will attend to all internal needs of the Russian colony.



ANOTHER OCCUPANT OF H. M. NAVAL BUOY

Relieving H.M. Suffolk, which has gone to Japan, H.M.S. Berwick arrived in harbour on Monday morning, to tie up at the British Naval Buoys.

C. I. F. R. C. TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Session in Sian Planned for Next Month

On May 17 and 18 the China International Famine Relief Commission will hold its seventh general meeting in Sian, capital of Shensi province. About 40 delegates representing the C.I.F.R.C. and its constituent committees in various provinces of China are expected to attend this bi-ennial gathering. Mr. K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and Mr. J. E. Baker, advisor to the Ministry of Finance, have been elected to represent the Yangtze Advisory Committee at this meeting

At the seventh general meeeting, the Executive Committee of the Commission will present full reports of the work done in various parts of the country since the last general meeting held in Nanking. A number of important matters relating to the future policy and programme of the C.I.F.R.C. will be brought up for action at this meeting. In the absence of Dr. W. W. Yen, Chairman of the Commission, Mr. D. W. Edwards will preside at the coming Sian conference.

Following the two-day conference, the delegates and visitors will be given an opportunity to see some of the famine prevention projects which the Commission has completed in the north-west. On May 19 the delegates will be taken by motor car to see the famous Wei Pei irrigation project and the Honolulu Dam, getting back to Sian city the same evening. On this trip the party will travel for a short distance over the eastern end of the Sian-Lanchow motor road. Opportunity may be given to investigate some of the co-operative societies organized by the C.I.F.R.C. in Shensi last year. May 20 may be spent in sight-seeing in and around Sian.

Historic Spots

Arrangements will be made for the delegates to leave Sian for their homes by the evening train on May 20. Those who wish to stay longer and visit some of the historic spots along the Lung-Hai railway are free to do so, but should make arrangements for accommodation beforehand.

Sian was the capital of China several times in her history. It has many important and interesting places which travellers should not miss. Among the more widely known are the famous Nestorian tablet, Yang Kwei-fei's bathing place, the beautiful Hua San, etc.

In view of the desire of many Shanghai people to visit the north-west and to observe some of the work done by the C.I.F.R.C. in that region, the Shanghai office is planning to conduct an excursion party to Sian from May 14 to 22. The party will leave Shanghai North Station by the afternoon train on May 14, arriving at Sian late in the afternoon of May 16. The total railroad fare for the round trip, second class, amounts to about $115, including sleeping berths. The total fare for the third class is about $60. As only a limited number of people can be taken care of and as the living accommodation in Sian has to be arranged in advance, those who wish to join this excursion party are requested to get in touch with the Shanghai office of the C.I.F.R.C., 505 Honan Road, before April 30.

DANISH CONSUL-GENERAL TO SHANGHAI MARRIED

London, Apr. 10.

M. Poul Scheel. Counsellor to the Danish Legation here, who is about to take up the position of Consul-General and Judge in Shanghai, was married here to-day to Miss Anna Britta Vieweg, of Grasberg, Sweden.

The ceremony took place in a London Registry Office.—Reuter.

NEW S. M. C. TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Further Restrictions on the Parking Vehicles

The Shanghai Municipal Council last Wednesday approved in principle recommendations further restricting parking and ranking of vehicles in congested streets of the Settlement, and decided that notice be given to the public that after a period of nine months it intends at any time to require their enforcement, at sixty days' notice, subject to such extensions and modifications of the lists of roads affected and the hours during which the rules are applicable as the traffic situation may render desirable. The roads affected in the present list lie between Ferry Road — the Bund, and Avenue Edward VII, Avenue Foch — Broadway west of Fearon Road.

This question was brought before the Council by the Commissioner of Police, who submitted a report inviting attention to the need for restricting vehicle parking in the Settlement streets, and especially of private motor cars. Extended parking, he said, prevented persons on visits to shops and offices from finding places where their cars could be drawn up to allow them to alight, much less to wait for brief periods while they did their business. Valuable forms of public transport, tram, bus and public motor freight vehicle services, were denied free movement and could not be developed into the modern passenger and freight-carrying agencies they should be, while the natural elimination of out-of-date forms of transport was impeded. A taxi service could not be inaugurated inasmuch as places which would be available for stands were monopolized by private cars. He recommended that reasonable notice be given that after a specified date extended parking in the streets of the Settlement generally would be forbidden. He assumed that during the period of notice private enterprise would provide garage facilities. The Commissioner further recommended that, should such notice result in the provision of adequate garaging facilities, at the appropriate time Traffic Regulations as submitted by him be introduced codifying the desired parking restrictions. The effect thereof would be to provide extended parking facilities to a limited extent only where no obstruction to traffic was anticipated, and to prohibit parking even for brief periods in the narrower and more congested streets except on a specified side for a specified period.

At the N.C.O'S. Mess dinner of the Armoured Car Company, S.V.C., held at the S.V.C. Club, on Thursday night, bon voyage was bidden to S/Sgt. V. H. Loureiro, who goes on long leave next week. C.S.M. Huxley was in the chair, and the O. C. was a guest.

TEACHER'S WHISKY

TEACHER'S CENTURY OF PROGRESS IS AN OUTSTANDING PROOF OF THE DISTINCTIVE QUALITY AND PRESTIGE OF "HIGHLAND CREAM" WHISKY.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

Wm TEACHER & SONS LTD DISTILLERS OF PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GLASGOW LONDON

Sole Agents

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, April 12, 1935

REPORT No. 15/1935 for week ending April 12, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Stock	Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning April 12, 1935 – Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Last Friday Morning April 5, 1935 – Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon: Highest – Cash	Apr.	May	Lowest – Cash	Apr.	May
Banks, Finance Companies												
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc., U.S.A. "A"	—	....	21	—	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	—	....	18.50	—	....	18.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Properties, Ltd.	—	....	15.50	—	....	15.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	—	....	1.80	—	....	1.80	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	—	....	1,270	—	....	1,300	12.70	....	....	12.70	....	....
Inter. Invsts. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	—	....	9.25	—	....	9.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	—	....	5.65	—	....	5.65	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union Mobiliere	—	....	23.40	—	....	25	24	....	....	24	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	—	....	9	—	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	—	....	15.10	—	....	15.10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Insurance												
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	—	....	20	—	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	—	....	83	—	....	83	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	100	—	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	—	....	4.75	—	....	4.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	—	....	417.50	—	....	417.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lands												
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	—	....	359.20	—	....	369	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	—	....	100	—	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	—	....	15	—	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	—	....	9	—	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	—	....	10.70	—	....	10.70	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	—	....	261	—	....	261	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	—	....	12.20	—	....	12.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	—	....	12.20	—	....	12.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	—	....	100	—	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	—	....	8	—	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	—	....	11.50	—	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	—	....	20.50	—	....	20.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	—	....	98	—	....	98	....	....	....	....	....	....
West End Estates, Ltd.	—	....	3	—	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport												
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	—	....	9	—	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	—	....	5.65	—	....	5.65	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	—	....	120	—	....	120	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	—	....	309	—	....	309	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. New	—	....	305	—	....	305	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	—	....	13.25	—	....	13.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Utilities												
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	—	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	—	....	120	....	....	120	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Telephone Company	—	....	69.50	....	....	69.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	—	....	31	....	....	31	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "Bear"	—	....	30.25	....	....	31	30.50	....	....	30.25	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	—	....	506.33	....	....	506.38	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	—	....	20.55	....	....	20.55	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "C"	—	....	20.20	....	....	20.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous												
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	—	....	6.50	—	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	—	....	14.70	—	....	14.70	....	....	....	....	....	....
B. A. T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord)	—	....	77	....	....	77	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	—	....	19.60	....	....	19.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	—	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	—	....	14.75	....	....	14.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	—	....	11.75	....	....	11.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	—	—	26.60	....	....	26.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	—	....	50	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) French	—	....	50.50	—	....	50.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
non-French	—	....	50.50	....	....	50.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Founders	—	....	105	....	....	105	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	—	....	23	....	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	—	....	5	....	....	5.10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	—	....	22	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	—	....	60	—	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	—	....	10.75	—	....	10.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Millington, Ltd.	—	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	—	....	6.60	—	....	6.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	—	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & Storage Co., Ltd.	—	....	11.50	—	....	11.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	—	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	—	....	17	....	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	....
United Theatres, Inc.	—	....	1.25	....	....	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bonds and Preferences												
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	—	....	138.50	....	....	138.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	—	....	126.11	....	....	126.11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	—	....	98	....	....	98	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Pref. "B" 6%	—	....	82.50	....	....	82.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	—	....	14.88	....	....	14.88	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	—	—	4.50	....	....	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	—	....	94	—	....	94	....	....	....	....	....	....
City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	—	....	90	—	....	90	88.50	....	....	88.50	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	—	....	158	....	....	158	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	—	....	7.30	....	....	7.30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	—	....	4.50	....	....	4.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	—	....	125	....	....	124	125	....	....	124.25	....	....
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	—	....	69.10	....	....	69.10	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	—	....	15.50	....	....	15.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	—	....	15.05	—	....	15.05	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cottons												
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	—	....	8.40	—	....	8.30	8.50	—	....	8.40	—	....
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	—	....	74	—	....	74	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. (New)	—	....	45.25	....	....	45.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
Zeong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	—	....	9.30	—	....	9.30	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plantations												
Alma Estates, Ltd.	—	....	13.50	—	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	—	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	....	....	....	....	....	....

Stock	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1934 – Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1935 – Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for – Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—April 10 – 1934	1935
Banks, Finance Companies														
A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc., U.S.A. "A"	200,000	121,790	$20	Dec.	Final $0.50 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	100,000	93,817	$20	Dec.	Final $0.50 (Mkg. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34	20 July	19 Mar	....	....	....	....	347	....
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1934	18-2-35	18 Apr	16.50 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.274 = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	4.20 June	1.80 Dec.	....	....	....	....	7,325	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H $125	Dec.	Final £3 (Mkg. £6 a/c 1934) Less I/T	23-2-35	1,837 May	1,605 Oct	1,605 Jan	12.70 Apr	....	20	45	85
Inter. Invsts. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.75, 1934	4-5-34	13.40 Feb	11.40 July	9 Feb	9 Feb	....	....	5,900	100
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Divd. $0.25 a/c 1934	25-2-35	6.95 Jan	5.40 May	....	....	....	....	42,230	....
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	2% for 1934	9-4-35	27 Mar	24.50 Aug	24 Apr	24 Apr	....	100	1,020	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60, 1934	4-6-34	11.10 Jan	8 Sept	....	....	....	....	15,790	....
China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 4% (Mkg. 10% 1934)	11-3-33	15.50 Oct	11.50 Mar	....	....	....	....	4,800	....
Insurance														
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	15,000	15,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1933	16-4-34	27.50 Dec	21.75 May	....	....	....	....	500	....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	40,000	G $5	Dec.	Int. Div. 15% = G $0.75, 1934 (35%, a/c 1933)	27-12-34	85 Nov	85 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1933	30-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933	18-5-34	6.50 Mar	5 Dec	4.75 Jan	4.60 Feb.	....	....	60,575	2,360
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	$4	Dec.	Div. $7, 1933	25-5-34	620 May	402.50 Dec	517.50 Jan	415 Mar	....	....	170	239
Lands														
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Final $5.40 & Bonus $1.40 (Mkg. $15.40 1935)	5-4-35	375 Mar	375 Mar	....	....	....	....	15	....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	120 Feb	120 Feb	....	....	....	....	6	....
do. "B"	150,000	53,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	20 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	....	....	6	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	400,000	450,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6%, 1933)	5-4-34	18.75 Jan	9 Nov	....	....	....	....	17,600	....
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	20-2-35	16.30 Feb	11.90 Nov	10.90 Jan	10.60 Jan	....	....	3,075	800
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 10 = $13.99) 1934	14-2-35	273 June	275 June	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934	28-11-34	13.25 Feb	12 Aug	....	....	....	....	1,400	....
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,645	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	10 Apr	9.40 Feb	7 Feb	7 Feb	....	....	375	380
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,807	T10	Mar.	Divd. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Int. 6% (Tls. 0.30) = $0.42 a/c 1934 (Tls. 0.60 a/c 1933)	31-7-34	31 Jan	23.15 Feb	24 Jan	20.50 Feb	....	....	50,530	2,550
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,251	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8%, 1934)	28-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.94 1926	23-4-27	5 June	4.75 Dec	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport														
Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42 1932 (Nil, 1933)	14-3-33	6.80 Jan	4.75 Aug	....	....	....	....	8,308	....
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. Tls. 4 = $5.59 for year to 30/4/34	26-7-34	148.60 Jan	115.50 Aug	....	....	....	....	774	....
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., Old	80,000	50,000	T100	Dec.	Final $7.50 (Mkg. $10.50 1934)	Pending	358 Jan	340 Apr	....	....	....	....	2,304	....
do. New		10,000			Final $5.00 (Mkg. $7.00 1934)	Pending	320 June	295 May	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,172	T10	Mar.	Div. $1, 1933-4	16-6-34	15.95 June	13.25 June	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan	....	....	14,985	1,000
Utilities														
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1930	25-2-31	14 May	13 Sept	12 Feb	12 Feb	....	....	3,888	101
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Int. Tls. 2 (4%) = $2.80 a/c 1934 (Tls. 4 a/c 1933)	17-10-34	140 Mar	120 Dec	....	....	....	....	266	....
Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	113,142	T50	Dec.		....	80 Aug	60 Feb	70 Jan	69 Feb	....	....	1,415	306
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	700,000	670,000	$1	Dec.	Final 9% (Mkg. 13% 1934) Coupon No. 49	Pending	31 Mar	28 Nov	31 Mar	30 Mar	....	200	318	216
do. "Bear"							30 Jan	35.50 Dec	35.50 Mar	28 Mar	....	....	20,045	9,550
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 24/9d (Mkg. 39/9d, 1934) Coupon 42	29-3-35	556 May	500 Sept	540 Jan	520 Feb	....	....	167	60
do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 10.05d (Mkg. 1/7.05d, 1934) Coupon 15	29-3-35	22.60 Jan	21 Sept	21 Feb	21 Feb	....	....	634	1,000
do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1934) Coupon 11	29-3-35	23 Jan	21 Oct	20.75 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	3,481	780
Miscellaneous														
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.60, 1933	5-4-34	8.25 Mar	6.25 Oct	....	....	....	....	9,071	....
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,900	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934)	11-3-35	16.25 June	14.50 Mar	15 Jan	14.60 Jan	....	....	1,400	400
B. A. T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Final Div. 3½% (Mkg. 6½% a/c 31/1/35)	12-2-35	90 July	84 Nov	83 Jan	77 Mar	....	....	....	110
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. $1.40 for 1934	28-3-35	21.50 July	20 Dec	21 Jan	21 Jan	....	....	160	300
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15% 28/7/34	31-5-34	15 Sept	14.25 June	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon No. 42 (F/NIL).	5-5-33	20.25 Feb	13.50 Dec	13 Jan	11.75 Feb	....	....	4,121	710
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Final 4½d (Mkg. 5/- a/c 1934)	12-10-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $3, 1933-34	31-10-34	62 Feb	60 Dec	....	....	....	....	4,130	....
Champ Courses Francais (French Race Course) French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	68 Jan	60 Nov	....	....	....	....	100	....
non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934	1-3-35	78 Apr	60 Oct	60 Jan	60 Jan	....	....	100	15
do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934	1-3-35	155 June	120 Nov	120 Jan	120 Jan	....	....	155	5
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 10% = $2, 1933-34	13-5-34	40 May	25 Nov	....	....	....	....	635	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,867	H $10	Dec.	Div. H. $0.40 on Old; H. $0.20 on New, 1933	22-5-33	6.40 Jan	4.90 Nov	....	....	....	....	2,000	....
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Int. $0.50, 28-2-1935 ($1.50 a/c 1934)	14-12-34	20 Mar	20 Mar	22 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	180	800
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,400	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	60 Feb	60 Feb	....	....	....	....	60	....
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-33	10.70 Oct	10.60 Aug	....	....	....	....	....	....
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.		....	2.25 Apr	1.50 Oct	1 Feb	1 Feb	....	....	100	300
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T2.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,231	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.28, 1933	6-5-34	5.40 Oct	4.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	157,830	....
S'hai Vacuum Clng. & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1934	27-2-35	....	....	13 Jan	13 Jan	....	....	....	390
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Div. 10% (= $0.14) 1934	Pending	3.70 Jan	3.10 Aug	3.60 Feb	3.50 Mar	....	....	3,088	3,034
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933	27-5-34	46.25 Oct	15.50 Oct	....	....	....	....	8,800	....
United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..		....	1.50 May	1.25 Aug	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bonds and Preferences														
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	135 Aug	130 Apr	129 Jan	129 Feb	....	....	1,900	28
Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8% for year 1934	31-12-34	90 Sept	93 Mar	....	....	....	....	157	....
do. Pref. "B" 6%	60,000	16,352	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	89 Aug	80 May	....	....	....	....	128	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	130,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. 8% = $1.12 for 1934	28-3-35	20 Oct	18.75 Apr	16 Feb	16 Feb	....	....	1,300	1,950
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	203,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	5 Apr	4.10 Dec	....	....	....	....	1,345	....
City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended December 1934	15-12-34	103.75 Apr	94 Dec	96.50 Jan	94 Feb	....	....	673,600	72,400
City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended December 1934	31-12-34	100.75 Aug	90 Dec	95 Jan	86.50 Jan	....	3,000	....	38,800
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1934	3-4-35	200 Feb	180 May	158 Feb	150 Mar	....	....	461	153
New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933	4-4-34	8.50 Jan	7 Oct	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan	....	....	6,377	133
Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	5 Aug	4.90 Oct	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1935	1-4-35	142.75 Sept	122.50 Dec	134 Jan	122 Mar	....	125	14,596	6,341
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1934	29-3-35	80 Mar	74.75 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	200,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31-12-34	29-3-35	17.60 Jan	16 Dec	16.25 Feb	15.50 Mar	....	....	180	1,065
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼% = $0.45 for half year ended 31-12-34	29-3-35	17.50 Mar	15.50 Dec	16 Jan	15 Jan	....	....	730	3,636
Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	3,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30 1934	3-4-35	13.30 Jan	8.90 Dec	9.40 Jan	8.40 Apr	....	3,700	64,576	15,508
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 for half year ended 31-10-34	24-11-34	76.50 Mar	73 June	74 Jan	74 Jan	....	....	880	240
do. (New)		120,000	¼ pd. $25	..	Div. $1.25 for half year ended 31-10-34	24-11-34	46.75 Nov	42.25 June	....	....	....	....	400	....
Zeong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	300,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.60 a/c 1933-34	8-10-34	9.50 Oct	9.50 Oct	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final Div. $0.80 (Mkg. $1) a/c 1933-34	20-12-34	5 Sept	6.50 Jan	....	....	—	....	3,325	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]						

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

----	....	[illegible]	....	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T1	Sept.	Final $0.25 (Mkg. $0.35 a/c 1933-34)	[illegible]-12-34	4.75 Aug	2.50 Feb	2.70 Jan	2.70 Jan	....	....	2,656	3,400
----	....	0.56	....	....	0.56	....	....	....	....	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests, Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1934, Final Nil	7-11-34	0.78 Sept	0.38 Mar	0.80 Jan	0.80 Jan	....	....	65,051	2,000
----	....	1.50½	....	....	1.50½	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1934	22-3-35	2 Sept	0.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	11,140	....
----	....	0.69	....	....	0.69	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.01 (Mkg. $0.05, 1934)	28-3-35	0.96 Sept	0.36 Jan	0.71 Jan	0.70 Feb	....	....	33,550	15,500
----	....	0.55	....	....	0.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,031,438	T0.10	June			0.70 Oct	0.36 Jan	0.55 Jan	0.55 Jan	....	....	253,309	5,000
----	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,537	2s. (T0.76)	Dec.	Fin $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22, 1934)	Pending	4.25 Aug	0.97½ Jan	....	....	....	....	99,580	....
----	....	3.35	....	....	3.35	....	....	....	....	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	290,000	T1	Dec.	Final $0.07 (Mkg. $0.17 1934)	22-3-35	5.20 Aug	0.80 Jan	....	....	....	....	61,453	....
----	....	12.50	....	....	12.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d, 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30	17 May	13.25 Oct	....	....	....	....	36	....
----	....	1.40	....	....	1.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests, Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1934	Pending	2.30 Sept	0.80 Jan	1.62 Jan	1.40 Feb	....	....	203,050	3,000
----	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	18,000	14,500	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30	15 Nov	6.75 Mar	....	....	....	....	1,300	....
----	....	2.75	....	....	1.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	454,854	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29	2 Sept	0.30 Jan	....	....	....	....	80,660	....
----	....	0.57	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final Div. $0.03 (Mkg. $0.07, 1934)	5-4-35	0.88 Sept	0.33 Jan	0.63 Jan	0.60 Mar	....	....	209,830	49,000
----	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	22 June	16.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	19,055	....
----	....	0.74	....	....	0.74	....	....	....	....	....	....	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	400,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1933-34	16-7-34	1.80 July	0.40 Feb	0.75 Feb	0.75 Feb	....	....	78,500	2,000
----	....	7.85	....	....	7.85	....	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1933-34)	6-3-35	9.65 July	2.75 Mar	....	....	....	....	220	....
----	....	0.52	....	....	0.52	....	....	....	....	....	....	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03, 1934	3-4-35	0.81 Sept	0.30 Jan	0.65 Jan	0.60 Jan	....	....	19,150	4,000
----	....	3.75	....	....	3.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.25, 1934	4-12-34	5.10 Oct	0.65 Jan	3.75 Jan	3.60 Jan	....	....	19,000	9,350
----	....	0.34	....	....	0.34	....	....	....	....	....	....	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.		....	0.58 Sept	0.33 Jan	0.34 Feb	0.33 Feb	....	....	91,800	11,800
----	....	0.40	....	....	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.58½ Sept	0.20 Apr	....	....	....	....	34,450	....
----	....	0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.		....	0.88 Oct	0.40 Jan	0.70 Jan	0.70 Jan	....	....	73,500	15,000
----	....	4.30	....	....	4.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1933-34)	21-12-34	6.10 July	1.20 Jan	....	....	....	....	56,050	....
----	....	0.22	....	....	0.22	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests., (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.		....	0.28 Sept	0.19 Mar	0.25 Jan	0.22 Feb	....	....	121,000	94,500
----	....	0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	11-3-30	1.25 Sept	0.57 Feb	0.70 Jan	0.70 Jan	....	....	10,200	2,000
----	....	12.50	....	....	12.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. (ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-20	12.50 Nov	2 Jan	....	....	....	....	100	....
----	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ests., Ltd. (8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	15.50 July	4 Jan	....	....	....	....	44	....
----	....	2.25	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	231,820	T1	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	1-10-29	2.75 Aug	0.45 Jan	....	....	....	....	35,630	....
----	....	1.27	....	....	1.27	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1934	21-3-35	1.80 July	0.80 Jan	....	....	....	....	72,700	....
----	....	11.60	....	....	11.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1933-34	15-3-35	14 Sept	4.50 Mar	....	....	....	....	1,800	....
----	....	1.20	....	....	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-1-29	1.65 July	0.40 Jan	....	....	....	....	10,545	....
----	....	2.25	....	....	2.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929-30	6-6-30	2.50 Oct	0.75 Jan	....	....	....	....	12,611	....
----	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sung 1 Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Fin. Div. $0.75 (Mkg. $1.25 a/c 1933-34)	28-9-34	21 Oct	9 Feb	....	....	....	....	1,570	....
----	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Int. $0.05, 1934/5 ($0.07 a/c 1933/4)	7-12-34	2.07½ Aug	0.90 Jan	1.84 Jan	1.82 Jan	....	....	646,760	13,660
----	....	0.46	....	....	0.46	....	....	....	....	....	....	TeLong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1935 (Tls. 0.30 a/c 1930)	7-11-34	0.71 Sept	0.39 Jan	0.52 Jan	0.46 Feb	....	....	644,000	49,700
----	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Int. Div. $0.40 a/c 1934 (Tls. 0.60 a/c 1929)	8-9-34	11.65 Sept	5 Feb	8.25 Jan	8.25 Jan	....	....	13,017	500

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital		Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lbs.)	Output for month of February 1935 (lb.)	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including February: Last Fin. Year	Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$	581,119	30-9-34	488,635	31,000	214,000	212,000 (5)
Anglo-Dutch	"	2,302,797	31-12-33	1,497,964	130,200	290,000	245,600 (2)
Anglo-Java	"	2,927,388	31-12-33	3,258,100	278,000	523,000	535,000 (2)
Ayer Tawah	"	489,339	30-9-34	734,500	53,000	331,300	287,000 (5)
Batu Anam	"	134,586	31-12-34	420,506	29,000	63,000	67,000 (2)
Bute	"	494,652	31-12-34	367,435	31,200	57,500	71,200 (2)
Chemor United	"	311,888	31-12-34	430,540	33,000	68,000	76,000 (2)
Cheng	"	147,054	30-6-34	604,500	30,000	336,000	317,000 (8)
Consolidated (1914)	"	409,691	31-12-34	1,109,500	89,000	191,000	189,700 (2)
Dominion	"	279,720	31-12-34	677,024	51,283	122,277	110,474 (2)
Gula-Kalumpong	£	665,000	31-12-33	2,857,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$	909,249	31-12-34	974,752	74,200	166,700	152,200 (2)
Kapayang	"	206,993	31-12-34	197,500	17,000	35,000	27,000 (2)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	"	486,249	30-6-34	839,340	47,630	444,070	443,200 (8)
Kroewoek	"	307,692	31-12-34	1,037,230	84,600	178,000	168,100 (2)
Langkat	"	2,552,448	31-10-33	1,045,600	64,000	353,500	290,000 (4)
Padang	"	699,301	30-4-34	422,211	15,912	358,398	319,553 (10)
Permata	"	316,902	31-10-34	133,339	10,290	50,153	48,448 (4)
Repah	"	188,811	31-12-34	601,500	38,000	107,000	81,000 (2)
Samagaga	"	141,399	30-9-34	318,008	22,000	127,000	149,000 (5)
Semambu	"	125,874	31-12-33	146,051	20,000	43,000	48,000 (2)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. Pref.	"	206,913	31-1-34	579,400	39,000	45,000	39,800 (1)
Shanghai Kedah	"	419,580	30-9-34	812,960	61,147	384,790	324,380 (5)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	"	195,804	31-12-33	299,936	22,200	58,364	46,926 (2)
Shanghai Klebang	"	438,810	31-12-34	157,514	9,000	29,000	20,000 (2)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. Pref.	"	902,517	31-12-34	491,085	35,000	92,000	81,000 (2)
Shanghai Pahang	"	316,587	30-6-34	385,600	30,100	263,200	254,800 (8)
Shanghai Seremban	"	434,545	31-12-34	320,120	21,000	51,000	47,000 (2)
Shanghai Sumatra	"	538,134	31-10-34	689,090	47,000	231,000	201,000 (4)
Sua-Manggis	"	377,622	31-12-34	217,000	14,000	33,700	35,000 (2)
Sungala	Tls.	180,000	31-3-34	98,110	14,750	83,495 (8)	216,773 (11)
Sungei Duri	$	475,524	30-6-34	482,723	33,000	325,500	357,000 (8)
Tanah Merah (1916)	"	1,818,182	31-3-34	1,308,858	76,188	1,225,328	1,027,462 (11)
Tebong	"	559,441	31-1-34	1,442,000	83,000	106,000	83,000 (1)
Ziangbe	"	1,440,619	31-12-33	1,369,000	109,100	232,000	215,000 (2)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals

Rubber Prices

April	5th	6th	8th	9th	10th	11th
London Spot	5.3/8d	5.7/16d	5.5/16d	5.7/16d	5.9/16d	5.5/8d
May	5.7/16d	5.1/2d	5.3/8d	5.1/2d	5.5/8d	5.11/16d
July/Sept.	5.5/8d	5.5/8d	5.1/2d	5.5/8d	5.3/4d	5.13/16d
Market	Irregular	Quiet steady	Quiet	Steadier	Generally steady	Steady
Singapore Spot	18.5/8	18.1/4	18.3/8	18	18.3/8	18.7/8
July/Sept.	20	19.5/8	19.7/8	19.1/4	19.7/8	20.1/8
Market	Dull quiet	Quiet	Steady	Quiet	Steady	Dull
New York Futures						
May	11.07	11.07	11.02	11.34	11.43	11.61
July	11.19	11.20	11.12	11.47	11.55	11.71
September	11.32	11.34	11.31	11.61	11.70	11.84
December	11.54	11.60	11.52	11.85	11.93	12.10

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1935

April 30th, Tuesday	July 30th, Tuesday
May 28th, Tuesday	August 27th, Tuesday
June 25th, Tuesday	September 24th, Tuesday

Debentures

OPENING PRICES 12-4-35		Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—April 10: 1934	1935
Shanghai Municipal Council	6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100	100	28-2-35	Tls. 2,000,000	June-Dec.	Tls. 38,800	Tls. 7,800
" "	6% 1926 (") "	..	..	98	99	6-4-35	1,800,000	do.	42,300	14,300
" "	7% 1927 (10) "	..	..	100	100	3-4-35	1,750,000	do.	181,300	57,300
" "	5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	100	100	8-4-35	$7,000,000	do.	—	509,700
French Municipal Council	6% 1911 (") T	..	..	100½	100	21-12-33	304,900	May-Nov.	—	—
" "	5½% 1914 (") "	..	..	100	100	3-5-34	457,500	June-Dec.	3,500	—
" "	6½% 1916 (") "	..	..	100	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	3,600	—
" "	5% 1921 (") "	..	..	100	100	5-4-35	1,956,300	do.	1,000	3,400
" "	6% 1922 (") "	..	..	102½	102½	3-10-34	600,000	May-Nov.	4,900	—
" "	5% 1924 (") "	..	..	98	98	8-3-35	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	5,000	6,500
" "	6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	100	100	31-1-35	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	19,000	500
" "	6½% 1926 (") "	..	..	99	100	31-1-35	1,000,000	Jan-July	22,000	17,000
" "	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	100½	100½	7-11-34	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	10,000	—
" "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	98½	98½	28-2-35	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	104,500	7,500
" "	6% 1933 (10/30) "	..	..	100	100	30-1-35	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	71,400	400
" "	5% 1934 (") $	..	..	96	96	5-4-35	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	319,300	40,100
American Club	7% 1933 (5/20) T	..	..	100	100	25-1-35	750,000	1/4-1/10	12,400	23,900
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co.	6% 1931 (10/30) "	..	..	99	99	25-1-35	1,000,000	June-Dec.	10,000	5,000
Asia Realty Co.	6% 1930 (10/30)c "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	720,800	1/3-1/9	} 1,257,400	17,800
" "	6% 1930 (10/30)r "	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co.	6% 1930 (5/30) "	..	..	98	98	7-2-35	3,000,000	June-Dec.	101,000	10,000
" " "	6% 1932 (10/20) "	..	..	97	98	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	28,000	—
" " "	6% 1933 (") $	..	..	98	98	11-2-35	$1,500,000	do.	140,000	4,000
Central Properties	5½% 1934 (10) "	..	..	94	94	25-1-35	$18,000,000	do.	134,000	18,000
China Realty Co.	8% 1930 (5/10) T	..	..	87½	87½	22-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 428,000	76,900
" " "	8% 1931 (") "	..	..	87½	87½	22-2-35	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport	8% 1931 (4/20) "	..	..	100	101	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Columbia Country Club	7% 1933 (1/12-20) "	..	..	100	102	10-12-34	250,000	do.	2,500	—
Country Club	6% 1921 (Perp) "	..	..	103	103	25-10-34	122,100	do.	1,000	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere	{6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	102½	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	} 210,000	—
	{6% 1933 (10/15) "	..	..	102½	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.		
" "	6% 1934 (") $	..	..	102	98	10-1-35	$2,000,000	do.	37,000	1,000
French Club	7% T	..	..	99	97	11-2-35	500,000	do.	14,500	500
International Investment Trust	6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	93½	93½	12-1-35	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 92,800	5,000
" " "	6% 1931 (") "	..	..	93½	93½	12-1-35	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co.	6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	95	95	22-2-35	500,000	June-Dec.	1,000	6,000
Metropolitan Land Co.	6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	99	93	27-3-35	$2,000,000	do.	601,800	6,500
Race Club	6% 1934 (10/25) "	..	..	97	100	16-2-35	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	215,600	102,400
Realty Investment Co.	6% 1934 (10/20) "	..	..	98	102	6-11-34	$500,000	June-Dec.	—	—
S'hai Land Investment Co.	6% 1926 (20/20) T	..	..	102	99	11-1-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	11,500	15,000
" " " "	5% 1930 (15) "	..	..	99	99	9-11-34	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	—	—
" " " "	6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	100	99	15-2-35	3,000,000	June-Dec.	37,000	84,000
" " " "	6% 1933 (5/20) "	..	..	100	105	10-2-34	1,000,000	do.	12,000	4,000
" " " "	5% 1934 (5/40) $	..	..	99	96	6-3-35	$2,500,000	Apr.-Oct.	—	2,000
Shanghai Power Co.	5½% 1933 (10/40) "	83	..	..	83	12-4-35	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	6,461,400	2,531,730
Shanghai Telephone Co.	6% 1932 (10/25)c T	..	..	92½	92½	9-4-35	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 330,100	117,700
" "	6% 1932 (10/25)r "	..	..	92½	92½	9-4-35		1/2-1/8		
" "	6% 1933 (9/24)c $	..	..	92	93	11-4-35	} $10,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 2,155,300	480,500
" "	6% 1933 (9/24)r "	..	..	92	93	11-4-35		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co.	7% 1929 (12/22) T	..	..	102	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co.	6% 1925 (10/30) "	..	..	106	106	21-6-34	300,000	do.	—	—
" "	6% 1932 (") "	..	..	100	100	5-4-35	2,800,000	do.	20,000	608,900

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 12th April, 1935
London £1 at Exch. 1/6⅝ = $12.89 New York G$100 at Exch. 37⅝ = $265.78

Chinese Government External Bonds

	London Nominal Prices 4th April	11th April
5 per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£95 10 0	£95 15 0
4½ " Gold " 1908	£99 0 0	£97 10 0 x.d.
5 " Gold " 1912	£85 10 0	£86 5 0
5 " Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G$500)	£95 15 0	£95 5 0
5 " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£81 10 0	£82 15 0
5 " Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£100 10 0	£100 10 0
5 " Hukuang Railway Bonds	£44 0 0	£45 5 0
5 " Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£17 10 0	£16 10 0

Company's Notices

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.—The 25th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, April 24th at 11.45 a.m. when a dividend of $0.15 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to 24th both days inclusive.

The Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.—The 21st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 20 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, April 17th at noon when a final dividend of $0.12 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 13th to 17th both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates (1925), Ltd.—The 9th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Wednesday, April 17th at 11.30 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 11th to 17th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—1st Issue 5 per cent 1934 $ Debentures—The Register of Transfers will be closed from April 16th to 30th, both days inclusive.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 22nd Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 25th at 11.30 a.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to 25th, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—The 25th Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 25th, at 11.45 a.m. when a final dividend of $0.25 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to 25th, both days inclusive.

The New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Sassoon House (3rd floor), The Bund, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 18th, at 4 p.m.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—The 29th Ordinary General Meeting will be held at No. 185 Soochow Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 16th at 4 p.m. when a final dividend of 9% will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 8th to 16th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, April 26th at 4 p.m. when a final dividend of $7.50 per share on Old shares and $5.00 per share on New shares will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to 26th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 484 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, April 15th at 12 noon, when a dividend of 10 per cent per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from March 27th to April 15th, both days inclusive.

The Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Estates, Ltd.—The 25th Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at No. 93 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 16th at 11.45 a.m. when a dividend of 5 cents per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 8th to 16th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The 46th Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held at No. 100 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, April 25th at 11 a.m. when a final dividend of Tls. 0.20 per share will be recommended to shareholders. The Transfer Books will be closed from April 15th to 25th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report.—(Up to Friday noon). Nothing occurred during the past week to reawaken any special interest in the share market. Trading was restricted to five issues and a total of 2,347 shares changed hands. Ewos were in demand and 1,200 shares changed hands at $8.40/30: Banks came to business at HK. $1,270. Trams were a little easier being done at $30.50/25: Power 6 per cent Prefs. were firm and the price advanced from $124.25 to $124.75. Union Mobiliere shares appeared on the market, the first time since November 30th, 1934, and were placed at $24, $1 below the last transaction previously mentioned. Other issues were neglected.

The local rubber market remains at a standstill. The Singapore market for spot was irregular, opening the week at 18⅝ cents, dropped to 18 cents and then improved to 18⅞ cts.

The Debenture market has been fairly steady with over $160,000 worth of business being recorded. Shanghai Power 5½ per cent have fluctuated between $83 and $83.50: Telephone 6 per cent improved during the week and advanced from $92 to $93: S.W.W. 6 per cent 1932 were again offering and were quickly placed at Tls.100. F.M.C. 6½ per cent 1926 were done at Tls.99 and one small lot of City Loan 7 per cent 1934 at $88.50.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, April 5:—

"Fears regarding the future of the guilder, the possibilities of labour trouble in the American tyre industry and the misconstruction placed on cables giving the administrative details of the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya all acted as depressing factors in the rubber market during the past week.

The trade and outside speculators supported prices but persistent offering of forward positions from America prevented a development of the upward movement. Owing to the monetary uncertainties, the market ignored the very cheering American automobile production reports."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on April 6th totalled 163,360 tons, showing an increase of 1,435 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,327 tons compared with 1,237 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London July/Sept.	Singapore Spot	Singapore July/Sept.	New York Futures May	July	Sept.
Apr. 4	5⅜	5.13/16	18⅝	20¼	11.38	11.47	11.62
Apr. 11	5⅝	5.13/16	18⅞	20⅛	11.61	11.71	11.84
	Steady		Dull				

Chinese External Loans.—The London market showed signs of renewed confidence in Chinese issues and a fairly general advance was recorded. British Reorgs. were up to around £96: Crisps up 15/- to £86¼: Shanghai-Nanking Railway up 15/- to £82¾: Hukuang Railway were strong and advanced £1¼ to £45¼: Lung Hai weaker down £1 to £16½.

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHINA HAS NOT YET FOUND HERSELF

The West Willing to Give Every Assistance

The belief that China has not yet found herself, politically or culturally, was expressed last Wednesday by Dr. Paul Monroe, Vice-President of the China Foundation, which will meet on the 19th inst, in Shanghai, to discuss the allocation of the American Boxer Indemnity Fund, and consider new projects for sponsorship under that plan. Dr. Monroe's remark came in the course of a discussion on what he termed the "most significant movement of our era, namely, the emergence and revival of Eastern cultures, in itself indicating their validity in the countries which cradled them.

"When China does find herself, both politically and culturally, we in the West will be as willing to give her as much attention as we do to Japan and Russia, who are treated as world Powers," he observed. One of the committee entrusted with drawing up the scheme for the remittance of the second half of the American Boxer Fund under the late President Calvin Coolidge's administration, Dr. Monroe stated that the China Foundation comprised the entire plan he proposed in 1924. He has been in contact with educational progress and its sino-American interrelationships for many years, and brings to bear upon his opinions a discriminating mind, well acquainted with the various ramifications of the problems presented. At present, he divides his time between Istanbul, where he is President of the Robert College and the Constantinople Women's College, and New York, where he is Director of the International Institute of the Teachers College at Columbia University.

Fewer Chinese in U.S.

"Unfortunately," stated Dr. Monroe, "there is a decrease in the former close relationship betweeen America and China in the educational field. There are fewer Chinese students in America now, and smaller sums available for foreign students, a number of whom were Chinese. Likewise, there is less financial support available for Chinese educational institutions here, though the interest in them is not less. This may be due in part to the general feeling in America that each country is entitled to work out its own cultural life without interference from other nations. This probably has had the effect of decreasing the response to appeals for assistence in Chinese education, though, unquestionably, the economic depression has been the larger factor.

Despite these facts, Dr. Monroe declares there is more widespread interest in the Orient, especially China, than in the past. This is already operating to increase the number of courses available on Oriental culture in American institutions, and has resulted in the presence of research scholars in Japan and China qualifying themselves for academic posts in American institutions. The Council of Learned Societies in America is one of the sponsors of this movement. Particularly is the Counsil displaying a special concern in the development of these courses in order that the Far East may be included in curricula that formerly were concerned only with Hebrew, Sanscrit, and Near Eastern subjects.

Revival of Culture

Far from discovering anything amiss in the present eagerness of the East for Western methods, Dr. Monroe rather looked upon what is happening in China to-day as further indication of the revival of Chinese culture. "The picture," he said, "is merely one in which modern political and economic ideas and methods have been introduced. The East primarily is a believer in the validity of its own cultures, but it sees that these must be revised and modified to function in a modern world. This basic fact—a revival of Eastern culture—is indisputably in evidence in India, Arabia, Turkey, Russia, Japan, Persia, and China. It has been stimulated by modern means of travel, for instance, which are western, but that has merely resulted in a general speeding up of culture wherever one looks in the East."

An author of many text-books, educational histories, and similar publications, Dr. Monroe was asked to comment on the question of China's book pirates. His response was direct and to the point, for he said:—"It is a matter of equity and good will that the rights of authors should be recognized, but, actually, we have not much logical ground to stand on. America pirated English literature until the close of the 19th Century, you know, and, after all, it is a complicated question."

The Consul-General for Germany and Mrs. Kriebel announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Gisla Kriebel, to Mr. Hanns Victor Rudolf Buergers, of Shanghai.

By SAPAJOU

Some of the Characters in "Le Vol Nuptial"

Performed by the Alliance Francaise on Sunday evening in the Hall of the French Municipal School, Route Vallon.

GIANT NEW DREDGER ARRIVES

Chien She, Built for Work on Yangtze Bar, Here from Danzig Under Own Power

The new Whangpoo Conservancy Board's dredger, the Chien She, which has been specially built in Germany and will be used for dredging operations on the Yangtze Bar—arrived at Woosung at 1.30 p.m. on Sunday. Built at a cost of £151,800 and capable of removing 5,000,000 tons a year, the new dredger will first have to pass trials in local water before she is definitely accepted by the Board.

If her trials are successful, a second dredger will probably be ordered, and with two dredgers at constant work on the Bar it is hoped that the channel menace will be removed forever.

Dr. Herbert Chatley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, visited the Chien She that afternoon at the Changhuapang Wharf of the Board.

The new dredger will go into dock first, Dr. Chatley said, and after that—in about ten days time—she will undergo her trials. The new dredger left Danzig on Saturday, February 9, and has sailed out under her own power to Shanghai. Capt. Johannsen was in command of the ship and the crew is German. With the exception of some rough weather in the Bay of Biscay the voyage out was a smooth one.

Second Dredger Possible

Conservancy Board officials are optimistic regarding the dredger's facilities, which will not be accepted in spite of trials in Germany, until it has been tried and tested on the local Bar. Should their hopes be realized, it is proposed to order a second similar type dredger, and with both working more or less continuously, the menace off Shanghai forever will be removed. It is understood that no less than 40,000,000 tons of mud will have to be shifted from the Bar and dumped two miles distant, before navigation problems are completely eased. At the rate of 5,000,000 tons per year, officials feel that within two years, much of the immediate concern will be relieved.

Mr. William Smith, the Board's dredging engineer, supervised the ship's construction, while Lloyd's Register co-operated and several Chinese engineers assisted.

Details of Vessel

In service, the dredger, which is suction drag in type, combines the principles of a vacuum cleaner and lawn mower, cutting a swath about ten feet wide and two feet deep. Loaded with 4,000 tons of mud and water, the dredger having dug a ribbon a mile long, will proceed to deeper water and deposit its cargo. Two means of discharging the mud are incorporated—the bottom may be opened and the silt dropped, or it may be flushed out from the sides.

The dredger, much like another in Buenos Aires, where similar conditions prevail, one of the largest that has ever been built and appears to external view just like a cargo ship. She is 360 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and when loaded with 4,000 tons of mud, 350 tons of coal, and 150 tons of fresh water, draws 18 feet. The contract speed is 10¼ knots. The guaranteed output of the dredger, including the discharge of mud two miles away from the dredging place, is 25,000 cubic yards per day or over 30,000 tons in ten hours. The contract price is £151,800. The general design and specifications were prepared by Dr. Chatley, assisted by the Dredging Department of the Board. The details of the design were made by Mr. Kolkmkann, the chief technician of Messrs. Schichau.

The construction of this particular type of dredger is the result of years of study by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the deepening of the channel having been advocated about 60 years ago. As the result of a series of investigations, Dr. Herbert Chatley, Engineer-in-Chief of the Board, made a report on the subject, which was finally adopted by the Government.

In 1931 tenders were called for the first dredger. Owing to various causes, economic and political, no decision was then taken and in 1933, the sixteen firms which tendered were invited to revise their offers. In July, 1933, ten firms made revised offers and these firms included almost all those having special experience in building this particular type of dredger, which is quite different in its operation from ordinary river dredgers. The most favourable offer, combined with large experience of this particular type, was that of the German firm of Schichau.

The drag suction type of dredger is the result of an invention made about 1903 by an engineer named Fruehling. Its peculiar feature is that it is not anchored but travels under its own power at a speed of about two knots and scrapes its suction pipe along the bed of the river, thereby forcing the mud into the pipe. A powerful pump draws mud mixed with water up the pipe and delivers it into special containers from which it may be afterwards discharged through doors in the bottom, or by pumping.

CHOLERA PREVENTION IN 1935

Mass Innoculations to Start on May 1

Active preparations were put in hand, in anticipation of the 1935 cholera season, at the important conference held in the administration offices of the City Government at the Kiangwan Civic Centre on Monday afternoon.

The meeting was convened by Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the National Health Administration, and attended by the heads of the three municipal health administrations in Shanghai, and of the quarantine and railway health services, laboratory experts and representatives of health bodies.

Reports were submitted on the work accomplished in their respective areas last year by Dr. Li, Dr. Jordan and Dr. Rabaute. The following committees were accordingly elected to serve for the current year:

Epidemiology Committee:—Dr. Wu Lien-teh (Chairman), Drs. W. K. Dunscombe, Rabaute, L. K. Ou, F. C. Yen, R. C. Robertson, J. W. H. Chun, T. F. Huang, M. Y. Dzen, Y. N. Yang.

Propaganda Committee:—Dr. Li Tingan (Chairman), Drs. C. Y. Wu, Rabaute, T. F. Huang, D. J. Allan.

After some discussion, it was agreed that mass inoculations should start in all three areas not later than May 1.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Huang proposed and Dr. Wu Lien-teh seconded, the motion that wherever possible, two injections of ½ c.c. and 1 c.c. respectively, of the standard vaccine containing 2,000 millions be given; that where only one injection was feasible a dose of 1 c.c. of the same strength be employed, and that experiments using higher concentrations, e.g. 4,000 and 8,000 millions be conducted in the meantime on small groups of people to test their efficacy and reaction phenomena. Other points brought out in the memorandum were referred to the Epidemiology Committee.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh remarked that, although it would be unwise to predict what the coming summer had in store for Shanghai, the results of Dr. Pollitzer's investigations of Shanghai waters during the past three years (and especially during the last eighteen months) showed that there was a tendency for the Group I vibrios (similar in many characteristics to the true cholera vibrio) to increase as compared to the previous year.

Mr. O. J. Todd, Chief Engineer of the China International Famine Relief Commission, is leaving Peiping for the United States shortly on a six months furlough.

BOOK PIRATES OF CHINA

Big Losses Sustained by Foreign Publishers

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Tremendous losses resulting locally as a result of the "pirating" of British and American textbooks on the part of Chinese printers was revealed on Tuesday, April 9, by a local book-dealer and importer when interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Herald." Reference to the subject was made by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, Conservative member for the Kidderminster division of Worcestershire, in the House of Commons.

Well-acquainted with the various aspects of the problem, the book-dealer pointed out the fact that Chinese are definitely anxious to acquire western knowledge in its cheapest form, and to meet this demand various printers in Peiping, Soochow, and Shanghai have taken such books as technical volumes dealing with steam-boilers, applied mechanics, medicine, and even lower school textbooks noted for their conciseness and fine presentation, and have reproduced them exactly, page by page.

Sell At Third of Cost

These reproductions sell for about one third the cost of imported volumes, the price of the latter depending upon the exchange. A volume dealing with physiology, for example, which sells for U.S.$4.75 may be secured in a "pirated" edition for six dollars, local currency. The same applies to a geometry selling for 5/6 in Great Britain, and in the "pirated edition," for $1, local currency.

While the commercial loss figures largely, and represents in the neighborhood of U.S.$190,000 to American publishers, the British publishers have not yet been hurt to this extent, he stated. More important than the commercial loss is that to the author, in the brief of the dealer, who declared that although it may be felt that a commercial profit does not warrant protection, it is a certainty that the work of authors, who spend a life-time in qualifying themselves to write textbooks, most certainly warrants protection in all countries.

Publisher's Name Omitted

In this connection, the reporter's attention was drawn to a copy of a school textbook which, from its binding, was almost an exact replica of the imported copies. In this instance, however, the author's name and that of the publisher were both omitted from the front page. A few lines of print on the last page read "Printed in Great Britain by—" and the name of a publisher followed.

It was also stated that one Chinese publishing house in Shanghai had long ago ceased "pirating" western books, not because any pressure was brought to bear, but because the house in question is reported to have decided that the practice was against Confucianist principles and constituted unfair trading. This fact was brought forward forcibly by the dealer interviewed as indicating the finer spirit of a house already covering a wide range of textbooks in the publishing field.

Action Being Taken

In view of the Reuter telegram published in the "North-China Herald" last week, the importer remarked: "It would appear that the British Publishers' Association is now taking the matter up. I might add that there is a possibility of American publishers likewise bringing some pressure to bear in the matter. Court decisions have already been secured here by local dealers. One was secured in the 1st Shanghai District Court by the Shanghai Municipal Police who were endeavouring to uphold the laws of China. The action came as the result of the seizure of 1,047 books on January 28 from a shop in Soochow Road. Another decision in favour of a foreign dealer was secured in Soochow when a book store there was fined $100 for selling copies of a High School physics textbook which had already been registered with the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with Chinese Copyright law."

Enough facts and figures were presented, together with addresses and names, to indicate that the book dealer was thoroughly aware of practices prevailing in the spheres devoted to "pirated books" and their exploitation. He indicated that British publishers might feel the effect of these "raids" more severely as their books became more popular in China, for, said the importer, "As soon as a book becomes known and read, it gains the attention of the 'pirates'."

Dr. Hu Shih, the Chinese philosopher and historian, left Peiping on Monday afternoon by train for Shanghai to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Culture Education.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Dr. George Home Monro-Home

News has been received in Shanghai of the death on March 11 at the age of 69 years, of Dr. George Home Monro-Home, of the "Old House," Great Barton, near Bury St. Edmunds, England.

He was one of the best known breeders of Labradors in England and three of his dogs came out to Shanghai. It is reported that he was unable to shoot or attend dog shows for about a year owing to his ill health but only was confined to his bed for six weeks before he died.

Born in New Zealand, Dr. Monro-Home came of a well-known Scots family. Three generations of the Monro family—father, son and grandson—held the Professorship of Anatomy at Edinburgh University consecutively, over a period of 120 years. The last of the three—Monro tertius as he was called—was Dr. Monro-Home's grandfather. When he was about eight years old, Dr. Monro-Home went to Scotland, accompanied by his younger brother, now Instructor Captain A. E. Monro, R.N., and went to school at the King William's College, Isle of Man. His education was continued at St. Andrew's University, and finally at the Edinburgh University. He gained the degrees M.B., C.M., and finally M.D. He practised privately at Hartlepools and Nottingham, and for a considerable period in the Liverpool district.

In the meantime, his brother had been lent to the Chinese Government, and was at the Naval College at Nanking. Dr. Monro-Home joined his brother there and did a considerable amount of shooting in the district. That his love of dogs extended back many years was shown by the fact that while in China he kept a pack of flat-coated retrievers. Dr. Monro-Home then accepted a post with the China Mutual Assurance Co., with whom he remained until the war. During the time he held this medical post he travelled very extensively in the Province of Szechuen.

Dr. Monro-Home was in England when the revolution occurred in 1911, and on his return he worked for his Company in Shanghai. When war broke out, he relieved a younger man as Port Health Officer of Shanghai, a post which he held until 1921, when the original officer returned and Dr. Monro-Home decided to retire. He had been in China about 14 years. Very soon after he settled at Drinkstone House, Dr. Monro-Home began to breed Labradors. He purchased Pride of Somersby, which afterwards became a champion, winning the premier award at Edinburgh four years in succession.

This dog was the foundation of the strain. He showed this dog and its descendants at all the important shows and won hundreds of trophies. At least four dogs of the Drinkstone strain became champions. Two of them—Drinkstone Peg and Drinkstone Pons—he sold to Mr. Carlisle, of New York, who astonished the canine world by winning the Field and Bench championships of America with the same dog, Drinkstone Pons. Two other champions, Drinkstone Dan and Drinkstone Dash. Dr. Monro-Home disposed of to the Maharajah of Patiala. That his knowledge of dogs was by no means confined to Labradors was shown by the large number of shows where he acted as a judge of all types, more particularly golden retrievers and spaniels, in addition to the Labradors.

Dr. Monro-Home was a great sportsman; he was a fine shot. At school he won a handsome trophy for the mile. He was a member of the cricket XI. and the Rugby XV., and he had the honour of representing Edinburgh University at the latter game. He gained a number of trophies for golf and also for billiards.

Dr. Monro-Home was unmarried

The funeral took place on March 14 at Great Barton Parish Church. The family mourners were Instructor Captain A. E. Monro, R.N.; Mrs. Turner, Mr George Turner, and Mr. A. W. Monro, C.B.

Mr. Horace Beeson

The death of Mr. Horace Beeson occurred on April 12 at the General Hospital. Mr. Beeson came to Shanghai in 1918 as an auditor and accountant with Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., of New York. In 1923 he completed the liquidation of the subsidiary companies in Shanghai and Japan after the receivership of the parent company. He was later associated with Elbrook, Inc., of Shanghai and Tientsin, retiring in 1927. After a year spent in America, with his wife, he conducted an export business. He was born near Philadelphia October 21, 1876, and took an active interest in matters touching upon public welfare. He was a member of the American Club, of the Columbia Country Club, and the George W. Bartram Masonic Lodge of Media, Pa. Mr. Beeson's body has been removed to the International Funeral Parlours, pending instructions from his widow who is in America. In addition to his widow, Mr. Beeson leaves a nephew, Mr. Price Beeson of Hankow.

Mr. Nathaniel G. MacDonald

The flag on the S.M.C. Administration Building was flown at half-mast on Thursday during the funeral at Hungjao Road Cemetery of Mr. Nathaniel Gilston MacDonald, of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, who was accidentally shot during the affray near Hongkew Market on Tuesday morning. There was a very large attendance of mourners, those present including Mr. C. A. Momber, secretary, and Mr. J. C. Amour, manager of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Major Bourne, Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. James Macbeth, President of St Andrew's Society, Mr. J. D. E. Shotter, China General Omnibus Co., etc. The services in the Chapel and at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. C. W. Allen, of the Union Church, and the casket was borne to the graveside by Messrs. L. Beattie, W. P. Marshall, C. McGilvray, and W. Simpson, of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., and R. H. Beer and S. E. Avery, of the China General Omnibus Co. The pathway to the grave was lined by a large detachment of Foreign, Sikh and Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Mr. Alfred James Perry

A funeral service was conducted on Tuesday, April 9, in the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, by the Rev. J. L. Brown, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, for the late Mr. Alfred James Perry. Among those present representing the Shanghai Telephone Company were Messrs. J. E. Fullam, C. W. Porter, L. A. Fritchman, S. Flemons, S. D. Thorley, C. D. Longhurst, J. H. Wilson, and G. Rogers. The body will be sent to Essex, England, where the burial will take place.

Mrs. E. C. Ford

Funeral services for the late Mrs. E. C. Ford were conducted Saturday at 3 p.m. by Chaplain N. M. Witherspoon of the 4th Marines, U.S.N. in the chapel of the Shanghai Casket Company, Funeral Directors, 24 Love Lane Road. A large number of friends attended the service and expressed their sympathy by sending beautiful floral tributes. Interment will not be held until Wednesday, when a sister of the deceased will arrive from Manila.

Gen. Wen Hung-en

The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon of the late Major-Gen. Wen Hung-en, former Public Safety Commissioner for Greater Shanghai, who died in Shanghai in January this year following a prolonged illness.

Approximately 1,000 men took part in the funeral procession, representing the Public Safety Bureau, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Nantao and Chapei Fire Brigades, and the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner's office. Among the officials present were Gen. Wu Techen, the Mayor, and Gen. Tsai Ching-chung, the present Public Safety Commissioner.

Despite serious reduction in employment figures as a result of closure of plants and working on short time, the number of industrial accidents notified to the Shanghai Municipal Council in March reached 194. Of these six were fatal, and six women were involved. The causes of 154 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy, and 91 were investigated.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. Harold G. B. Perry

Chief Engineer of the Standard-Vacuum Company, who left Shanghai on furlough on Tuesday.

PERSONAL NOTES

Viscount Leverhulme is expected to arrive in Shanghai next week for a short visit.

MR. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, is returning to Japan on Saturday, April 20.

Mr. A. J. Hughes, who has been ill for the last fortnight, has gone into hospital for an operation to his ear.

Baron Jules Guillaume, Belgian Minister to China, accompanied by the Baroness, left here on Tuesday, April 9, by train for Peiping.

Sir Herbert Layard Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of the Ceylon Police, and his brother, Mr. Gordon Dowbiggin, were through passengers in the ss. President Lincoln on Friday.

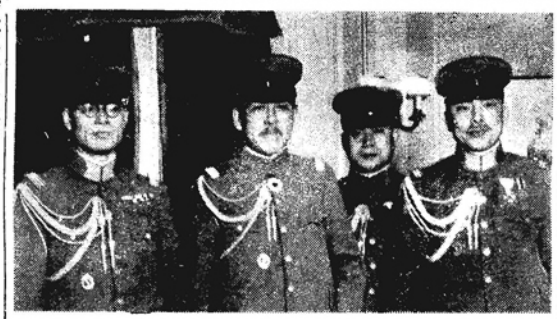
DR. F. A. M. Noelting, of the German chemical combine, the I.G., left for Kobe on Saturday morning in the Dollar ss. President Lincoln. He has been in China for some months touring the North and Manchuria.

Dr. and Mrs. Niels Nielsen, the Danish missionaries wo underwent such a trying experience at the hands of bandits in 1933, on Thursday returned from furlough and proceeded immediately to Hsiuyen. The couple are more than 60 years of age.

Following an informal cocktail party of members and friends of the Air Defence Company in their headquarters, "The Cockpit," on Friday evening, a supper party to which the ladies were invited, was held, the occasion being to wish bon voyage to Lt. J. E. Badeley who leaves on furlough on Tuesday, and to welcome back Sgt. W. Hatton from leave.

A large audience showed its interest in amateur and professional photography last Wednesday afternoon, at the Lester Institute for Medical Research, when Mr. R. V. Dent, Associate in scientific photography, spoke on recent advances in scientific photography. Mr. Dent illustrated his lecture with 185 charts, diagrams, and interesting examples from his own work.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Elisha, who have been here for the past 45 years, celebrated their golden wedding on Thursday. Their three children who are with them in Shanghai are Mr. J. H. Ezekiel and Mr. S. Ezekiel and Mrs. Flora Rogers. A party was given for the occasion by Mr. J. H. Ezekiel at 520 Yu Yuen Road yesterday afternoon when 150 guests were invited.



NEW JAPANESE MILITARY ATTACHE IN SHANGHAI

Major-General Isogai, succeeding Lieut.-General Suzuki, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday to take up his new post as Japanese Military Attaché here. He is seen second from the left in the above group. To the left is Lt.-Col. Kagesa and to the extreme right of the photograph is Major Ichida, both assistant attaché in Shanghai.

Mr. J. Coiffard, Consul at the French Consulate-General here, returned from France in the ss. Felix Roussel on Tuesday, April 9.

M. J. Leurquin, Consul at the local French Consulate General, accompanied by Mme. Leurquin, left on Friday morning for Hankow in the ss. Suiwo.

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten is proceeding home on leave on April 19 by way of Japan and America. He expects to be back in Shanghai in September.

The U.S. Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. Willys Peck, arrived in Peiping on Tesday, April 9, from the capital. He is en route to Manchuria on his way back to the United States where he will spend his furlough.

Vice-Admiral Esteva, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of French Naval Forces in the Far East, left Marignane in a seaplane on Thursday to go via Beyrouth, for Saigon where he will assume his functions.

Colonel and Mrs. F. R. W. Graham have now taken up their residence in the S.V.C. Commandant's House at 851 Yu Yuen Road. Mrs. Graham with her young daughter has lately arrived from England to join Colonel Graham in Shanghai.

E. B. TEESDALE, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Teesdale, now a Fresher at Trinity College, Oxford, has been distinguishing himself in the international running world. After running a good third in the mile, in the Oxford and Cambridge Sports, to such fliers as his own and the Cambridge Presidents, he went over to France with the Universities' Athletic Union Team to run in the 25-kilometre Round Paris Relay race in which 1,300 runners from all countries competed. Teesdale's running is described as "the outstanding performance of the day", he gained a lead for his side of thirty yards after taking the baton five yards behind. It is satisfactory to add that his team won, in 1 hr. 52-3/5 secs.

MR. Nelson T. Johnson, U.S. Minister to China, is expected to leave Peiping for Shanghai on Thursday to meet the American Trade Mission which is due to arrive from Japan on April 22.

Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, has left Hongkong in H.M.S. Kent for Tokyo. H.M.S. Falmouth and a number of destroyers are also making the trip.

FROM THE SHANGHAI

Municipal Gazette

SMALL-SIZE HIRE CAR SERVICE.

The Council has had under consideration a letter from the Shanghai Hire Car Operators' Association enquiring whether it was prepared to issue licences for the operation of public motor-cars smaller in size than the hire cars in general use. The letter stated it was intended that the minimum hire charge for these proposed smaller cars should be 60 cents per trip or for a period of twenty minutes.

The weight category of the average hire car at present in use is 2.251 to 3,000 lbs., requiring a quarterly licence fee of approximately $33 to $36. For a public "baby" car comprised in the weight category of 1,001 to 1,500 lbs., the quarterly fee would approximate $27. These licence fees apply only to the Settlement.

Enquiries were made of other ports in the Far East as to the operation of small-size hire cars.

After considerable discussion, a majority of members adopted the view of the Commissioner of Police, and it was decided not to issue licences for the operation of small-size hire cars inas-much as it was considered that to do so would not be in the general traffic interest.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Kotewall, of Hongkong, are through passengers in the Dollar ss. President Jefferson which arrived here on Monday. Mr. Kotewall, who is a member of the Hongkong Government, is making a trip with Mrs. Kotewall to Japan.

Mr. H. E. Morriss sailed for Home last Wednesday in the ss. Conte Verde. Whether or not he repeats the coup of the Guineas and Derby of Manna's year, he will have a big interest in the Turf this season, with Blue Pencil, an own brother to that good horse, Artist's Proof, going for the big classic, Tai Yang highly fancied for the Ascot Gold Cup, and Harmony Hall likely to pick up some of the important races.

Lady Hambro, accompanied by Mr. Everard Hambro and Miss Susan and Miss Patricia Hambro, left Shanghai last Wednesday for Peiping. Lady Hambro, who is related to Lady Maze, has been travelling with her son and daughters in Austria and the Far East. They return to England by way of Japan and America. The late Sir Percy Hambro was a distinguished officer of the Fourth Army in France and, after the War, served on the late Lord Rawlinson's staff at Simla and Delhi.

Denys Peek, younger son of Mr. 13½, has won a Foundation Scholarship to Framlingham College, Suffolk. He was a pupil in the Cathedral School until he entered Glengorse Preparatory School, near Hastings, where he made great progress being now elected Second Captain of the School and head of his Division. He is to go to Framlingham in September next to join his elder brother Ronald who has been there since last Easter. The two boys have not only shown themselves apt in scholarship but have already, between them, taken fifteen cups and trophies for swimming and other sports.

H.M. King George V Jubilee
May 6th, 1935

Sterling Silver Jubilee Medals

The official medal in sterling silver specially struck to commemorate the Jubilee of H. M. King George V.

As we have a limited number of these medals, we would advise our customers to order early to avoid disappointment.

ALEXANDER CLARK CO.
(SHANGHAI), LTD.
(Incorporated Under Hongkong Ordinances)
Sassoon House Telephone 10719
Officially Appointed Agents

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1935

Bar Silver	31¼
Chi. dollars per $1	¥71.50
Native interest per day on ¥1,000	¥06
Copper cash per $1	336

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer	1/7½
New York—tel. transfer	39 7/16
Paris—demand	Francs 597
India—demand	Rupees 107½
Batavia—demand	Gulden 58⅜
Hongkong—demand	Dollars 74 nom.
Yokohama—demand	Yen 138¼
Singapore—demand	Dollars 69⅝

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 1/7 1/16	$ 12.27
U.S. $100 @ 39⅝	$252.37

BANK'S BUYING RATES

£1 @ 1/8⅛	$11.925
U.S. $100 @ 40⅝	$246.37
London—demand	1/8⅛
4 months' sight credits	1/8¼
4 months' sight docts	1/8⅜
6 months' sight credits	1/8 3/16
6 months' sight docts	1/8 7/16
New York—demand	U.S. $40⅝
4 months' sight credits	41
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 633

CLOSING RATE

Sterling	1/7⅝
U.S. Dollar	39¾

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1	S'hai $ 2.5117
Stg. £1	S'hai $12.1904

MARKET BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1	S'hai $ 2.4806
Stg. £1	S'hai $12.0376

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES

U.S. $100	S'hai $250.00
Stg. £1	S'hai $ 12.07

BUYING RATES

U.S. $100	S'hai $245.40
Stg. £1	S'hai $ 11.85

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 4.79	S'hai $1
Swiss Frs. 1.22¾	S'hai $1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 2.34½	S'hai $1
Belgas 28.50	£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. S'hai $100=Rm. 97.00

Central Bank of China

Equalization percentage	6¾ per cent.	
	London	New York
Bar silver spot	31¼	68¼
Bar silver forward	31⅜	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£7.3.11	$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis		$864.70
Native interest		.06
Customs gold units		$1.703

" " " versus £ Stg. 33.5625 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.875 Cents

Central Bank's opening selling rates for T.T.

London	1/7⅜
New York	39⅛
Paris	600
Berlin	98

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.70; p.m. 500=$83.60.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$73.44; p.m. 500=$73.44.
Copper:—a.m. 336. copper=$1
6 silver 20cts. and 30 coppers=$1
25 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 8 coppers=10cts. big money

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK JUNE DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/7 13/32	Lowest 1/7 7/16
U.S. G.$	40 1/16	39 7/16
Yen	139¾	139

April

	SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/7⅝	4 m/s. l.c.	1/7⅛
G.$ T.T.	39¾	4 m/s. l.c.	40⅛
Fcs. T.T.	598	4 m/s.	612
Rs. T.T.	108¼	7 d/s.	110¼

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	31¼	31⅜
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	68¼	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	73.06	—

Bombay offtake 15 bars. Market closed very quiet.

London silver was 1/16 down for spot and unchanged forward at 31¼d ready and 31⅜d forward. China bought, India sold, speculators worked both ways. After the official fixing there was no special feature. New York silver was down ¼ at 68¼ cts and Bombay down 4 annas at 73.06.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/7 11/16 sterling, 39 13/16 U.S.$ and 138¾ yen. Immediately after the opening the market became firm and rates rapidly improved to 1/7 13/16, 40 5/16 and 140½, but later turned easier as sellers dropped out, closing at noon at 1/7 13/16, 40 1/16 and 139½. At the opening in the afternoon rates were at the same level, but the market continued quiet with an easy tendency, finally closing with sellers at 1/7 11/16, 39 13/16 and 138¾.

CANADIAN EXCHANGE

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:

Can. $100 @ 39 1/16=Sh. $251.97

GOLD BAR MOVEMENTS

By courtesy Dah Fah Yung

Yesterday's Business

Fast and erratic fluctuations marked the movement of the market in the early session. Trading was brisk and the trend fairly large.

A weak feeling was apparent at the commencement of the auction, inducing heavy selling among speculators, who depressed the price from $816 to $810.50 to the official opening, and to $804.50 in a short while, but liquidation among overnight shorts caused a reaction and pushed the market to the high of the morning, $814. This high level, however, could not be maintained as the prevailing bad feeling was a much strong factor, so that the price, with wild fluctuations, dropped sharply to the low of the day, $799, at 9.45 a.m., but news reporting unchanged silver tax caused the market to react upward again, making a recovery of more than ten points. Later with no special informations to influence the market, fluctuations were confined to between $812 and $808. The noon closing was quiet at $806.

On Bombay silver being reported down, buyers, opening the afternoon's trading at $810.30, $4.30 above the last closing, advanced the market gradually to $817, and maintained it at about $815 for a great part of this session. At 3.35 p.m. a few buyers forced the price to the high of the day, $818.50. Toward the end the market was very quiet, closing at $814.80.

In the morning Change-over was $2 in favour of shorts, but by the end of the day, longs were receiving $0.50.

Week's Business Reviewed

	Morning	Afternoon
Tuesday's (Apr. 9) Volume 52,773 bars		
Opening	$869.20	$865.10
Highest	874.70	869.80
Lowest	863.20	864.10
Closing	865.00	867.10
Wednesday's Volume 22,960 bars		
Opening	$865.30	—
Highest	868.00	—
Lowest	863.50	—
Closing	866.10	—
Thursday's Volume 51,464 bars		
Opening	$858.80	$856.90
Highest	861.30	857.20
Lowest	857.30	847.10
Closing	858.40	847.30
Friday's Volume 85,372 bars		
Opening	$846.80	$856.50
Highest	866.50	857.80
Lowest	843.50	852.20
Closing	860.00	855.90
Saturday's Volume 41,811 bars		
Opening	$859.50	—
Highest	859.50	—
Lowest	845.00	—
Closing	848.60	—
Monday's Volume 117,789 bars		
Opening	$836.00	$816.00
Highest	837.00	819.50
Lowest	806.50	803.00
Closing	811.00	813.30

EQUALIZATION CHARGE

RATES	PER CENT
Wednesday (Ap. 10)	6¾
Friday	6¾
Saturday	6¾
Monday	6¾
Yesterday	6¾

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

At the close of business on the 11th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 15,720,000 and $295,490,000.

These figures include Tls. 6,590,000 and $254,560,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,980 bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

Imports were:—
Tls. 60,000 from Nanchang.
Exports were:—
Tls. 400,000 melted and coined.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—
$2,920,000 from London.
1,240,000 " Hongkong
80,000 " Kiukiang.
560,000 Sycee melted and coined.

$4,800,000

Exports were:—
Nil.

Silver

London quotations come to-day 29 11/16d. ready and 29 13/16d. forward, a rise of 1⅜d. for ready and 1 1/16d. for forward delivery as compared with last week.

India and China bought and sold. America and the London Speculators bought.

Exchange

The official T.T. rate is 1/6⅝d. as against 1/6½d. last week.

The Speculators' position is estimated to be £300,000 over sold.

Selling T.T. 1/6⅞d. U.S. 38⅛.
Buying 4 m/s. 1/7 1/16d. U.S. 38⅝.

U.S. INCREASES BUYING PRICE OF SILVER

Estimated Silver Stock of $2,886,580,000 Needed

Washington, Apr. 10.

President Roosevelt this afternoon increased the Treasury's price for newly-mined silver from 64.5 cents to 71 cents per ounce, effective to-day.

Treasury officials believe this will eventually oblige the Government to acquire silver to the value of $1,950,967,000.

The new Treasury price of 71 cents an ounce was established through a reduction from 50 per cent. to 45 per cent. in the seigniorage applied to the monetary value of silver at $1.29 per ounce.

Estimates of silver to be acquired, based on the present gold supplies of $8,599,743,000, show that silver stocks to the value of $2,866,580,000 will be required before the desired three-to-one ratio between gold and silver is established. The Treasury's silver holdings at present amount only to $915,614,000.

The decision to raise the Treasury's price for silver followed an announcement by Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, that the United States would meet any price for silver which may be established in the world markets.

Following the announcement by Mr. Morgenthau, it was reported that New York bar silver was sold at 64.75, but enquiries in trade circles failed to reveal any details concerning such transactions.

Later, however, transactions were reported at 64-3/6, 64.5, 65.75 and 65.00 and, finally, bids were made at 64⅝. It was stated that between 300,000 and 500,000 ounces of silver changed hands at these prices.—Reuter.

Reaction in the Markets

Apr. 11.

Meanwhile, with the silver markets throughout the world booming and New York bar silver officially quoted at 65.75 and later reported at 66 cents an ounce, Wall Street traders were somewhat morose to-day over their limited opportunities to profit by the advance.—Reuter.

Huge Gain in London

London, Apr. 12.

The price of silver here to-day rose by 1⅝d. to 31-5/16d. an ounce for "spot" 31-7/16d. for "forward." This is the highest level reached since early in 1926.—Reuter.

Montreal Soars

Montreal, Apr. 12.

September silver was traded at the opening this morning at 245 points above the last trade yesterday, the quotation being 70.10 an ounce, the highest point touched in local futures since the inauguration of silver trading here.—Reuter.

Bombay Up

Bombay, Apr. 12.

A rise of 15 annas was seen at the close of the local market this afternoon in Indian Mint Silver, Ready, which after touching Rs. 72-04, finally closed at Rs. 71-15.—Reuter.

U.S. Stocks on Hand

New York, Apr. 12.

The latest returns issued by the Treasury showed that its holdings of silver on March 29 totalled 457,000,000 ounces. This amount was made up as follows:

62,500,000 already held prior to inauguration of the silver programme.
111,900,000 ounces acquired through nationalization.
24,400,000 ounces purchased on the open markets.
3,800,000 ounces of subsidiary silver melted for coinage.

Based on the current gold holdings at $8,614,000,000, and working on an assumption of $1.29 per ounce for silver, the Government would approximately require an additional 1,101,550,000 ounces of the white metal to establish a three-to-one ratio with gold. This is far in excess of the total visible supply throughout the world.—Reuter.

Shanghai Reaction

It was reported that, since the American action in increasing the silver price, and up to Saturday, no silver had been exported from Shanghai. A serious view is taken in local financial circles over the American action, and hope generally is expressed that the Government will take effective measures to cope with the situation. According to a Chinese message from Nanking, the Government is to take remedial action following consultation with Dr. H. H. Kung, the Finance Minister.

New Dollars Minted

Nanking, Apr. 13.

A total of 2,940,000 new dollars, coined at the Central Mint, shortly will be put into circulation. The new dollars have been assayed and found up to the standard weight and fineness.—Reuter.

CHINA ON MANAGED CURRENCY BASIS

Professor Kemmerer on Likely Outcome of Present Trends

If China abandons silver in favour of a managed currency standard upon receiving an adequate loan from foreign countries, that action will prove only a stepping stone toward permanent Chinese adoption of some of the gold standard, Dr. Edwin U. Kemmerer, the economist, declared in an exclusive article written for the United Press.

Professor Kemmerer is now a member of the economics department of Princeton University. He served as financial adviser to many Latin American countries, and in 1929 was President of the American Commission of Financial Experts to China. He writes as follows:—

The present rise in the value of silver due to this American silver policy has been strongly pushing up the value of silver money in China, which means lowering commodity prices in China, increasing the burden of all debts of the Chinese people, and doing great damage to China's export trade. It also means that for years to come China's currency, if she remains on the silver standard, would be largely at the mercy of the politically motivated silver purchases (and, subsequently, the silver sales) of the United States government. This would be an intolerable situation for any nation.

The United States, therefore, is forcing China to give up the silver standard.

A managed currency standard is not at all well adapted to the needs of China and to the characteristics of the Chinese people. If adopted, it will probably prove to be but a stepping stone to the permanent adoption by China of some form of the gold standard.—United Press.

RECORD GOLD STOCK IN U.S.

Washington, Apr. 10.

The gold reserves of the United States Treasury to-day reached a new high mark of $8,599,742,909, the largest accumulation of the precious metal by any nation in the history of the world.

American holdings, the Treasury's announcement disclosed, comprise 39.3 per cent. of the entire world stocks of monetary gold.

The new high record follows the latest flood of foreign gold towards the United States, including $19,558,556 worth of the metal received over the last week-end.

It was indicated to-day that the Treasury will soon call for conversion of the 31,300,000,000 of the original $25,000,000,000 of war-time bonds into lower interest securities.—United Press.

OUTPUT OF THE BANTJAH SIRANG CONCESSIONS

Messrs. George McBain, General Agents of Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, have received telegraphic information from their Borneo Agent that the total production of the Rantjah Sirang Concessions for the month of March was, for a period of 21 working days, 197 carats of diamonds and 52 grammes of concentrates of gold and platinum.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Bank Clearings

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1935	
Dollars	$4,901,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$6,065,000.00
Total Clearings:	$10,966,000.00
THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1935	
Dollars	$3,543,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,425,000.00
Total Clearings:	$7,968,000.00
FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1935	
Dollars	$4,003,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$3,935,000.00
Total Clearings:	$7,938,000.00
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1935	
Dollars	$3,367,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,213,000.00
Total Clearings:	$7,580,000.00
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1935	
Dollars	$ 5,865,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$ 9,115,000.00
Total Clearings:	$14,980,000.00
TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1935	
Dollars	$ 5,450,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,690,000.00
Total Clearings:	$10,140,000.00

The Joint Reserve Board is composed of 38 Chinese banks and its clearance does not include cheques on foreign banks and Chinese native banks.

MORE CHINESE RAILWAY PURCHASES IN LONDON

London, Apr. 8.

The Chinese Government Purchasing Commission to-day ordered from British firms a hundred covered and a hundred uncovered freight cars. The wagons are to be all of steel.

A quantity of machinery, to the value of £116,000, was also ordered for the Canton-Hankow Railway.—Reuter.

HONGKONG CURRENCY RUMOURS DENIED

Views Exchanged with London on Developments

Hongkong, Apr. 16.

The reports circulated abroad to the effect that the Government of Hongkong is planning a managed currency, or stabilization of the dollar, were vigorously denied by a spokesman of the local administration to-day.

"Do you think," he asked, "that any Government would tell anyone if it intended taking such steps?"

It is believed, however, that the Hongkong Government and the Colonial Office in London are exchanging views in respect of recent developments in the silver situation and their effect upon the Hongkong dollar.

The N.Y.K. mv. Tatsuta Maru, which is sailing from the Colony to-morrow, will carry a consignment of 250,000 oz. of silver in bars destined for New York.—Reuter.

BELGIUM RULES OUT GOLD PAYMENTS

Brussels, Apr. 11.

Following in the footsteps of the United States, the Government to-day ruled that payments in respect of obligations containing a gold clause will legally be met by payments in devaluated currency.

The ruling is retroactive and operates as from Mar. 31, but makes no assertions concerning obligations in respect of loans raised or guaranteed by the State, colonies, provinces or communes.

On March 30, the Chamber of Deputies, by 107 votes to 53, approved the suspension of the gold standard and the devaluation of the belga. The Government's currency plan was subsequently approved by the Finance and Justice Committees of the Senate.—Reuter.

WHITE STAR VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION GRANTED

London, Apr. 8.

In response to the company's own petition, the Court of Chancery to-day ordered the compulsory liquidation of the White Star Line, Ltd., whose principal asset consists of holdings of the capital stock of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., owners of the White Star fleet which was transferred to the Cunard-White Star organization, a new corporation formed last year.—United Press.

Old Castle
("O. C.")

WHISKY
$48.00
Per Case

OLD TOM
and
DRY GINS
$32.50
Per Case

Imported in the wood and bottled by ourselves under strict foreign supervision. Fully deserve their growing popularity.

Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
1 Canton Road

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Business Still Weak: Anticipated Changes in Customs Tariff on Paper

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Business in the local markets is still far from satisfactory, although the Rice Market was active. In the Paper Market dealers are awaiting the anticipated revision in customs tarriffs before placing new orders.

PIECE GOODS

The market for Lancashire goods is in a parlous condition, replacing costs fully 25 per cent above buyers idea. No business has been reported during the past week. As regards the Woollen section, a few cases of Coverts have been arranged with Bradford, but apart from these the same applies as to cottons. Japanese woollen piece goods are coming in in ever increasing quantities at prices which would be unbelievable to Bradford, and it seems that Yorkshire must be content with the occasional line of fancies for their share of the woollen piece goods business in China.

Yuenfong Auctions

There is no change to report in the general tone of the Yuenfong Auctions' Market except that prices for White Shirtings were possibly rather steadier. White Lawns, on the other hand, lacked support and there is no strength in the demand for Poplins. The demand for Dyed Goods keeps more or less steady, but prices are still on the weak side. Deliveries have been rather slow.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.,

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton: Our market during the past week was quiet and featureless and apparently was not influenced in any way by the advances registered in both the Indian and American markets, and, consequently, prices remain on more or less the same basis as last indicated. The mills continue to take in their requirements on a hand-to-mouth basis due to the very slow movements of their output and the restriction in their commitments for future supplies due to the relentlessly existent monetarial stringency which is still predominant here.

While the American markets may point to further advances, nevertheless, when taking a circumspective view, at this time, of the local situation, the indications incline to a likelihood of experiencing easier markets, but it would not be wise to disregard altogether the strength in the foreign fibre and for that reason it becomes advisable not to miss purchases on good breaks.

Yarn: During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the yarn market, fluctuations were within narrow limits and with an easier tendency at the close. However, the stocks have been considerably reduced and therefore the future outlook does not appear to be discouraging.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill	$40.50
Tungchow, Spot ex-mill	$42.50
Shensi No. 1 Spot ex-mill	$43.00
Lingpao ord. Spot ex-mill	$47.50
Lingpao No. 1 Spot ex-mill	$52.00

Tone of the market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

The strong undertone in Wheat Markets continued during last week and prices have advanced consistently all over the world.

Reports of reduced crops in exporting countries are now confirmed.

No business has been done in China. It is impossible for mills to think of importing foreign wheat at present local flour prices.

However, since native wheat old-crop is practically unobtainable, and since native wheat new-crop probably will not show as good results as originally anticipated, flour prices must still be considered low.

RICE

The Rice Market for the week under review has continued to be active for both foreign and native rice. A large volume of business was done but within a narrow margin of profits. Saigon Rice is now quoted at $10.45 per bag, and Chinese White Rice at $12.80.

SILK MARKET

Transactions on the Silk Market continue on a moderate scale. Very small stocks and a sustained demand for native consumption lend considerable strength to the raw silk market.

TIMBER

No improvement has yet been apparent in the Timber Market, which still remains very quiet.

PRODUCE

Produce Markets have remained lifeless during the past week, there have been few enquiries and the present state must be attributed to the "general depression."

PAPER

Pending the publication of the anticipated changes in the customs tariffs, dealers are reluctant to place any new orders and have adopted a hand-to-mouth policy. Therefore, once again business has been almost exclusively confined to the consumer trade. Prices from Scandinavia are firm with a rising tendency, as most mills are well booked ahead. Low prices can still be obtained from Germany and in some cases reduced prices are quoted. The anticipated reduction in Belgian prices as a result of the fall in the Belga does not seem to have materialized. From America and Canada no changes have been reported. Deliveries from stocks continue on a normal scale.

NEW YORK STOCKS

From Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

(Quotations by Reuter)

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

The rally in stock prices which got under way during the latter half of March has been extended during the past week. The peak for the period was reached on Tuesday when at the close industrials were at their highest since late February, rails since early March, while utilities had recovered all the ground lost since early January. Profit taking was in evidence on the rise but all such selling was readily absorbed by buying of an investment or semi-investment nature. The decline which terminated in mid-March evidently put the market in excellent technical condition, the business and political news has been relatively reassuring and a slightly more optimistic attitude has been everywhere apparent. In the subsequent trading utilities lost most of their earlier gains and both industrials and rails were also slightly easier. Commodities improved along with stocks. Silver reached a new high for seven years and corn recorded wide gains on a scarcity of supplies. Rubber rallied when it appeared there was no imminent danger of Holland abandoning the gold standard or of the threatened strike at Akron proving serious. Wheat remained under the influence of weather reports and the cotton situation is still hopelessly confused with the future of both the processing tax and the new crop loan plan needing clarification.

The Market in Figures:

	Thursday Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	101.13	104.03	up 2.90
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	28.66	29.81	up 1.15
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	17.10	17.15	up .05
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	93.65	94.71	up 1.06
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	56.61	58.41	up 1.80
Amer. Smelting	32¼	36⅜	up 4⅛
Auburn	15½	17⅞	up 2⅜
International Cement	23⅜	26¼	up 2⅞

Credit: The stock of monetary gold increased $46,000,000 to $8,614,000,000 despite sales to other governments and the Federal Reserve ratio remained unchanged at 72.4%. Brokers' loans increased $1,000,000. Net imports of silver during March totaled $17,714,000 and of gold $13,003,000.

Commodity Prices:

	Thursday Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Chicago Wheat	96½	96⅞
Winnipeg Wheat	87⅝	89⅞
Corn	78⅞	82¼
Cotton	10.98	11.65
Rubber	11.50	11.71
Silk	1.30½	1.32½
Sugar	2.38	2.31

Business:

	Previous	Latest
N. Y. Times Index	86.2	86.2
Steel operations (% of capacity)	44.4	43.8
Carloadings (cars)	608,000	617,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*1,713,000	*1,700,000
Automobile output (cars)	103,900	107,895
Daily average oil production (bbls.)	2,563,000	2,536,000

*000 omitted

Stock Outlook: The immediate resistance levels confronting the current advance in stock prices are those established February 18 when industrials touched 107.17 and rails 34.43. While these levels may be closely approached, it is generally thought unless further bullish stimulus is forthcoming the market will encounter difficulty in breaking through them at the present time. A further decrease in business activity is to be expected during the next two or three months and unless there should be further movements in the direction of inflation, stocks will probably also recede though it is perhaps unlikely that they will penetrate their March lows of 96.71 for industrials and 27.31 for the rails.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	Apr. 13	15
Amer. Can	119	119¾
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	16⅞	16⅞
Amer. & For. Pwr.	3⅝	3⅞
Amer. & For. $7 Pfd.	18½	19
Amer. Locomotive	11¼	11½
Amer. Radiator	13⅛	13⅞
Amer. Smelting	36⅞	37⅛
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	107	107
Amer. Tobacco "B"	80	80⅛
Amer. Waterworks	11⅛	11⅛
Amer. Waterworks $6 Pref.	60⅛	61⅞
Anaconda Copper	11⅛	12
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	40⅛	39⅞
Atlantic Ref.	24⅞	24⅞
Auburn	19	20⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	11⅛	10⅞
Bendix Aviation	14⅞	14⅞
Bethlehem Steel	26	26
Boeing Airplane Co.	7	7⅞
Borden Co.	23⅛	23
Borg Warner	32⅛	33⅞
Case, J.I.	53⅛	53
Can. Pacific Rly.	10⅛	10
Caterpillar Tr.	42⅛	42⅞
Chase Nat. Bank	21⅛	21⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅛	41⅞
Chrysler	36⅛	36⅞
Columbia Gas & Elec.	6⅛	6⅛
Coml. Solvents	19⅞	20⅛
Comm. & Sthrn. (Ord.)	1⅛	1⅛
Comm. & Sthrn. $6 Cum. Pref.	39	40⅛
Consolidated Gas of N.Y.	22⅛	22
Continental Oil	18⅛	18⅞
Corn Products	66	67
Coty Inc.	4⅛	4⅞
Douglas Aircraft	21⅞	22⅞
Du Pont de Nemours	93	94⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh.	6⅞	6⅞
Elec. Bond & Sh. $5 Pref.	45	44⅛
Elec. Bond & Sh. $6 Elec.	50	49⅛
Fox Film "A"	9⅞	9⅞
Gen. Elec.	24⅛	24⅛
Gen. Foods	35	35
Gen. Motors	29⅞	29⅞
Gold Dust	16	16⅛
Goodyear Tire & R.	19⅛	19⅞
Int. Cement	27	27⅛
Int. Nickel	26⅞	26⅞
Int. Tel. & Tel.	7⅛	7⅞
Johns Manville	46	45⅛
Kennecott	17⅞	17⅞
Loew's Inc.	38	37⅞
Lorillard	20	20⅞
Montgomery Ward	25⅛	25⅞
Nat. Biscuit	24⅞	25⅛
Nat. City Bank	20⅛	21⅛
Nat. Dairy Prods.	14⅞	14⅞
Nat. Distillers	27⅞	27⅞
Nat. Power & Lt.	8⅛	8
New York Central	16⅛	15⅞
North Amer.	13⅞	13⅞
Pacific Gas Elec.	18	18
Pacific Lighting	24⅞	24⅛
Packard Motors	3⅛	3⅛
Pennsylvania R.R.	20⅛	20
Philips Petroleum	18⅛	18⅞
Public Serv. of N.J.	26⅞	27⅛
Radio Corp.	4⅞	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	45	47⅛
Schenley	25⅛	25⅛
Sears Roebuck	37⅛	37
Socony-Vac.	13⅛	13⅞
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	15	15⅛
Sthrn. Pacific	15⅛	14⅞
Sthrn. Rail.	11⅛	10⅛
Stand. Brands	15⅞	16
Stand. Gas & Elec.	3⅞	3⅛
Stand. Oil of Cal.	31⅞	32⅞
Stand. Oil of N.J.	40	40⅛
Sterling Prods.	64⅛	64
Texas Corp.	21⅛	21⅞
Texas Gulf Sulphur	31	31⅞
Transamerica	5⅛	5⅛
Un. Carbide & Carbon	49⅛	50
Un. Pacific	90⅞	89⅛
Un. Aircraft (New)	11⅛	12⅛
Un. Airline Trans.	4⅞	5⅛
Un. Corp.	3	2⅞
U. S. Rubber	12⅞	13
U. S. Steel	31⅞	32⅞
Vanadium	12⅞	12⅞
Warner Bros. Pict's	3⅛	3⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	38⅞	38⅞
Curtiss Wright (Com.)	2⅛	2⅛
Curtiss Wright "A"	8	8⅞
Elec. Auto Lite	21	21
Gillette Safety	14⅞	14⅞
Kroger Grocery	24⅞	25⅛
Liquid Carbonic	29⅞	30⅞
McIntyre Porcupine	43⅞	43
Nat. Steel	45⅛	46⅞
Otis Elevator	11⅛	12⅛
Vick Chemical	36	36⅛
Westinghouse Air Brakes	20⅛	20⅛
Adams Express	5⅛	5⅛
Alaska Juneau	17⅞	17⅛
Amer. Metal Co.	18⅞	18⅛
Atlas Corp.	8⅛	8⅛
Chesapeake Corp.	42	41⅞
Consolidated Oil	8⅛	8⅞
Crown Cork, $2.70 Pref.	46	46
Elec. Power & Lt.	2⅞	2⅛
Gen. Rail. Signal	21	22
Glidden Co.	27⅞	27⅞
Int. Harvester	37⅞	38⅛
Lehman Corp.	72	72⅞
Pennroad Corp.	1⅛	1⅞
Republic Steel	11⅞	11⅞
Simmons Co.	7⅞	8⅛
Un. Gas Imp.	12⅞	12⅛
Univ. Leaf	54⅛	54⅞
U. S. Rubber $8 1st Pref.	31⅛	31⅛
Woolworth	55⅛	55⅛
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	35	37⅛
Amer. & For. Power	58	58
Amer. I.G.	106⅛	106⅛
Amer. Waterworks	77⅛	77⅞
Columbia Gas & Elec.	83	83
Goodyear Tire & R.	104	104⅞
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	66	66
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	61⅛	61⅛
Nat. Dairy Products	103⅛	103⅛
New York Central	106	105⅛
Pacific Western	Unq.	103⅛
Sthrn. Rly.	Unq.	55⅛
Standard Gas & Elec.	41⅛	39⅞

MARCH RUBBER OUTPUT

	lb.
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations	134,100
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	300,000
Alma Estates, Ltd.	35,000
Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation	48,000
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Est.	35,000
Bute Plantations (1913) Ltd.	34,500
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	34,000
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. ..	30,000
Consolidated Rubber Est. (1914)	88,000
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	51,638
Java Cons. Rubber & Coffee Est.	75,400
Kapayang Rubber Est. Co., Ltd.	14,000
Kota Bahroe Rubber Est., (1921)	41,740
Kroewoek (Java) Plant., Ltd...	93,000
Maatschappij M.-B. L. Langkat	64,000
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	23,935
Repah Rubber & Tapoica Est. .	41,000
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	25,000
Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.	23,000
Senawang Rubber Est. (1921) ..	44,000
Shanghai Kedah Plant., Ltd. ..	60,700
S'hai Kelatan Rubber (1925) .	22,150
Shanghai Klebang Rubber Est.	10,000
Shanghai Malay Rubber Est. ..	39,000
S'hai Pahang Rubber Est., Ltd...	29,100
Shanghai Seremban Rubber Est.	22,000
Shanghai-Sumatra Rubber Est.	43,000
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Lt. ..	14,000
Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd., ...	20,900
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000
Tanah Merah Estates (1916) Ltd.	81,485
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd. ...	99,000
Ziangbe Rubber Company, Ltd.	110,600

CHINESE BOND MARKET REVIEW

By courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

Business was very quiet during the week ended April 13. A general undertone of firmness however was noted and all but three issues registered net gains.

Prices advanced steadily though slowly on Monday, moving aimlessly on the next day and definitely declining on Wednesday. That was the only time when the market failed to maintain prices. It again steadied on Thursday but for the last two days fluctuations were small and indifferent.

Amid the dull trading, 96 Millions came into sudden prominence as the result of wide movements during the early part of the week. Gaining nearly one point on Monday, it opened at over 12.00 on Tuesday, more than two points higher than its average for the last few weeks. It did not hold, unfortunately, and during the later sessions on Tuesday it gradually lost ground and came down heavily on Wednesday and yet more on the next day. This and Disbandment and 6% Consolidated, three old-time issues, were the only ones that showed net losses for the week.

Total turnover for the six days amounted to 59,480,000.

Following is a tabulated report:

Issue		Open	High	Low	Close	Last Cl.	Comp.	Fluct.	Trans.
18th Yr. Customs	Apr.	24.10	24.20	24.00	24.20	——	——	0.20	235,000
Reorganization	Apr.	39.80	40.00	39.80	39.90	39.80	+0.10	0.20	715,000
	May	39.50	39.75	39.50	39.60	39.40	+0.20	0.25	105,000
Disbandment	Apr.	75.90	75.95	75.50	75.60	75.75	−0.15	0.45	605,000
	May	74.50	74.55	74.60	74.65	74.80	−0.15	0.35	490,000
19th Yr. Customs	Apr.	40.25	40.50	40.25	40.50	40.25	+0.25	0.25	1,025,000
	May	39.65	39.85	39.65	39.80	39.60	+0.20	0.20	595,000
Rehabilitation	Apr.	46.30	46.70	46.25	46.65	46.25	+0.40	0.45	665,000
	May	45.95	46.10	45.80	46.10	45.85	+0.25	0.30	350,000
20th Yr. Tobacco	Apr.	50.70	50.90	50.55	50.85	50.55	+0.30	0.35	1,595,000
	May	50.30	50.45	50.10	50.35	50.25	+0.10	0.35	800,000
20th Yr. Customs	Apr.	50.35	50.55	50.20	50.40	50.30	+0.10	0.35	1,835,000
	May	50.10	50.25	49.90	50.10	49.95	+0.15	0.35	1,100,000
Consolidated Tax	Apr.	55.95	56.20	55.70	56.00	55.85	+0.15	0.50	1,945,000
	May	55.65	55.75	55.25	55.50	55.50	——	0.50	1,645,000
Salt Revenue	Apr.	57.10	57.35	56.85	57.10	57.00	+0.10	0.50	2,270,000
	May	56.65	56.85	56.50	56.60	56.60	——	0.35	1,900,000
20th Yr. Currency	Apr.	74.85	75.20	74.60	74.80	74.60	+0.20	0.60	2,540,000
	May	75.55	75.99	75.40	75.50	75.45	+0.05	0.50	2,435,000
6% Consolidated	Apr.	69.40	69.70	69.35	69.60	69.30	+0.30	0.35	885,000
	May	69.90	70.45	69.90	70.15	69.90	+0.25	0.55	1,445,000
22nd Year Customs	Apr.	60.05	60.45	60.00	60.00	59.95	+0.05	0.45	3,650,000
	May	59.65	60.05	59.60	59.60	59.55	+0.05	0.45	3,090,000
23rd Yr. Customs	Apr.	68.50	68.75	68.15	68.25	68.45	−0.20	0.60	1,660,000
	May	67.85	67.85	67.30	67.35	67.70	−0.35	0.55	985,000
96 Millions	Apr.	10.45	12.20	9.70	10.10	10.30	−0.20	2.50	10,265,000
	May	10.60	11.05	9.95	10.20	10.45	−0.25	1.70	14,615,000

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter

	Apr. 12	15
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	106⅞	107
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds, 1896	101⅛	101
4½% Loan, 1908	97	97
5% Loan, 1912	85⅞	85⅞
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	95⅞	95⅞
5% Gold Bonds 1925-47	95	95
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	82⅛	82⅞
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	30	30
5% " " (Supl. Loan)	26	26
5% S.-H.-N'po Rly.	100⅛	100⅛
5% Honan Railway	30	30⅛
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	45	45
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	16⅛	16⅛
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	69⅛	67⅛
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	79⅛	79⅞
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	92	91⅞
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	124	123⅛
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	14⅞	14⅞
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL		
Allied Ironfounders	37/-	37/6
Associated & Elec. Indus.	26/-	26/-
Austin Motors, Ord.	46/3	46/9
Boots Pure Drug	48/6	49/-
British-American Tob.	112/6	113/9
Canadian Celanese	77/6	77/6
Chinese Eng. & Min.	16/6	17/-
Courtaulds	50/3	51/3
Distillers	90/9	92/-
Dunlop Rubber	48/9	49/3
Electrical & Musical Indus.	27/9	28/1½
General Electric (England)	49/-	49/-
Imp. Chemical Industries	35/1½	35/6
" " (Deferred)	8/7½	8/7½
Imp. Tobacco	135/-	136/10½
Int. Nickel	$26⅛	$27⅛
Rolls-Royce	112/6	113/9
Shanghai Elec. Cons.	47/6	47/6
Tate & Lyle	100/6	101/6
Turner & Newall	55/6	56/6
United Steel	26/7½	27/3
Watney Combe Reid, Def.	68/9	69/-
Woolworths	104/6	105/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	22/9	22/9
Chartered	21/7½	21/6
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	20/6	20/9
Pekin Syndicate	1/6	1/6

COMPANY DIVIDENDS

Anglo Java Estates Ltd.

At a meeting of the board of directors of Anglo Java Estates, Ltd., on Tuesday, April 9, it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting called for April 25, that a final dividend of 25 Dollar cents per share, making a total of 55 cents per share for the year, be paid.

Cathay Land Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Friday the accounts for the year 1934 were considered. The profit for the year amounted to $249,667.88 which together with the balance brought forward made a total at credit of Profit and Loss account of $475,798.37, which amount, in view of the monetary condition, it was decided to carry forward, paying no dividend.

The annual general meeting was fixed for Friday, May 3, 1935, at 4 p.m.

Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd., it was decided to recommend to shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting, called for April 29, that a final dividend of 40 dollar cents per share be paid, thus making a total distribution for the year of 80 dollar cents per share.

Rubber Plantation Invest.	29/9	29/9
Southern Rly., Deferred	£23⅞	£24
MINES		
Burns Corp.	9/1½	9/1½
Chosen Corp.	24/4½	25/-
Crown Mines	277/6	270/3
Randfontein Estates	57/3	57/-
Springs Mines	195/-	193/9
Sub-Nigel	282/6	281/3
Rhokana Corporation	98/9	98/9
OILS		
Anglo Persian	50/-	50/-
Burmah	75/-	75/-
Shell Trans. & Trad.	53/9	54/4½

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL

Authorized $50,000,000

Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £6,500,000

Silver $10,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND

Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY

New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Full particulars on application

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Company Meetings

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS FITTINGS

Capitalisation of Undivided Profits to Build Up Reserves: Ten Per Cent. Dividend

An increase of $62,716.07 in the net profit of The Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd., for the year 1934 over the year 1933, was announced by the chairman of the company, Mr. H. Martin Little, at the eighth annual meeting of shareholders held in the offices of the company, 484 Kiangse Road, at noon on Monday.

The chairman was supported by Messrs. C. D. Pearson, C. F. Shackleton, and R. G. MacDonald, directors, and Messrs. W. P. Rial, T. J. Goodman, Col. T. E. Trueman, and Mr. E. A. P. Wood, shareholders.

The chairman said:—

The net profit for the year is $109,724.19 as against $47,008.12 for 1933. We have again followed our custom of not taking into account profit on a contract that is not completed on December 31, consequently again no profit has been taken on the largest contract of 1933, that for the Grosvenor House which, contrary to our expectations as expressed last year, was uncompleted at the end of the year. The 1934 accounts have however benefited by the completion of a fair proportion of contracts and this fact has assisted in producing the very satisfactory increase in the net profit as compared with that for 1933.

With the amount brought forward from 1933 we have for distribution $130,738.86 which we recommend be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend for the year 1934 on 201,187 shares of 10 per cent. Tls. 20,118.70 ..	$28,138.04
Place to reserve	60,878.32
Place to bonus to staff account	25,000.00
Pay to British Forces Recreation Fund	700.00
Carry forward to new account	16,022.49
	$130,738.85

Regarding the resolution set out in the directors' report, the effect of this if passed, will be to increase the issued capital of the company to Tls. 301,765, to eliminate the equalization of dividends reserve and to decrease the reserve by $70,738.46, but the proposed appropriation of $60,878.32 will make the general reserve up to $130,000, which having been built up from profits, will be available for such appropriations as may be required in the future, including equalization of dividends.

Shanghai's Recuperative Powers

The company has been operating now for eight years. In previous years although profits earned have justified a larger distribution by way of dividends, it was thought prudent to build up reserves at the outset and to invest such reserves in the increasing business of the company. There is however a limit to the length to which this course should be pursued.

To-day the issued capital of the company does not in the opinion of the directors represent an adequate proportion of the capital invested. In times of uncertainty such as the present, the directors are certain of the wisdom of conserving the cash resources of the company and therefore recommend the capitalization, which the accounts show is fully warranted rather than an increased distribution in cash by way of dividends. Past records of the earning power of the company disclose every indication that an adequate return on the increased capital will be maintained in the future, assisted as it will be by the income derived from some $224,000.—standing in the investment account, unless the depression increases in force and extends for a very protracted period, which eventuality is difficult to envisage, bearing in mind Shanghai's wonderful recuperative powers.

Out of the amount available for distribution the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. thus maintaining the levels of former years, and the placing to reserve of $60,878.32 which, as already mentioned, will after the capitalization make the reserve up to $130,000 and also the usual donation to the British Forces Recreation Fund and the placing to bonus to staff account of $25,000. Under the profit-sharing scheme adopted by the company some years ago, the bonus to staff, as explained last year, varies with the distribution to shareholders.

In calculating the amount of bonus some account has been taken of the distribution of undivided profits. If approved, the intention is to distribute the sum among the staff as an addition to salaries for the two ensuing years and not as hitherto for one only.

Balance Sheet

There is little for comment in the balance sheet. An adequate amount has been written off buildings for depreciation. Investments shown at cost have decreased by some $9,600 due to a transfer of securities to the staff provident fund investments. This transfer was made in preference to purchasing additional securities, and thereby weakening the cash position. In common with all debentures the investments have depreciated in value. This decrease however represents but a comparatively small proportion of the investment reserve and consequently no further specific provision has been made. The investment in the subsidiary company, the China Brass & Iron Works Ltd. has been taken at cost and its affairs disclose every indication of this investment continuing to form a very useful source of profit.

The value of contracts obtained during the year was naturally not so favourable as during 1933, though they secured a very good percentage of the total jobs for which they tendered and the volume of non contract work has been well maintained.

During the year such contracts as those for Broadway Mansions, for the mill and staff quarters for Messrs. Patons and Baldwins and for the Chinese Stock Exchange and others were completed, however the amount of work in progress at the end of the year was satisfactory.

Largest Installation in China

In this connection the boiler room plant for Grosvenor House and the adjacent properties is by far the largest installation of its kind in China and that the whole of the work has been carried out by their company and its subsidiary company the China Brass & Iron Work Ltd.

This, said the chairman reflects great credit on their manager, Mr. Jennings and his staff.

It is with regret that he had to refer to the resignation of Mr. G. P. Forster from the board, on his departure for home. He was one of the original directors of the company and the chairman wished to put on record their appreciation of the great interest he has always taken in the company from its inception. On the nomination of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., Mr. R. G. MacDonald has been appointed in his place.

In proposing the re-election of the present auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews they were asked to sanction an increased audit fee of $1,500. The audit work of the company has increased considerably of recent years and the directors were satisfied that the increase is justified.

There being no questions asked the following resolutions were put to the meeting and passed:—

That the directors' report and accounts for the year 1934 as submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted and that the balance at credit of profit and loss account on December 31, 1934 be disposed of as recommended by the directors; proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little, seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. be declared and paid on the issued shares of the company; proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little, seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That it is desirable to capitalise a sum of $140,668.53 (at 71.5 to Tls. 100,578), being part of the undivided profits of the company standing as to $69,930.07 part of the said sum to the credit of equalization of dividends reserve and as to the balance thereof to the credit of reserve, and accordingly that such sum of $140,668.53 be capitalised and distributed among the members on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of Article 147 of the Articles of Association of the company, and that the said capital sum be applied on behalf of the persons who on March 27, 1935 were holders of the 201,187 shares of the company in payment in full for 100,578 shares of the company of one tael each, and that such 100,578 shares credited as fully paid be accordingly allotted to such persons respectively in the proportion of one of such shares for every two of the said 201,187 shares then held by such persons respectively, and that in order to adjust the rights of all parties fractions of less value than one tael be disregarded pursuant to the said Article, and that the shares so distributed shall be treated for all purposes as an increase of the nominal amount of the capital of the company held by each such shareholder and not as income; proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little, seconded by Mr. C. F. Shackleton.

That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to pay to the foreign staff of the company as a bonus a sum not exceeding $25,000 and that such sum be distributed in such manner as the directors at their discretion shall think fit, proposed by Col. T. E. Trueman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Rial.

That the directors be and they are hereby authorised to donate the sum of $700 to the British Forces Recreation Centres Fund; proposed by Mr. W. P. Rial, seconded by Mr. E. A. P. Wood.

That Mr. C. F. Shackleton be and he is hereby re-elected a director of the company; proposed by Mr. E. A. P. Wood, seconded by Col. T. E. Trueman.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be and they are hereby re-appointed auditors of the company until the next ordinary meeting and that their remuneration be $1500; proposed by Col. T. E. Trueman, seconded by Mr. W. P. Rial.

CHINA ASSURANCE CORP.

The third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the China Assurance Corporation Ltd., was held on Monday, April 8, at 3 p.m. in the board room of the Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank Ltd., Ningpo Road. Mr. Bing How, the Chairman of the Board presided over a good attendance representing a total of 4,285 shares.

In presenting the Corporation's accounts, balance sheet and directors' report for the period December 31 1933 to December 31, 1934, the Chairman drew attention to the further progress that had been made in spite of the adverse trading conditions that had prevailed throughout the country during the year. The general depression naturally reacted on all insurance companies operating in China as the amount of business available was considerably curtailed and a careful selection of risks was imperative if profitable results were to be achieved. The Chairman also made reference to the fact that the depressed state of trade intensified competition and as a result the downward trend of rates continued in 1934. Various attempts had been made to remedy the unsatisfactory rate position but a solution had not yet been found. He was convinced that as long as the present tariff applying to Chinese insured remains in force, whereby discounts are officially permitted but not restricted, this condition will continue to grow worse and he accordingly hoped that it would eventually be found possible to adopt nett rates for both Chinese and foreign insured.

In closing his opening remarks the Chairman stated that he did not wish to strike a pessimistic note but indications were that 1935 is in every way going to be just as difficult as 1934 for Insurance Companies operating in China.

Dealing with the Fire Account the Chairman stated that nett premium income shows a decrease from $148,293.53 in 1933 to $128,782.94 in 1934, but the Corporation's gross Fire income had increased by 3.34 per cent. over 1933. Nett Losses amounted to $62,721.54 as against $52,359.81 in 1933 giving a loss ratio of 48.70 per cent. in 1934 against 35.31 per cent for 1933 which could be considered satisfactory in view of the number of fires that occurred during the year. After allocating a further $25,000 to Additional Fire Reserves a sum of $78,886.31 had been transferred to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account.

Motor Car business showed gratifying progress in spite of keen competition for business and nett premium income from this source had increased from $8,829.36 in 1933 to $11,272.70 in 1934. Nett losses, which in 1933 were $623.50 amounted to $1,895.52 in 1934 thus giving the satisfactory loss ratio of 16.81 per cent.

Dealing with the Profit and Loss Account the Chairman stated this showed a Profit Balance of $116,009.86 which after deduction of $13,827.19 brought forward from 1933 Account, gave a nett result of $102,182.67 for the year 1934 as against $87,447.47 for 1933. The balance of $116,009.86 had been appropriated as follows:—

General Reserve Fund	$40,000.00
Accident Fund	24,414.68
Marine Fund	25,000.00
Staff Fund	5,000.00
	$94,414.68

The unappropriated balance of $21,595.18 being carried forward.

Attention was drawn to the directors' policy in setting aside the whole of the surplus to increase the Corporation's total funds so as to place the Corporation in as strong a position as possible. By so doing the total funds had been increased from $802,973.95 as at December 31 1933 to $921,622.99 as at December 31, 1934, divided as follows:—

Capital Paid-up	$500,000.00
Fire Insurance Fund	164,391.46
Accident Insurance Fund ..	75,636.35
Marine Insurance Fund	50,000.00
General Reserve Fund	100,000.00
Staff Fund	10,000.00
Profit and Loss Account Balance	21,595.18
	$921,622.99

The Chairman mentioned that the directors had again been faced with difficulties in finding investments which give security, good yield and liquidity, but he was pleased to be able to report that in spite of this investments had been increased from $137,330.47 as at December 31, 1933, to $277,551.15 as at December 31, 1934.

After the report, accounts and balance sheet had been formally adopted, Mr. G. E. Mitchell was elected a director of the Corporation in place of Mr. N. S. Brown who had recently resigned following his retirement from China and Messrs. David Au, H. J. Nairn and Dr. Y. L. Yao were re-elected as Supervisors of the Corporation.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. were again appointed auditors of the Corporation and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his work throughout the year.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COPYRIGHT IN CHINA

Interesting Information

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your article "Book Pirates of China" in to-day's issue is very interesting, but I am afraid that the person who was interviewed on the subject is not aware of the full facts.

Having done considerable research for Mr. R. R. Bowker, the foremost authority on the laws of copyright I have a fair knowledge of existing conditions in China to-day.

It seems to have been overlooked that the largest firm in America publishing educational books, have made arrangements with a certain Chinese house by which they send to China each year the unbound sheets of out-standing text-books. These books are bound in China and circulated here. The publisher in question is the Macmillan Company of New York. This publisher suffered greatly by having their works pirated, so in order to combat that evil, furnished the local house with thousands of text-books in sheets, thereby not making it worth while for local firms to go to the expense of resetting or photographing the books. That is perhaps the reason why "Printed in Great Britain (or United States of America) by——" appears on the inside fly-leaf. The Macmillan Company also has a large office in England.

A test case was before the Secretary of State some years ago when a local firm photographed the pages of Webster's New International Dictionary published by the G. & C. Merriam Company of Springfield, Mass. This work was issued in a volume of over 3,000 pages at the total cost of over a million (U.S.) dollars. The greatest care was exercised by this Chinese firm in photographing this volume, and one can imagine the patience required to complete this work. The Merriam Company ran up against a stone wall when it was pointed out to them that there is a treaty existing between the United States and the Chinese Government which says that the Chinese may use without permission any eductional book, and after all, a dictionary naturally falls into that classifaction, and nothing came of the matter. It does seem a pity that the local firm in question should have used this book as a premium for every purchase of $50. worth of books in their retail store.

The countries concerned with the Berne Convention are Great Britain, with some but not all of the Dominions and Colonies. Belgium, France, Germany. Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Japan. The United States has its own laws. Article 4 of the Berne Convention reads

"Authors who are citizens of any of the countries of the Union, shall enjoy in countries other than country of origin of their works, whether unpublished or first published in a country of the Union, the rights which the respective laws grant to natives."

There is no doubt considerable pirating of books is going on in China to-day, and the only way in which it can be stopped is to have a copyright law with teeth in it, and no doubt there will be a law framed some day which will protect the rights of authors of the Western world.

Virginia Cowper.

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Further Information

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Miss Virginia Cowper has touched upon one or two points in her letter in to-day's issue which have already appeared in the columns of your paper many years ago, but her statements are not quite correct.

It may interest her and your readers to know that more than half of the publications of The Macmillan Company of New York bound in China by "a certain Chinese house" have also been pirated, causing that house a considerable loss; for the pirated editions are sold at far less than even the cost of the special China Editions.

Miss Cowper's familiarity with England would appear to be limited, as Macmillan & Co., Ltd., of London, are the parent house of The Macmillan Company of New York.

Her recollection of the dictionary case is not at all correct, for the dictionary case was tried in the Shanghai Court; and as the dictionary was not produced photographically page by page, but was a new dictionary with Chinese notes and much editorial work, only certain cuts and definitions being borrowed from the original Merriam: "Webster's New International Dictionary," the court did not uphold the American publisher's claim of piracy.

The motto of the largest publishing house in China is "Do unto others as you would wish that they would do unto you" and we must admire this firm for discontinuing the practice of piracy and suffering as a consequence thereof.

At no distant date it is to be hoped that the Government of China will find it desirable to take her place amongst the nations mentioned in Miss Cowper's letter who have signed the Berne Convention, or that China will afford similar laws to that of the United States. Her own authors are now registering their books both in London and New York and are securing rights equal to those of Western authors. Surely the time is ripe now for the Government of China to put the question of copyright and the protection of an author's property on a sound footing.

"Author."

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

YELLOW MOUNTAINS

Route Open

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's inquiry for information regarding the route to "Huangshan" or the Yellow Mountain in Southern Anhuei, I take pleasure in stating that this resort is now accessible by motor-car.

A copy of the "AVS" Motor Guide and Supplement procurable from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh for the nominal price of $1.50 will give complete details of the route from Shanghai to Hweichow (now called Sihsien) via Hangchow. Recently a spur road leading off at Yentse (sometimes known as Yen Shih) on the Tungki road south of Hweichow has been completed and opened to traffic to the foot of "Huangshan." This is about twenty miles distant from Hweichow. Inquiry at the main bus station at Hweichow will bring additional directions as to how to reach this road.

The China Travel Service has recently opened a modern hotel on "Huangshan" for the acommodation of travellers. Chairs are available at Tongkow, the foot of the mountain, at a cost of 50 cents for trip therefrom to the guest house, a distance of 3½ kilometres. Hotel rates range from $3.50 to $5.00 per day (2 beds). Regular food $1.20 per day per guest. Advance reservations may be made through China Travel Service head office in Shanghai or the office of the company in Hangchow.

Road Traveller.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

More Information

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—One of your readers recently requested information about this mountain. The China Travel Service issues a pamphlet concerning it, with a map, and has opened a rest house near the foot in which, so it is reported, good accommodation can be found. Huang Shan is 175 miles from Hangchow by motor road and linked by a short spur road with the highway running from Hueichow to Tatung in Anhui Province. Hueichow is 134 miles from Hangchow. I have not yet visited Huang Shan, but those in a position to make comparisons assure me that in height, waterfalls, fantastic rocks, rivers, and general grandeur it surpasses even Tien Tai Shan and Tien Mu Shan in Chekiang. If this is true it must indeed be exceptionally fine. I am told that three days are required for a proper inspection of the principal beauties of Huang Shan, and that there are temples on the mountain itself where visitors who do not expect more than simple food and shelter are made very welcome.

C. G. G. Pearson.

Hangchow, Apr. 10.

ORGAN BROADCAST

Enthusiastic Request

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—As a listener-in, who greatly appreciates the recitals given by Mr. Henry Francis Parks each Monday evening on the Community Church's organ, broadcast over station XMHA, may I enquire whether it would be possible for Mr. Parks to extend the period of his recital to one hour's duration?

The writer always looks forward to hearing the classical and semi-classical pieces rendered by Mr. Parks on the organ, but alas, the half-hour he gives us once a week is far too short, and I am sure if this could be extended by another half-hour he would add still more to the pleasure of his listeners.

Tune In.

Shanghai, Apr. 9.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SEVEN LI GORGES

Request for Direction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Could any of your readers enlighten me on the best way how to go by motor-car to the "Seven Li Gorges" of the Chien Tang River?

According to the A.V.S. Guide a spur road from the main road between Tunglu and Chienteh (Yenchow) was planned to a beauty spot in the gorges. Has this road been built in the meantime and is there an inn or a hostel where to stay overnight? In what condition is the road after Hangchow?

EXCURSIONIST.

Shanghai, Apr. 10.

Road Direction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to "EXCURSIONIST'S" inquiry, I take pleasure in stating that the turn off from the main highway to the "Chi Li Lung" Gorge road occurs at a new bus station known as "Tzeyang", a point 9.5 miles south of Tunglu. This spur road approximately four miles long, ends at the Chien Tang River. "Fisherman's Pavilion" may be reached by walking along the trackers tow path for about one mile beyond the end of the motor road.

The highway from Hangchow to Tunglu and beyond is of clay bound macadam type, passable in all weather, and is kept fairly well maintained. The spur road leading to the River Gorges is likewise surfaced.

Unfortunately no hostel has been built at this point, hence overnight accommodations are not available.

ROAD TRAVELLER.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

"One Day from Hangchow"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to "Excursionist's" letter, the trip to Seven Li Gorge can easily be made in one day from Hangchow.

Leave Hangchow by the Tunglu Road, i.e. across Su's Causeway, bear right through Tiger Cloud Valley, right on reaching the Chien Tang River at Zakou. At Tunglu, about 62 miles out from Hangchow cross the Ferry (charge $1 per car). About 10 miles further on a branch road bears left (i.e. south) towards the Chien Tang River. This branch road is about 5 miles long and ends on the bank of the river.

Cars are left here (N.B. lock them). A path runs from this point along the river bank rising at times two or three hundred feet above the water. The most magnificent views are had of the mountains of Southern Chekiang as well as of the river in both directions.

About an hour's walk along this path brings one to the Fisherman's Pavilion—half temple half rest-house—where tea can be obtained. Behind the Pavilion a flight of good cement steps leads to a small lookout pavilion about three hundred ft. higher up. This is undoubtedly the best points for enjoying the view.

The road out from Hangchow is fair to good, being in better shape than the Shanghai-Hangchow Road. That from Tunglu on to the River is even better.

Trusting this information will enable your correspondent to spend a pleasant day.

"8186".

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Beautiful Scenery

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your yesterday's paper "EXCURSIONIST" inquired about the road to the "Seven Li Gorges." I myself have only been so far as Tunglu and I can assure him that there is very beautiful scenery between that place and Hangchow City, along the Chien Tang river, but the great pity of it is there are no camping facilities anywhere and one is always obliged to return to Hangchow after the day's motoring.

As a member of the China Automobile Club, and speaking on behalf of many other members, it is felt that the $10 yearly subscription is not a very profitable investment! The Club has spent much of its reserve on land at Chapoo, when at an annual meeting they were wisely advised against doing this, with the result that to-day they have little funds left to provide members with facilities at the beauty spots outside of Hangchow where they are mostly needed. All that would be required is a rough shelter (but clean) with two or three rooms at each place, and cooking stove, culinary utensils, etc. including a supply of camp beds. Members should always be prepared to take along with them their own bedding as also food and drinks. Land is dirt cheap off the beaten tracks anywhere in Chekiang and building material is plentiful also, so it is to be hoped that the C.A.C. will do something for its members without further loss of time, as I for one am looking forward to some pleasant motoring this summer in the Chekiang hills.

TEX.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

More Road Guidance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The spur road from the Hangchow-Chienteh highway has been completed for at least the last six months. It leaves the highway, if I remember right, about eighteen miles beyond Tunglu on the left coming from Hangchow i.e. to the South. The station-master of the Tunglu Bus Station will supply exact information. There is no rest house at the termius of the road from where a footpath leads to the "Fish Temple" through the gorges; it is worth while to reserve say two hours for a walk along the river. Although there is no rest house at "Chi Li Lung," it may be possible to find accommodation in the village on the other side of the river provided the party brings its own bedding, camp beds etc. But the trip to "Chi Li Lung" can be made comfortably from Hangchow in a day, if one starts not later than 8.30 a.m. from Hangchow.

The road from Hangchow to "Chi Li Lung" is in a good condition, but it is rather slippery in wet weather especially the first few miles after "Za Kou."

K. W.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

Further Directions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I endorse all that has been said by previous correspondents as to the beauty, at any season, of the Chien Tang River at Chi Li Kung and the road leading to it from Hangchow. The road distances from Hangchow in kilometres (multiply by 5 and divide by 8 to convert to miles) are, 39 to Fu Yang (富陽), 92 to Tung Lu (桐廬), 106 to the spur road intersection at Tze Hsia (芝廈) — not "Tzeyang" as in the letter from "Road Traveller" — and 112 to Chi Li Lung (七里瀧). Care must be taken in descending the hair pin road to the ferry at Tung Lu, and where at three points the road has been cut through the hills at the edge of the river it is as well to assume that a loaded bus is approaching at high speed round every corner.

The only local night accommodation would be in a fairly good Chinese hotel at Tung Lu, and with this as a jumping-off point it would be possible next day to return to Hangchow by a circular route via the Hueichow (Anhui) road described in my published letter of April 10.

I am informed by the Hangchow Office of the China Travel Service that they are running launch excursions on April 20 and 21 from Hangchow to Chi Li Lung by the Chien Tang River, the cost for the return journey, including two foreign meals, being $12.00 Tickets, they say, may be booked at their Shanghai Office.

C. G. G. PEARSON.

Hangchow, April 12.

THE YEN TANG SHAN

Another Request for Direction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should much appreciate if any of your readers could inform me, through the medium of your columns, whether there is a spur road leading from the main highway (from Hangchow to Wenchow via. Tsaongo and Tientai) to Yen Tang Shan, or if such a branch road does not exist, then how far is Yen Tang Shan from the main highway; from what points on the highway and how could it be reached?

G. I. C.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Information Offered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having made this trip to Yen Tang Shan, and a part of it even twice, I beg "G.I.C." to communicate with Tel. 30323 for detail informations and self-made map of all the roads etc.

A.M.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

A Short-Cut

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to "G.I.C.'s" enquiry regarding the road to Yen Tang Shan, he will find that a short connecting road runs up to Yen Tang Shan from Pai Chi (白溪), which is a bus station on the Tzekuo (澤國)—Wenchow (溫州). road and which is approximately 30 miles from Tzekuo. This connecting road is about two miles long and runs up into the mountain range.

The end of the motor road is within fifteen minute's walk of the Kwan Yin Cave Temple and in the opposite direction is a distance of about two miles by rickshaw road from the Lin An Temple where there are excellent guest rooms and a modern tiled bath room with hot and cold water laid on. This latter temple is situated amidst the most majestic scenery and it will well repay your correspondent to spend a night there.

P.H.M.F.

Shanghai Apr. 15.

CHEKIANG TOURS

Petrol Supplies

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is advisable that those motorists who intend touring Chekiang this Easter should understand that the question of supplies of Gasoline and Motor Oils is almost entirely dependent upon the facilities provided by the Chekiang Highways Administration's Bus Stations.

Agents of the Oil Companies carry stocks of both Gasoline and Motor Oils at most of the larger places, but as they are not permitted to offer these products for sale ex shops close to the road, motorists may have to look for the agency shops within the walls of the town near-by, which in many places may mean a walk of anything from 100 yards to half-a-mile.

The prices at which Gasoline is retailed from the pumps situated at the Bus Stations are controlled by the Highways Administration, and the Oil Companies, having no control over such pumps, cannot vouch for the brand of gasoline sold.

WAYFARER.

Shanghai, April 15.

A JUBILEE MEMORY

In Queen Victoria's Reign

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Now that Britishers in Shanghai, under the sponsorship of the Royal Society of St. George, are on the eve of celebrating the 25th year of the reign of our King George V., my memory flies back to some happenings I recall in connection with the Jubilee Celebration of Queen Victoria in Shanghai.

The Great Queen had reigned for fifty years and the hearts of all her loyal subjects throughout her far-flung Empire were swelling exultantly with pride and glory in their Queen and Country with its record of achievements and prosperity under the wise rule of her and her statesmen.

To give fitting demonstrations of their loyalty, the smallest colonies of her realm vied with each other. The Britishers in Shanghai were not behind and placed their pockets (then gloriously replete with dollars), their brains and energies under the ægis of the St. George's Society's banner, and set to work with the greatest enthusiasm to make the event worthy of the unique occasion to be celebrated. In this they were wholeheartedly joined and assisted by all Shanghai Chinese, who vied with us in showing their admiration and respect for the grand old Queen Victoria of England and those of her subjects doing business with them in Shanghai. They erected really magnificent arches down Nanking Road, inscribed with Chinese characters expressing sentiments whose meaning made our own inscriptions appear jejune in comparison. so complete and rounded were they in setting forth the deep respect and admiration they wished to convey.

The St. George's Society called a Meeting of British Residents and arranged for endless festivals and amusements for old and young on the great day and, of course, there must be fireworks.

This then being the universal feeling of Shanghai, naturally each individual Britisher wished to do his utmost and I can remember my Father returning from the first meeting of the St. George's Society and telling his family that he had volunteered to make the "fireworks" and to exhibit an illuminated fountain on the Bund. At the Meeting, doubts had been expressed of the possibility of being able to get fireworks here in time for the celebration, considering the difficulty of getting ships who could carry them, and so Father arose and volunteered to supply them.

Nothing surprised us from Father, as we were accustomed to his doing any out-of-the-way stunt and generally doing it well!

So, then began a whirl of work in our place outside the Settlement. Every possible person in my Father's entourage was enrolled and, as the "Works" were only fitted for the manufacture of "acids," of necessity, endless were the contrivances and amateur machineries for the manufacture of these fireworks.

My Mother and I were enrolled as rocket-case makers, and well I can remember our toiling from morning till night and day after day, with huge jars of paste and reams of stiff brown cartridge paper, rolling and modelling the cases—thousands of them—all neatly rolled and laid out in tubular rows to dry, in a huge new soap godown that had just been built.

As might have been expected, several "alarms" occurred:—My Father had a habit of bringing whatever he was doing right into the house. In the hall had been placed a huge architect's drawing-desk, and on this Father experimented in mixing the ingredients for making the coloured stars to be placed in rockets, etc. One day he had mixed a pile of this material and left it standing on the desk, when suddenly—whizz—and a sheet of flame, and the whole mass went up in spontaneous combustion with not a vestige of the stuff remaining. Luckily no one was actually near the desk, which with the walls and ceiling, still stood!

Then, another contretemps:—To ram the powder, etc., into the rocket cases, my Father had made several most ingenious moulds and ramming devices, this ramming was worked on the principle of a Chinese builders' pile-driving, by coolies, who had been carefully coached by Father. He believed that he had made this process absolutely foolproof; however, one day the "owner" of the "Acid Works" (of course a patriotic Britisher) was being shown how it was all being done, when, of course, there occurred the one and only accident, and a rocket in course of being rammed by one of the coolies, exploded with a most terrific bang. No one was hurt, but naturally the "owner" was a bit startled—and one result of this explosion was that, when Father signed on periodically for a new term of years as Manager—his "Agreement" always contained a special clause to the effect that "no explosives" were to be manufactured on the Works!!

And so the work went on until all the rockets, etc., were all ready for delivery and laid out in the aforementioned soap godown—when one more scare occurred: We had on the Works an old down-and-out Jew resident as a sort of watchman and overseer, and it was this man's duty to see that all lights were put out and all safe at night—more especially the fireworks. The new godown where all the finished fireworks were stored had not yet been lighted with the oil gas (with which Father had fitted the rest of the works), and a kerosene-oil lamp was used in the godown to finish stacking the rockets after dark on the last evening. This lamp was somehow forgotten and left alight by the watchman when the godown was locked up for the night—it was even standing on a table among the rockets! Anxiety or some premonition caused Father to go a round of inspection during the night and—he found the lamp still burning with its wick almost burnt down to the oil! Another hour would certainly have seen that oil on fire, and, what would have happened then can only be imagined. One thing, the writer of this would most certainly not have been here to tell the tale! However, "all's well that ends well" and the great day at last arrived.

My Father supervised the letting off of the fireworks from a pontoon off the Bund and also displayed an illuminated fountain which had been erected in the place where now stands Sir Harry Parkes' monument. Alas, the illuminations were more or less spoiled by a kind of fog which hung above Shanghai on that great night. I can remember the rockets soaring through this and the falling stars appearing from time to time through the layers of mist. And so ended the fireworks! and the celebration.

Now, in this Year of Grace, 1935, we Britishers in Shanghai loyally celebrate the Silver Jubilee of our King George V., the grandson of Queen Victoria. Civilization has made giant strides during his reign—but are we, as individuals, more energetic, better, or wiser, in these enlightened days? One thing is certain, we are sadder and poorer and some of us sigh "Alas, for the good old days"—but are we downhearted? No! God Save The King.

NELSON.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

A COMPANY MEETING

Proxies Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In view of the approaching annual meeting of the New Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., on 18th inst., I have, on behalf of a group of shareholders, been investigating the accounts.

I have approached the Company to get information on many points which we think require explanations, chiefly in regard to the "Subsidiary Company", the purchase of ships and investment loans account.

As I have been unable to get the information required on many points, I feel that all shareholders who agree with us in regard to the Balance Sheet as represented, should be present at the Meeting or send their proxies to me.

L. SOYKA.

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

ART EXHIBITION

Some Suggestions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I think that opinion is unanimous that the Selection Committee has done an excellent job in selecting, and arranging the 1,000 pieces of Chinese objects d'art now on display at the old Bank of China building prior to their being shipped to the London International Exhibition of Chinese Works of Art. An improvement, however, could be made in describing the various pieces of porcelain.

One of the interesting features of Chinese art, apart from its beauty, is its age. In the collection, there are pieces marked: "Ch'ing K'ang Hsi Ware", "Ch'ing Yung Cheng Ware", "Ch'ing Ch'ien Lung Ware", "Ming Yung Lo Ware", "Ming Wan Li Ware", etc. The terms "Kanghsi", "Yungcheng" and "Chienlung" are so well known that it is really unnecessary to add the prefix indicating the Ching Dynasty and it is not done in the collections I have seen abroad. In the case of the Ming pieces, however, it might be advisable to add the various periods; for example, "Ming Yunglo" "Ming Wanli," etc., which are usually briefly classed as "Ming". It would be helpful to the majority of the visitors to the Exhibition both in Shanghai and eventually in London, if the equivalents of these periods according to the western calendar were added; for instance, "Ming Yunglo, 1403-1425", "Ming Wanli, 1573-1620", "Kanghsi, 1662-1723", "Yungcheng, 1723-1736", "Chienlung, 1736-1796," etc.

The use of the word "ware" has not been consistent. In the pieces of the Ming and Ching Dynasties, it has been made to refer to the "periods" (for example: Ch'ing K'ang Hsi Ware), but in the Sung section the word is used in connection with the "kilns" or "localities" where the porcelain was produced; for example, Sung Ting Ware, Sung Chun Ware, Sung Ju Ware, Sung Kuan Ware, Sung Ko Ware, etc. The usually accepted terms for these varieties of porcelain are "Ting-yao," "Chun-yao," "Ju-yao," "Kuan-yao," and "Ko-yao," which are transliterations of the respective Chinese characters. The word "ware," indicating merchandise, besides being out of place in describing objects of art, is unnecessary.

The verboseness of the descriptions makes them clumsy and confusing, as the following example illustrates:—

> Porcelain No. 247. Ch'ing Ch'ien Lung Ware. Pien-fang Hu (square flattened vase) of ying-pai (pure white) modelled after a Ting porcelain with incised decoration (chui-hua) of t'ao-t'ieh (or avaricious and gluttonious monsters) and hundred shou (longevity) characters in different forms of writing. (One piece).

This could have been more clearly described as follows:

> Porcelain No. 247. Squat rectangular vase, pure white, copy of Ting-yao, with incised decoration of fabulous animals and the character "Shou" (longevity) in 100 styles of writing. Chienlung period. 1736-1796.

Some of the terms used, for example:—(1) Sung Lung Ch'uan Ware, Nos. 44 to 47; (2) Kiang Tou Hung, No. 193; (3) Glazed in Chun Hung (or the red of Chun Ware) with furnace transmutation of deep purple, No. 209; (4) Lang Ware, Nos. 205 to 208; (5) Sung Kuan Ware of yueh-pai (moon white), No. 109; (6) Ko Ware, Nos. 219-220; (7) Ming Hsuan Te Ware....underglaze blue Nos. 155, 157, 159, 161; are unintelligible even to the average collector, but they would be readily identified under the following names:—(1) Sung Celadon; (2) Peach-bloom or Peachblow; (3) Flambe; (4) Sang de boeuf; (5) Claire de Lune; (6) Sung Crackle; (7) Ming blue and white.

I would suggest an immediate revision of the nomenclature and descriptive matter before the treasures are shipped to London.

From the monochrome point of view, the Porcelain Collection is magnificent, but there is a conspicuous absence of Kanghsi Five Colour, Ming Three Colour and Famille Rose, exquisite specimens of the Chinese potter's art, which are usually included in collections of this kind.

WM. YINSON LEE.

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA

Mr. Hossenlopp's Motion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In order to avoid possible misunderstanding regarding the appearance of the name of this Society in Resolution No. 8 to be put before the Ratepayers on Wednesday next, my Committe desire to state that, prior to its appearance in your columns this morning, they had no knowledge whatever of the Resolution.

W. J. DEXTER.
Acting Hon. Sec.
Shanghai Choral Society.

Shanghai, Apr. 12.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

BIRTH CONTROL

Its Justification

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—I wonder if some of the selfish and anti-social males who at times break into print by attacks upon birth control would be willing to face a public debate. In view of the gravity and the urgency of the population problem to-day, particularly in China, it is most regrettable to note that there are still many individuals who do not hesitate to use their influence against the improvement of economic and social condition by means of modern methods of birth regulation.

There is against birth control to-day no argument which has any social validity whatsoever in the face of the terrible destitution of the masses of the people of China. Over 36,000 dead bodies of infants are picked up on the streets of Shanghai each year, nearly all of them new-born babies of poverty-stricken parents who could not possibly provide for them. What will the moral and sanctimonious opponents of birth control do about this? I have not heard of their establishing foundling houses to take care of 36,000 fatherless children in Shanghai, and an additional 30,000 annually, year after year.

That there is much injustice goes without saying. Great numbers of people live at a level which has been described as "sub-human." But the individuals who so loudly oppose birth control have not been noted for their enthusiasm for social reforms. Indeed, widespread knowledge of birth control is one of the most vitally important of all social reforms.

Increased economic productivity, or more equitable distribution of wealth, must themselves be accompanied by limitation of population if there is to be any general raising of the standard of living. An increasing population with the great density now existing in China, at once takes up all increase in wealth, leaving simply a larger population at no higher level than previously.

Family limitation is both a social and individual problem. It is a social problem for all who see and are shocked by the terrible crowding of the people upon the land in China with most families possessing less than two acres of cultivable land and a continual surplus of landless men as beggars, bandits, and casual labourers, the tremendous supply of which keeps wages down to the lowest in the world, while intermittent famines destroy millions of lives in the longest-settled parts of the country—which constitute the "famine area". But it is an individual problem for every family which has no desire to be reduced to the level of destitution, preferring rather to live at a decent and human standard and bring up only so many children as they can feed, clothe, and educate properly.

Only a man without sympathy with humanity or with womankind can speak callously or indifferently of birth control, or bring specious arguments to bear against it. Such a man simply cannot understand what it means to a working woman to carry a child in her, month after month, knowing that she cannot possibly provide for it, and then, finally, go through the danger and the agony of child birth to bring forth a child, her own child, flesh of her, which she must get rid of in order that one of them may live, for there is not food enough for both mother and child. Some men may think that these unhappy mothers expose their children because they simply do not wish to keep them. Only a man—a low order of man—could be guilty of such a thought, such a shocking defamation of women and motherhood.

The terrible poverty of the masses of the people is not to be relieved in a day. But one of the greatest and vital of things is that knowledge of birth control be spread more widely among the people. Among the destitute masses, the only immediate alternative to infanticide is the knowledge of more civilized methods of family limitation. The education of all classes of people in such methods is the aim of the groups which are now working for the spread of contraceptive knowledge in China. All people with social understanding and sympathy must be with us in this work.

A. C.

Shanghai, Apr. 12

A Reply

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—A. C.'s Birth Control doctrine is selfish because it appeals to all that is base in man, the uncontrolled satisfaction of the passions without the obligation of taking the consequences. What is a decent human standard, and how many children can the ordinary Chinese feed, clothe and educate properly? Selfishness inspired by Birth Control would probably say that the average Chinese to-day couldn't afford to have any children at all. A. C., Who is going to decide whether he is doing right or wrong to have children? He himself? God? Nature? You? Your doctrine is anti-social, because it proposes a poisonous remedy to cure a very serious disease, and will hence in all probability do far more social harm than good. Besides, it is so little connected with the real sources of the malady that it is like putting rat poison on the feet to cure a head-ache.

If 36,000 dead infants are picked up on the streets of Shanghai each year it is certainly true that a vast social problem exists, though by the way the establishment of foundling houses for dead infants would hardly solve it. But would Birth Control do it either? Theoretically, if the parents of those 36,000 would practise contraception effectively, the children would not be picked up from the streets. Practically, does any sane person think that it is possible to get the local coolies to practise it effectively? What an orgy of license the movement would start! What a hideous increase in the spread of venereal diseases! As a sociologist you should be interested in that phase of your supposedly high-minded movement. The real causes of food shortage in China are given by Chinese authorities themselves as, unscientific methods of farming and transportation, frequent disasters in the way of floods, pestilence, civil strife, Communism, cultivation of opium poppy instead of grain, abandoning of the farms for the cities. The high birth-rate is only one cause. Till you can show that Birth Control will stop Communism, civil war and restrain the war lords, prevent poppy culture and the abandonment of farms, keep dykes from breaking and pestilence from raging, and be a sensible substitute for the introduction of modern scientific methods into agriculture, your programme as an intelligent solution of the vast social problems with which poor China has to deal is sociologically ridiculous.

The poor mother argument proves too much. It arouses so much sympathy that it is hard to excuse nature for ever having decreed that the race be perpetuated that way. The contraceptive business is making fortunes. In America alone five makers of one device sold $35,000,000 worth last year. Naturally it is about time to think of the foreign market. Contraception for coolies, advertised as a noble sociological movement, will doubtless bring in lots of dollars till the native industry starts flooding the market. Then Birth Control will be classed by sane sociologists with floods, bandits, Communists and War Lords as plagues of this poor, long-suffering country. Isn't it a pity that foreigners can't suggest something better than Birth Control? Why not, for instance, turn over the money used for advertising it, or that you hope to make from the sale of contraceptives, to the orphanages in Shanghai or in other parts of China so that they may be enlarged to be able to receive many of the 30,000 homeless babes before they die?

Birth Control is such a pitifully inefficient method of ridding the country of undesirables! "The Rock" of April, 1935 says, "One of the officers (of the Communists) pointed out to the foreign prisoner the absence of beggars, claiming this as a triumph of Communism. In the next town that was entered there were some beggars. That evening he saw them roped together and led to the hills, accompanied by the executioners. Next day there were no beggars." If you are going in for immoral sociological methods to solve the problem, why not do it efficiently, like the Communists?

A Horrid, Selfish Anti-social Male.

Bureau's Policy

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In connection with the birth control work in Shanghai, and with the letter in your correspondence column to-day from one who frankly signs himself "Selfish, Anti-Social Male," I should like to state that the Birth Control League of Shanghai and the Shanghai Birth Control Information Bureau are Chinese organization with Chinese officials, though foreigners sympathetic with our work are heartily welcomed. Our work is based upon the urgent and serious needs of the Chinese people, as seen by Chinese medical men and other humane and public-spirited citizens. We do not think of birth control as simply a "foreign suggestion"—as your correspondent insinuates it is—though we frankly would not consider it discreditable to foreigners if it were.

Your correspondent's insinuation about money which he alleges birth control advocates "hope to make from the sale of contraceptives" is simply absurd. As concerns the Shanghai Birth Control Information Bureau, and the associated birth control clinics in Shanghai hospitals, we give our services free of charge to those urgently in need, and supply contraceptives at a price much below local cost, and free if necessary. Necessary funds for expenses are obtained from the League's membership fees, and from voluntary contributions both of money and services. It is quite conceivable that a wholly selfish, anti-social person, such as your correspondent frankly avows himself to be, cannot understand people being moved by humanitarian motives, and basing a movement upon such motives. Nevertheless, our movement is so based. Furthermore, there are sufficient humane and decent people in Shanghai for us to work with confidence in our present campaign for funds to widen our educational work and establish new clinics.

Last week a woman came to us for help. She was the mother of six children. Her husband makes thirty dollars per month. She had managed—Heavens knows how!—to take care of all her children, though the problem of educating them seems hopeless. But she was desperately afraid of having any more children, and she came to us for help. Should we have told her that "nature had decreed it," or that China's agricultural methods were "unscientific," or that orphanages might be enlarged to take care of some of the babies "before they die," as your correspondent pleasantly suggests. He might have mocked her with such phrases, but we did not. She came for bread, and we did not give her a stone. We sent her—and her husband—to one of our clinics, where they obtained that which they so desperately needed.

We have no reason to think that will result in an "orgy of license" or a "hideous increase in the spread of venereal diseases," as your correspondent suggests. In fact, our medical men inform us that the incidence of venereal disease is much higher in China than in those western countries where modern methods of birth control are most widely known and practised.

The woman whose plight is referred to above is only one among hundreds who have come to us and to our clinics for aid. But there are others who are in even more terrible need. There are hundreds of thousands of rickshaw-men, casual labourers, and factory workers making less than fifteen dollars a month in Shanghai. It is women of this class, in the most desperate need, with simply not enough food to go round, who must often expose their new-born babies because they cannot possible provide for them. We want particularly to reach these women, to check some of this terrible human waste. Your correspondent's contemptuous phrase, "contraception for coolies," does not abash us. In fact, it seems like a splendid slogan—far, far superior to abortion, infanticide, and child starvation. Contraception for coolies!

A. C.

Shanghai, April 15.

BRITISH STANDARDS

New Specifications

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—The following new and revised specificatons have recently been published by the British Standards Institution (formerly known as the British Engineering Standards Association), and I should be obliged if you will give prominence to them in your Journal and so assist the Institution in making them known to Industry.

Revised Standards: $2.00 a copy.

32-1935 for Steel Bars for the Production of Machined Parts for General Engineering Purposes. (Superseding B.S.S. No. 32-1927).

140-1935 for Liquid Starters & Controllers for the Rotor Circuits of Induction Electric Motors. (Superseding B.S.S. No. 140-1923).

232-1935 for Vitreous-Enamelled Steel Reflectors for Electric Lighting. Open Dispersive Type No. 1. (Superseding B.S.S. No. 232-1926).

New Standards: $2.00 a copy.

587-1935 for Motor Starters & Controllers (Excluding Liquid Starters and Controllers and Single-Phase A. C. Models). Superseding B.S.S. Nos:
117-1923 Drum Starters.
118-1923 Drum Controllers & Resistances.
123-1923 Face-plate Controllers & Resistances.
129-1923 Contactor Controllers & Resistances.
141-1923-Switch Starters.
147-1923 Multiple Switch Starters.
155-1923 Contactor Starters
167-1923 Auto - transformer Starters.
246-1927 Face-plate Starters (D.C.).
247-1927 Face-plate Rotor Starters.

588-1935 for Grading for Plywood (Veneered with Oak, Mahogany, Walnut, Teak and other Ornamental Woods).

Copies of the above or any other of the numerous specifications covering all classes of products which are published by the Institution, can be obtained from Miss A. B. Ritchie, c/o The Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N. C.) Ltd., Engineering Department, No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.

A. B. Ritchie.
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, April 8.

MUNICIPAL TAXES

Proposed Resolution

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In regard to the resolution which is to be proposed at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting next week:

That the Council investigate the possibility of imposing a tax or levy on vacant premises and undeveloped land in the International Settlement and publish the result of such investigation within the next six months, before October 17, 1935.

I feel that due publicity and enlightening editorial comment should be given to the prospective voters.

Taxation at present in Shanghai has the distinction of being unique when it is compared with taxation in the United States, England and Australia, for example, where owners of improved property are taxed accordingly, no matter whether their apartment and office buildings are occupied or not.

The suggested motion seems to be proposed in the spirit of making more equitable the tax burden on individuals in Shanghai.

But not having studied the question thoroughly, I am, as a ratepayer, seeking information and I should like to invite comment on the subject, editorially or from the readers of your newspaper.

Puzzled Ratepayer.

Shanghai, Apr. 11.

***Under the Land Regulations there are two kinds of assessees: property-owners and occupants of houses. When a landlord lives in his own premises he pays both land tax and house tax. When the house is empty there is no occupant and, consequently, no occupancy tax, but the landlord, of course, still pays land tax.

Mr. Hossenlopp's Resolution

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—Your foot note to the letter from "Puzzled Ratepayer" does not give a very full reply to the question raised.

The Land Tax (paid by the landowners) and the General Municipal Rate (paid by the tenants) provide approximately two-thirds of the Municipal Revenue. The fixed ratio between the two levies is 1 to 20, so that we have a Land Tax of 7/10ths. per cent as against a Municipal Rate of 14 per cent. According to the Land Regulations the former is to be on "the gross value of the land" and the latter on "the annual rental of houses".

In fixing the ratio it was obviously intended to secure an equitable distribution of the tax burden between Land-owners and Tenants, but whereas the Council's methods ensure that the Municipal Rate is collected on the full rental, it has been impossible to keep pace with the constant rise in the value of land, the owners of which have never contributed their full quota to the Council's revenue. This has been brought about by two things, viz:—

(1) the trouble attending a too frequent re-assessment of land values:
(2) the consistent manner in which land has been under-valued for taxation purposes. (See Feetham Report, vol. 1, p.338.)

Undeveloped land merely pays the Land Tax, and as land values over the whole Settlement have appreciated (on the basis of the Assessment Schedules) from an average of Taels 10,476 per mow in 1920, to Taels 26,992 in 1930, and Taels 33,877 in 1933—i.e. three hundred and twentythree per cent in 13 years—it will readily be seen that the owner without the necessary capital for development has been definitely encouraged to sit on his property and by merely paying out 7/10ths. of one per cent each year to watch it multiply several times in value.

This also applies to oil and dilapidated properties when they reach the stage of being unfit for habitation: there is nothing for the owner to pay on untenanted buildings, so he, too, can afford to wait until possibly the sale of a small piece of his land (say for road-widening purposes) gives him the funds to re-develop.

Whilst premises are vacant the owner still expects the Council (in other words the community) to maintain police and fire brigade to watch over his property: to keep the roads around it clean and well lighted: and to have the essential services—light, water, power etc.—on tap, so that immediately he finds a tenant they may be at once made available. And for all these the owner pays nothing whatsoever!

This is, I think, what Mr. Hossenlopp has in mind, and his resolution puts in concrete form a question which has been in the minds of many people in the Settlement for a number of years past. The difficulty is to find a peg in the Land Regulations on which to hang the proposed tax.

As regards the taxation of "unregistered" land, this also presents difficulties. Out of a total area of Mow 33,503 in the Settlement only 22,330 is dealt with in the 1933 Assessment Schedules. Apart from the area occupied by roads, foreshore, etc., the balance includes approximately Mow 6,000 "unregistered" land which, while enjoying all the amenities of the Settlement, pays no Land Tax.

The whole matter is of particular interest in more ways than one, and although similar questions have been raised in the past, the appointment of a Committee of Investigation (if not run on too expensive lines) would be distinctly worth while.

S. H. Peek.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

BALI DANCERS

A Tribute

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News"

Sir,—In Saturday night's programme at the Carlton Theatre the Royal Balinese Dancers had ample scope and opportunity to express much of the beauty, charm and that exquisite grace so characteristic of the dances of their native country.

In the dainty and diminutive person of Ratu Idja the spirit of Ardjuno — mighty warrior and lengendary hero of many a romantic epos, half god, half man — once more trod the stage, fighting the forces of Evil and wooing beautiful earthly maidens. In the "Vengeance of the Holy Batur" we were shown quite clearly just what happens to the vestal who breaks her vow. Other temple dances portrayed the mystic rites of priests and priestesses in communion with their deities.

But these natural-born little artistes attained their perfection in the stately Srimpi dance of the Solo court. At this point the lighting could have been better. These dances are performed in broad daylight or under full lights. The character is expressed by postures, but the story is told with graceful movements, often infinitesimal and almost imperceptible, of arms, hands and fingers — not the hips, as in the more sensual West. The native musical accompaniment left nothing to be desired.

The second half of the programme had far less appeal. This comprised a number of folk songs and playful popular dances descriptive of the simple, languorous life and the simple, primitive love-making in the *dessa*. Here we have — somewhat after the style of Hawaii — European melody and harmony translated and expressed by the native, sometimes with surprisingly sweet effects, as in the Javanese "Krontjong" duet sung by the two little actresses, but often with less happy results.

In some presentations, but especially in the music, a strong Occidental influence was plainly discernible, resulting in greater verve and accentuation. But, alas, "Westernization" can be carried too far. There were costumes which, whether or not due to the local censors, no Susuhunan ever did gaze upon, and rhythms that seemed strangely incompatible with the spirit of these people, or with the magic mystery of a moon-lit *alang-alang*. Let East meet West, by all means, but what good purpose is being served by mingling saxophonic wails with the gentle sonority of the *gamelan*? Let terpsichorean art be eclectic, if you like, but save us from the hula and the curse of jazz even under the *waringgin!*

Nevertheless, with beautifully decorative settings lending appropriate colour and adding to one's pleasure in meeting with the genuine article, so to speak, the performance, on the whole, was most creditable. And if Shanghai with its perverted taste for trashy pictures, bad beer and bodily pleasures should have failed to do full justice to this performance, this is not at all an indication that this show will not meet with enthusiastic reception and response in those places where aesthetic quality is more readily perceived and understood, and artistic talent better appraised. Allow me to thank them for a most enjoyable evening and to wish them the best of success wherever they may go: *Terima kasi — banjak slamat!*

S. Peterson-weld.

Notes:

dessa, native village.
krontjong: native song.
Susuhunan: the native ruler of Soerakarta (Solo) n. from Japanese verb "suhun," to beseech.
alang-alang: landscape.
gamelan: native orchestra.
waringgin: species of tree.
terima kasi, banjak slamat: thank you, good luck.

Shanghai, April 15.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

TUNG HWA WINS THE SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIP

Association Sportive Francaise Score Surprise Win from Shanghai Municipal Police

TUNG Hwa took the Shanghai soccer league championship, not that there was much doubt about it, when they defeated the Jewish Recreation Club 6-1 at the Canidrome on Saturday, the losers' engagements thus being completed while the winners have three games in hand. One other match took place yesterday, at the Stadium, where the critics were confounded by the 5-3 defeat of the Shanghai Municipal Police at the hands of the Association Sportive Francaise: the Police fixtures are ended and they take third place in the league, Three Cultures being second. The only matches left unplayed are one each of the Inniskillings, Recs and A.S.F.: that of the last-named against Tung Hwa was to have taken place to-day, but subsequently called off.

Tung Hwa Beat J. R. C.

The Jewish Recreation Club completed their season's fixtures at the Canidrome, where Tung Hwa heavily defeated them by six goals to one. In spite of the score indication, the game was not so one-sided, for the losers took plenty of attack, and in the initial half were especially unlucky with some fine attempts. Their defence was mainly responsible for the heavy margin against them, Horenstein displaying nothing like his normal form, and the clever Tung Hwa forwards took their advantage, to retire at the interval with four goals to their credit.

Shortly after the resumption, the winners lost the services of N. Lee, who had the misfortune to injure his knee, but they still maintained the mastery, and allowed their opponents to take their solitary point only five minutes from time.

Two of the winning points were notched from penalty kicks, but the match as a whole was exceptionally clean and sporting. In contrast to the opening period, the second half proved rather dull and the change occurred when the second penalty against the Jewish was given. A Chinese attack saw Dietrich, the goalie, in his effort to clear, accidentally knock an opposing forward to the ground, in the latter's attempt to recapture the leather. To the surprise of the huge crowd present he referee awarded a penalty to the Chinese, which invoked great criticism on all sides. No bad feeling accrued however, and the teams, on leaving the field, cheered each other in true sporting style.

Tung Hwa.—T. A. Kwan; S. A. Kwan, N. Lee; Z. Z. Ting, Y. Y. Feng, S. S. Koo; Y. L. Chia, C. T. Chen, L. K. Tai, N. Z. Lee, C. Y. Chien.

J.R.C.—M. Dietrich; L. Horenstein, G. Greenberg; M. Belinky, M. Greenberg, J. Zats; S. Tuttleman, L. Ponchak, S. Greenberg, L. Greenberg, Wilholt.

Referee.—E. C. Jerram; linesmen, C. Moore, J. Surgenor.

S. M. P. Defeated by A. S. F.

The A. S. F. defeated the S. M. P. by five goals to three on the Stadium ground on Saturday afternoon in a first division game. The result was in doubt right up to the final whistle, in the second half of the game the Police completely dominated the game but lack of an opportunist amongst the forwards saw many scoring chances completely thrown away. On the other side the A.S.F., took full advantage of any scoring chance which came their way. Both teams fielded reserves and in the second half, owing to an injury to Remond which necessitated him taking no further part, the A.S.F. finished with ten men, Monnot taking the injured man's position.

A.S.F.—Remond; Gourchencko, Nicholaeff; F. Peniguel, Bossuett, Bell, Favacho, Peniguel, Ward, Eidel and Monnot.

S.M.P.—Chisholm; Murray, Shute; Mann, Gibson, Hurry; Woodley, Bader, Wylie, Boddy and Hall.

Referee.—O. G. R. Beynon; linesmen, H. B. Lobb and L. Aitchinson.

Korean and Japan Tour

The Tung Hwa footballers left Shanghai for Korea and Japan for a series of games on Monday in the ss. Nagasaki Maru. The party consists of T. U. Loh (captain), N. Lee, S. A. Kwen, Y. Y. Feng, N. Z. Lee, S. S. Koo, K. C. Chen, S. H. Van, K. H. Chang, Z. Z. Ting, T. D. Ying, C. D. Zao, Y. L. Kia, Y. W. Feng (manager) and Mrs. T. U. Loh.

League Standings

The present league standings are as follow:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Tung Hwa	13	12	0	1	61	15	24
Three Cultures	16	10	1	5	53	36	21
S.M.P.	16	9	2	5	50	44	20
J.R.C.	16	7	2	7	45	54	16
Inniskillings	15	6	3	6	49	33	15
A.S.F.	15	7	0	8	55	54	14
S.R.C.	15	6	1	8	49	50	13
S.F.C.	16	3	2	11	33	63	8
Sokol	16	3	1	12	31	77	7

LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION

There was an excellent attendance of bowling enthusiasts from the various clubs, at Friday evening's annual meeting of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association, held at the Palace Hotel. W. A. Turnbull, president of the association, occupied the chair, supported by the delegates of the eight clubs.

The chairman reviewed the accounts for the past year. The winner of the singles championship, C. M. Sequeira, has figured in the final round no fewer than three times in the last four years and won it on two of these occasions. In the winners of the pairs, they welcomed two new champions, T. J. Goodman and E. R. Harmer; the rink championship was won by the Country Club rink, consisting of C. W. Porter, H. Gordon-Wright, E. B. Heaton-Smith and F. G. Harrison.

"The Mercury Cup was won by the Recreation Club.

The Association have decided to launch out into the formation of a junior division of the league, the principal object of which is to enable more players to join in and enjoy inter-club games.

The past season was made highly interesting to all Lawn Bowlers in Shanghai, owing to the visits of interport teams both from Hongkong and Hankow. The matches played by local representative teams against the visitors resulted in Shanghai's winning all three matches against Hongkong but losing all three against Hankow. In this connection he pointed out, that although in recent years Shanghai had been able to hold their own against Hongkong, Shanghai had not won an interport match against Hankow since 1928.

An inquiry has been forwarded to the Secretary of the International Bowling Board, with the object of their affiliation with that body and possibly eventually forming a Far Eastern Association in conjunction with the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association and other Eastern Associations, for the furtherance of the game in the Far East.

The president also announced that Mr. Baleman had kindly agreed to donate a cup for the junior league.

POLO CLUB MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Polo Club took place on Monday at the Shanghai Race Club, a fairly large gathering being present for the occasion in preparation for the forthcoming season. A.W. Burkill was re-elected to the chairmanship of the club, a fitting tribute to one of the oldest polo players in Shanghai.

The President, commented on the success of the past season, wherein Shanghai had won the Keswick Cup after defeating Hongkong by 7 goals to 2, and further added to their laurels in winning the series with Peiping and Tientsin, to annex the new trophy provided for this competition. This trophy was called the French Cup.

The following officers were elected for the forthcoming season:—President: A. W. Burkill, Committee:—L. R. Andrews, P. W. Bradford, C. S. Franklin, J. C. Greig, E. H. McMichael, J. J. Palmer, R. R. Parr, H. G. Robinson.

ROWING CLUB REGATTA AT HENLI AT WHITSUNTIDE

At a meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club held last week, it was decided that the spring regatta will be held at Hsinyangkong at Whitsuntide, June 8, 9 and 10. This will enable the crews to have a good six weeks' training yet and the three days for the function will give visitors to Henli an opportunity, not only of enjoying the racing, but to make the most of the chance to view the really attractive countryside on the "off day."

S. A. S. A. ANNUAL REPORT

The success of the 1934 swimming season has been shown in the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association's annual report which has just been circulated, and the triangular interport contest which was held last September came as a pleasing climax to an outstanding year of swimming. In his report, R. G. Woodhead, president of the S.A.S.A. for 1934 commented on the success of the interport meetings, and hoped they would continue to function regularly every year in the future.

At the annual meeting of the S.A.S.A., the following were elected to office for the year 1935:—

President, J. Huxley (C.S.F.); honorary secretary and treasurer, D. Lyon (S.B.C.); committee, G. A. Johnston (S.R.C.), A. C. Sinclair, (S.R.C.), J. J. Brooks (C.S.F.), H. Park (Foreign Y.M.C.A.), G. D. Gillespie (Foreign Y.M.C.A.), S. E. Clarke (S.B.C.).

R. G. Woodhead, last year's president was elected to serve as a co-opted member, as was C. M. Tobin.

It is expected a local team may be sent to either Hongkong or Tientsin. It is believed that Tientsin are very keen to get a local side to make the journey north, but Shanghai swimmers were so badly defeated by the Tientsin champions last year that considerable improvement would have to be made by local representatives before they could expect to give the northern port, or any other interport team, much of a fight.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNERS

Displaying one of the finest performances of team work ever witnessed in this town, the Chinese running squad, Zang Lien "A", on Sunday won the McKenna Cup for the Cross-Country Championship of Shanghai, T. L. Wong, their star athlete, adding to the glory by romping home in magnificent style to gain individual honours with first place.

George Levchenko, hot favourite for the popular event, came in second, being followed by P. S. Woo, L. Chang and S. Z. King, of the Zang Lien "A" Sergeant Brown of the Inniskillings and "Bill" Neugebauer of the Shanghai Athletic Club, also were strongly fancied, but only took places as twelfth and eleventh respectively.

At the termination Mr. Tom McKenna, the president of the Shanghai Athletic Club, gave a stirring address and spoke loudly in praise of the successful competitors, after which Mrs. R. G. Seaborn presented the fine array of trophies and medals. In addition a special prize was awarded to J. J. Walsh, the 53 year old veteran runner who completed the course in fine condition. The winners of five other events that took place earlier in the year were at the same time presented with their rewards.

HOCKEY TOURISTS IN HONGKONG BEATEN

Hongkong, Apr. 15.

The German Hockey Club of Shanghai were again defeated when they succumbed to a Hongkong civilian side by three goals to one.

This was the second match played by the visitors, who lost their first engagement last Saturday to a team representing Hongkong by two goals to nil.

The score at half-time was one-all.

The German Hockey Club opened the scoring during the first few minutes of play when Stuhlmann netted from a pass by Moeller, following a very brilliant movement by the visiting forwards. A few minutes later, however, the local civilians equalized when C. E. R. Divertt scored from a short corner.

Hongkong went ahead when G. Fowler netted after a pass by Gurbachan Singh, the centre-forward. The local players scored their third goal through Divertt just before time. Gurbachan Singh played a prominent part in the attack which gave Hongkong their third goal.

The weather was fine and the ground firm, while the match was very fast throughout. The visitors played a more aggressive game than they did last Saturday, but the local defence was excellent many movements by the German stickmen being broken up shortly after their inception.—Reuter.

At a meeting on Apr. 12 the Committee of the Surrey Cricket Club unanimously passed a resolution making Hobbs an honorary life member. This is the highest tribute which the Committee can pay to any player. Meanwhile, a new Test Selection Committee has been appointed by the Board of Control. The members are Messrs. P. F. Warner, P. Perrin and T. Higson. Mr. Warner is chairman, succeeding Sir Stanley Jackson. The new committee will act for two seasons and will choose the Test teams to meet South Africa and India.—Reuter.

EXTRA RACE MEETING

Saturday saw the fifth and last extra meeting of the spring racing season run at the Shanghai course. A programme of twelves of which the majority were handicaps gave an interesting afternoon's racing with some big dividends and close finishes. Once more the Moller stable had a successful day, winning amongst others the big race, the April Handicap "A" class, with Frostylight, who was second to Boston Drill last week. Another of the same stable, Windylight, came in to pay one of the biggest prices of the day.

In the Sark Stakes at 11 furlongs Castle-ribbon, heavily backed, came in an easy and stylish winner. The former Champion simply ran away from his field in the last quarter to win as he pleased and at the same time qualify for this spring's Champions.

JACK MEDICA RECORDS FORM

Chicago, Apr. 13.

Two more world swimming records went by the board to-day, both broken by the University of Washington marvel, Jack Medica.

The new times established were for the 200 metres free style, which he completed in 2 minutes 7-2/10 seconds, and the 220 yards free style, which he won in 2 minutes 7-9/10 seconds.

Medica has now set up altogether five new world swimming records in the last two weeks. The others are 18 mins. 59-3/10 seconds for the 1,500 metres free style. 5 mins. 16-3/10 seconds for the 500 yards free style, and 3 mins. 4-4/10 seconds for the 300 yards free style.—Reuter.

Women's Record Falls

Chicago, Apr. 12.

Katherine Rawls, 18-year-old Miami Beach swimming marvel, commanded the centre of attention again to-night in the National Women's Amateur Athletic Union competition.

Miss Rawls won her third championship last night by swimming the 100-yard breast stroke for a new national record of I minute 20⅝ seconds.

She is considered the leading contender for to-night's 22-yard free-style championship.—United Press.

Back-Stroke Records

Chicago, Apr. 13.

The swimming star Teffer to-day broke the back-stroke record for 150 yards in 1 min. 36.1 seconds and the 400 metres record in 5 min. 17.8 sec., previously held respectively by the American swimmer G. Kojac with 1 min. 37.4 sec. and the Japanese champion Kawatsu with 5 min. 27.6 seconds.—Havas.

INNISKILLINGS WIN OVER HIGHLANDERS

The Inniskillings scored their first win in the indoor polo series conducted by the Columbia and Great Western Riding Academy on Friday night when they defeated the Highlanders by 14½ goals to 11.

The Inniskillings, made up of J. A Clifford, B. A. Butler and F. C. Milner, are the lowest handicapped team in the league, having a total team rating of only 10 goals. The Highlanders, on the other hand, have been given a heavy handicap, 18 goals, and consequently they started the game eight goals behind.

However, all three men of the losing trio, P. W. Bradford, N. I Krikoriantz and Brind, the latter taking the place of W. Harrington, played well.

FOREIGNERS WIN H'KONG CUP

Hongkong, Apr. 15.

Over 20,000 enthusiastic soccer fans saw the foreigners' combined team defeat the Chinese combined team by 2 goals to 1 to win the Governor's soccer trophy after 20 minutes of extra play.

Play was exceedingly even, the first half ending scoreless and the game ending one-all. It was during the extra twenty minutes that the foreigners' team scored the deciding goal.—Central News.

CHINESE BOXING RESEARCH SOCIETY FORMED

Nanking, Apr. 15.

A National Chinese Boxing Research Association has been formed in Nanking under the sponsorship of General Chang Chih-kiang, president of the National Athletic Institute, for the purpose of arousing public interest in the ancient Chinese art of defence. The inaugurate ceremony of the Association was held yesterday afternono, and General Chang was elected chairman of the Board of Directors.—Central News.

LEAGUE SOCCER AT HOME

London, Apr. 10.

Rangers to-day eliminated Hearts in their semi-final replay in the Scottish Cup, by two goals to nil, and will now meet Hamilton Academicals in the final on April 20. In the semi-final Rangers had drawn 1-1 with Hearts at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

Apr. 13.

The week's Sames resulted:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aston Villa 4, Liverpool 2
Chelsea 1, Portsmouth 1
Derby County 1, Leeds United 2
Derby County 0, Preston 3
Everton 1, Middlesbrough 1
Grimsby Town 1, Manchester C. 1
Huddersfield T. 6, Blackburn R. 0
Leicester C. 0, West Brom A. 0
Manchester City 1, Sunderland 0
Portsmouth 2, Birmingham 1
Preston N. End 5, Stoke City 2
Sunderland 2, Sheffield W. 2
Tottenham H. 1, Birmingham 1
Wolverhampton W. 1, Arsenal 1

2ND DIVISION

Barnsley 1, Bolton 1
Barnsley 2, Hull City 2
Bolton W. 4, Norwich City 0
Bradford City 0, Blackpool 2
Burnley 1, Bradford 2
Manchester U. 0, Brentford 0
Notts County 0, West Ham U. 2
Oldham A. 1, Plymouth A. 1
Port Vale 2, Nottingham F. 0
Sheffield U. 5, Bury 3
Southampton 2, Newcastle U. 0
Swansea Town 2, Fulham 0

3RD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Aldershot 3, Coventry City 1
Brighton & H. A. 1, Gillingham 1
Bristol R. 4, Bournemouth 1
Cardiff C. 3, Clapton Orient 0
Charlton A. 5, Watford 2
Crystal Palace 6, Newport 0
Luton Town 2, Reading 4
Queen's P. R. 1, Exeter C. 1
Southend U. 0, Bournemouth 0
Southend U. 2, Northampton T. 1
Swindon Town 1, Bristol City 0
Swindon Town 0, Millwall 1
Torquay U. 3, Bristol City 1

3RD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington S. 3, Walsall 3
Chester 3, Carlisle U. 0
Crewe Alex. 2, Wrexham 0
Darlington 2, Chesterfield 1
Doncaster 2, Tranmere 0
Doncaster R. 1, Lincoln City 3
Gateshead 1, Rotherham U. 1
Hartlepools U. 6, Tranmere R. 1
New Brighton 3, Barrow 1
Southport 2, Rochdale 1
Stockport C. 2, Halifax Town 1
York City 2, Mansfield Town 1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Aberdeen 1, Rangers 3
Albion Rovers 4, Clyde 1
Ayr United 3, Falkirk 1 (replay)
Celtic 2, Airdrieonians 0
Dundee v. Partick Thistle Unplayed
Falkirk 0, Motherwell 3
Hibernians 1, Ayr United 1
Hamilton 4, Queen's Park 3
Hamilton A. 1, Queen of South 1
Kilmarnock 3, Hearts 3
Queen's Park 2, St. Johnstone 1
St. Johnstone 3, Hamilton A. 1
St. Mirren 3, Dunfermline A. 0

—Reuter.

English Amateur Finals

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Apr. 13.

Wimbledon, one of the leading teams playing in the Isthmian League, played to a scoreless draw with Bishop Auckland in the English Amateur Cup soccer final this afternoon.

Extra time was played, but it failed to break the deadlock.

Bishop Auckland compete in the Northern League.

Dulwich Hamlet won the Cup last year, defeating Leyton by the odd goal in three in the final.—Reuter.

Draw in Irish Cup Final

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Apr. 14.

The final of the Irish F.A. Cup, played on April 6, resulted in a draw, both Larne and Glentoran failing to score in a tussle replete with thrills.

Linfield were the victors last season, trouncing Cliftonville by five goals to nil in the final.—Reuter.

HOME RUGBY RESULTS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Apr. 10.

Devonport Services defeated Captain Crawshay's XV in a Rugby Union match played to-day, by the score of 10 points to 8.

Apr. 13.

Devonport Services 18, Gloucester 9
Harlequins 15, London Welsh 10
Leicester 39, Blackheath 8
Llanelly 42, Bath 0
London Irish 6, O.M.T. 27
Manchester 9, Birkenhead Park 11
Moseley 26, Old Millhillions 3
Nothampton 35, Old Alleynians 16
Plymouth Albion 3, Cardiff 11
Pontypool 6, Bristol 3
Sale 19, Coventry 5
Edgware 8, Nuneaton 8
Aberavon 8, Swansea 3
Abertillery 3, St. Mary's Hospital 0
Bedford 14, Old Leysians 6
Neath 9, Newport 8
Weston-Super-Mare 6, Penarth 0

—Reuter.

Playing magnificent golf from the opening hole, Gene Sarazen, three-time American professional champion and one of the most popular golfers in the United States, on Apr. 12 won the Masters, Golf Tournament by defeating Craig Wood, runner-up in the British Open Championship in 1933, in the play-off.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. SUPREME COURT

Lottery Case Appeal

An appeal against the judgment delivered by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court, in the case of the S.M. Police v. Fred Ellis was heard by Judge A. G. Mossop and Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court, on Tuesday, April 9. The appeal was dismissed. Ellis was found guilty by the Registrar on two charges—selling tickets for a lottery, and employing Kiho Sasuki in the unlawful selling of tickets.

Mr. John McNeill conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. K. E. Newman represented the defendant.

Judge Mossop delivered the following judgment of the Court:—

This appeal is brought under Article 93 of the China Order in Council, 1925, which Article provides that after the hearing and determination at a summary trial of any information or complaint, either party to such summary trial may, if dissatisfied with the said determination as being erroneous in point of law, appeal to the Full Court.

The Appellant was charged before the Magistrate in H.B.M. Police Court with the commission of two offences viz. (1) with unlawfully selling lottery tickets contrary to Section 41 of the Lotteries Act, 1823, and (2) with employing a certain Japanese in the unlawful selling of lottery tickets contrary to Section 61 of the same Act.

He came before the Magistrate on two or three occasions, and eventually on February 21 last was dealt with by the Magistrate under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, and discharged conditionally on his entering into a recognizance with one surety of £25. to be of good behaviour and to appear for conviction and sentence at any time within three years when called upon.

The Appellant put forward three grounds of his dissatisfaction with the decision of the learned Magistrate.

Firstly, he submitted that the decision of the Magistrate was erroneous in point of law, in holding that Sections 41 and 61 of the Lotteries Act, 1823, were applicable to British subjects within the jurisdiction of this Court.

Secondly, that the decision was erroneous in point of law in holding that the said Sections of the Act were applicable to British residents in China on February 21 last, for the reason that the Lotteries Act, 1823, had been previously repealed.

Thirdly, that the decision was erroneous in point of law in holding that there was sufficient evidence to show that the accused had employed the Japanese in the unlawful selling of tickets.

As regards the first ground of appeal, H.B.M. Supreme Court for China decided in 1901 in the case of Moalle & Co. v. Khoo Ewe Chye & Co. (N.C.H. March 20, 1901, p. 551) that the Lotteries Acts were applicable to British subjects in China at that time. In his judgment in that case, Sir Hiram Wilkinson, C.J., made reference to the case of R. v. Belbin heard in the Police Court in 1872, wherein the same Acts were held to be applicable to British subjects in China. It is correct to say, therefore, that the Lotteries Acts have been applied in British Courts in China for the past 63 years. We are satisfied that the reasoning employed by Sir Hiram Wilkinson, C.J., in his judgment rendered in 1901 was correct. The words "as far as circumstances admit" used in Article 39 (2) of the China Order in Council, 1925, have been used frequently in Orders in Council and Charters relating to the application of the Law of England to various Colonies, and have received judicial construction.

The words are to be construed as meaning that "the law of England must be taken to be the governing law, so far as it is applicable to the circumstances of the place, and modified in its application by these circumstances.....Statutes relating to matters and exigencies peculiar to the local condition of England and which are not adapted to the circumstances of a particular Colony, do not become a part of its law, although the general Law of England may be introduced into it." (Yeap Cheah Neo v. Ong Cheng Neo—L.R. 6 P.C. 381, 393). In determining whether an English Act applies to British subjects in China, the intention of the legislature in passing the Act is not necessarily the test. The test is whether the Act fulfils the condition of applicability prescribed in the Order in Council. Any objection to the application of the Act must be looked for, not in the provisions of the Act itself, but, if at all, in the circumstances of the place where it is sought to enforce them. Counsel for the Appellant in this case submitted to us that the circumstances have changed in China since Sir Hiram Wilkinson, C.J. rendered his judgment in 1901. We do not consider that this is so.

In regard to the second ground of appeal, it is only necessary to refer to the provisions of Section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889, which were provisions of "English Law for the time being" when the learned Magistrate rendered his decision. Section 38 lays down that the repeal of an Act shall not affect any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against the Act so repealed, and that any investigation may be instituted and any such penalty or punishment imposed, as if the repealing Act had not been passed.

As regards the third ground of appeal, Counsel for the Appellant submitted to us that the word "employ" used in Section 61 of the Lotteries Act, 1823, presupposes a relation of Master and Servant. We do not agree with this submission. The Section in fact refers to the relation of Principal and Agent, and although the person employed may be a servant, it does not necessarily follow that he must be a servant, and it certainly is not necessary that he should receive a renumeration. In point of fact, however, we are satisfied that the Japanese in the present case did receive a renumeration.

For these reasons the grounds of appeal fail and the appeal will be dismissed.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Foreigner Who Hit C.P.C.

For striking a Chinese police constable in the right eye Mr. Denys H. Cooke was fined 15/- by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, after the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge.

A brief account of the affair was given by an officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police to the Registrar in H.M. Police Court last Wednesday morning. He stated that at 9.50 p.m. on April 5, Lee Shu-kwei, a Chinese police constable, saw a foreigner and a rickshaw coolie having an argument. The foreigner was the defendant.

The rickshaw said he had been pulling the defendant since 6 p.m. and that his fare refused to pay.

To settle the argument Lee Shu-kwei requested both parties to accompany him to the police station, which they did, but at the corner of Kiangse Road and Foochow Road, without any warning the defendant struck the police constable on the right eye and the force of the blow knocked him to his knees.

The defendant then went off and disappeared into the S.V.C. Club. Lee Shu-kwei made a report to the police station and a foreign detective went to the S.V.C. Club and there saw the defendant standing at the bar and told him of the complaint made.

Asked if he had anything to say, defendant replied that he was quite willing to pay the rickshaw coolie but had no money at the time, and became annoyed when the Chinese police constable interferred. Defendant added that he was not strictly sober at the time.

The Registrar said he thought a fine would be sufficient to deal with the matter, though he added that he had power to order the defendant to pay a recognisance to be of good behaviour.

"You must pay for your behaviour," the Registrar said "and I will fine you 15/-."

U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Finance Company Sued

Momentary surprise was registered in the U.S. Court for China on Thursday when Judge Milton J. Helmick terminated the lengthy case of L. K. Taylor v. the China Finance Corporation with the unexpected announcement that he would "file a brief memorandum." Mr. Myron W. Wiener, of H. D. Rodger and Company, counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, counsel for the defence, had both concluded their cases.

Without waiting for arguments, the Judge adjourned court. This ended a lengthy discussion of loan operations on the part of the China Finance Corporation which came up for detailed examination during the course of a hearing in which Messrs. Grant Mark, L. K. Taylor, Alberto E. Figuerido, assistant accountant at the China Finance Corporation, and Mr. Martin Diamant, cashier, gave evidence.

Mr. Mark declared that he could recall no letter of resignation from Mr. Taylor in March 1932 when he was questioned on Mr. Taylor's claim for $500 alleged due as salary for that month.

Mr. Taylor was next placed in the witness box, declaring that he worked with the China Finance Corporation on a verbal agreement in which he was to receive 1½ per cent. of all loans negotiated by him. These were industrial loans in which he reported his opinion as to terms and interest, and the commission for brokerage. This was placed before a loan committee comprised of officials of the corporation and if it was passed, Mr. Taylor contended, he became entitled to his commissions. His second action for $800 named as a bonus in his complaint was withdrawn, while in response to Mr. Franklin's question regarding an explanation of why he had not insisted upon his March, 1932, salary when he signed for his cheque on March 31, Mr. Taylor declared that he left the company on a friendly basis, and had in fact stayed on in his office a month or two after his connection with it had ceased. He was not interested in fighting over small amounts, he said, and had not even asked for his commissions at the time on the assurance that it "would all be straightened up".

During the course of his evidence, Mr. Taylor stated that he had negotiated business relating to the Knit-to-Fit factory which he said was sold from an individual to an incorporated company, and upon which the China Finance Company received brokerage. He added that the company was to take half of the stock and that "Freddie Wang and myself were to represent the China Finance Company on the board."

"I know that after I left, Mr. Mark tried to get me to take it over, but I wouldn't do it," observed Mr. Taylor, while a smile rippled around the courtroom.

Under examination by Mr. Franklin, Mr. Taylor added that he negotiated the loan, and in addition charged a "hefty interest" as well as 5 per cent. for brokerage. "Naturally, I tried to make it as large as possible because my profit came from that." he stated, naming 30 per cent. as the interest charged for more than three years, in addition to the 5 per cent. which he later characterized as "excess profit", observing that "the company charged 24 per cent. in advance, you know.'

After Mr. Franklin conceded a point to the plaintiff, the latter still maintained that "the Company got 24 per cent. in advance and five per cent. brokerage which I persuaded the customer to accept and I am entitled to my commission.

Dealings in connection with the Pacific Timber Company, the Pacific Products Company, and the Yangtze Foundation likewise were discussed in detail. They were continued when the Court resumed the hearing at 2.30 yesterday afternoon. In describing the business of the Pacific Products Company, Mr. Taylor divulged that "there were many arguments, in fact there was almost a fight" when, he said he told Mr. Mark that if he was going to go back on the matter of a promised loan, Mr. Taylor would take the concern over.

Mr. Wiener asked for permission to amend his complaint, but Mr. Franklin's objection to a change in the wording was sustained, and another portion of the amended complaint was permitted. Mr. Taylor said that the China Finance Company sold land on Jessfield Road to a corporation it controlled, and moved properties belonging to the Pacific Chemical Company to that property because "we were really afraid other creditors would grab it." The Russian owners agreed to move, he believed for "so much stock and salaries".

The defence concluded its case after Mr. Franklin brought out that on October 25, 1934, the Finance Banking Company received judgment for $21,120.73 to which Mr. Taylor filed a signed confession. This was stipulated by the plaintiff, whose attorney, Mr. Wiener admitted that no part of the judgment had been paid. It was at this point that both attorneys concluded, and Judge Helmick adjourned the hearing.

Charge Against Motorist

Declaring that the charge against Mr. T. F. McRea who, it is alleged by the Shanghai Municipal Police, failed to stop after being involved in an accident, was a serious one, Mr. William T. Collins, Acting Commissioner of the U.S. Consular Court on Monday adjourned the case until Wednesday April 24, in order that further evidence might be heard. Mr. McRea, first pleaded guilty though unaware of it at the time the alleged accident took place. He later asked to change his plea to "not guilty" and the Court granted this, and ordered a hearing.

According to the police statement, Mr. McRea was proceeding from east to west on Great Western Road, at about 5.30 p.m. on April 2, driving car number 7272. In passing a motor bus proceeding in the same direction, the police allege, he collided with a cyclist, knocking the man from his bicycle, and after the accident he made no attempt to stop. The police likewise declared that the accident was witnessed by Mr. L. G. Bidmead, who was not in Court.

The cyclist, Koo Kong-wu, who described himself as a milk cart delivery coolie in the employ of the Sun Sun Dairy, stated that on April 2 he "met a motor car". Riding east on his bicycle, he described the defendant's car as coming towards him from the west, on the wrong side of the road, and striking him with the "front near wheel". Koo Kong-wu was on the mud road at the time, he said, and fell from his wheel after being struck by the car which did not stop, although another car did stop.

The Commissioner said that it was clear to him that the coolie was in the middle of the road, and he wished to hear no more. Mr. McRea, however, asked permission to question the witness, and his request was granted. The Police Inspector stated that the charge was "failing to stop after an accident' not fixing responsibility.

"Is this a leading question?" asked Mr. McRea, before he began his examination of the witness.

"It doesn't matter," said the Commissioner, who interrupted Mr. McRea in the midst of a lengthy question describing what had taken place with, "Do you expect him to remember all that? You arn't arguing your case, you are asking a question."

Didn't you fall off your wheel before I struck you?" demanded Mr. McRea.

"I fell off afterwards," replied the coolie.

"Then it's his word against mine, that's all," remarked Mr. McRea. The Inspector, however asked a postponement in order to bring the foreign witness to give evidence, and Mr. McRea addressed the Court with a suggestion.

"Can't you simply take my statement and judge on that?" he asked, but the Commissioner declined this solution, setting the date for a further hearing.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Theft of Council Petrol

Three chauffeurs were accused in the First District Court on Thursday of being concerned in the larceny of over $27 worth of petrol recently at the P.W.D. Depot off Yochow Road, and were remanded for inquiries. The third prisoner was employed by Mr. S. Fessenden.

It was alleged that the first two accused removed the petrol to Mr. Fessenden's garage where, without Mr. Fessenden's knowledge, the trio filtered it and then sold it.

MISCELLANEOUS

Frank Dollar, unrecognized American, accused of being found drunk and disorderly on Chapoo Road on Saturday, April 6, was cautioned and released by the First Special District Court on Tuesday. Dollar faced the Court on Monday morning, but was ordered to be taken back to the police station as he had refused to have his finger-prints taken.

* * *

Liu Liang-mei, watchman alleged to have shot dead a private chauffeur outside a bank at the corner of Szechuen and Hankow Roads last Saturday, was accused of murder in the First District Court on Monday and remanded till to-morrow. The accused said the deceased provoked the attack by first knocking him down. When he got up, accused said, deceased again tried to hit him. At the Public Mortuary, the Procurator conducted an inquest over deceased's body and returned a verdict that he had died of gunshot wounds. Deceased had been shot twice.

* * *

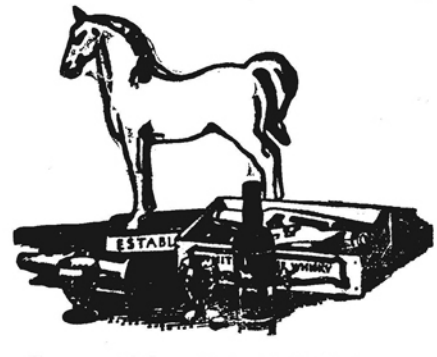
The question of jurisdiction regarding the case of M. V. Draganoff vs. P. S. Grigorieff has been settled. Draganoff some time ago brought in the Second Special District Court a claim for the recovery of a sum of money allegedly representing the value of shares bought from the defendant. The shares were of a firm in liquidation. The defendant contended the head office was in Paris and challenged the local court's jurisdiction. The Judge gave judgment in favour of defendant. Plaintiff appealed and the High Court ruled that the case should be heard by the local Chinese tribunal. This decision has been upheld by the Supreme Court.

* * *

FIVE cases were settled, and one continued in the U. S. Consular Court on Monday when Mr. William T. Collins, Acting Commissioner, heard cases involving infractions of the traffic regulations. Mr. Albert B. Moulton, charged with ranking during prohibited hours and failing to renew his driving license, was fined U. S. $1 after pleading guilty to both charges and informing the Court that he had renewed his driving license. Mr. E. Goldman, likewise pleaded guilty on a ranking charge and was fined U. S. $1. Mrs. C. H. Rayen, Jr., who has had two previous convictions in the Court, pleaded guilty on a ranking charge and to a charge of having failed to renew her license. She was warned not to appear again before the Court and was fined U. S. $2. Mr. E. A. Cuddy, with one previous conviction in 1932 in his record, pleaded guilty on a ranking charge and was fined U. S. $1. The U. S. Deputy Marshal appeared for Mr. E. T. Riley, pleading guilty to causing unnecessary traffic obstruction, and Mr. Riley was fined U. S. $1.

SMUGGLED artificial silk valued at over $80,000 was found by Chinese Customs officers at Chingwantao in a special train for European and American tourists which left Chingwantao for Peiping on April 12. A certain foreigner, suspected of being responsible for the attempted smuggling, escaped, but two guards were placed under arrest.

White Horse Whisky



You can call the contents of a bottle by any name you like but if you want the contents to be the best Whisky you call for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Whisky with the largest sale in Scotland.

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

EASTERN PACT REJECTED BY GERMANY

Sir John Simon Reveals Berlin Stand in Address to Commons: Hitler's Military Demands

POSITION FAVOURABLY CHANGED AT STRESA

London, Apr. 9.

GERMANY is not prepared to sign an Eastern Pact implying mutual assistance or to include Lithuania in any pact of non-aggression, and is particularly opposed to entering into an agreement of mutual assistance with Soviet Russia.

This was revealed to-day in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon, the Foreign Secretary, who briefly reviewed the discussions he and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Lord Privy Seal, had in Berlin, and the latter's talks in Moscow, Warsaw and Prague.

Sir John declared that this statement had been made to him by Herr Adolf Hitler, the German Reichsführer, who, he said, favoured a non-aggression pact between the Powers interested in Eastern European questions with a provision for consultation in the event of aggression.

The Foreign Secretary stated that although Herr Hitler did not reject the idea of a Central European Pact, the German Reichsfuehrer foresaw great difficulty in defining non-interference in Germany's relations with Austria. Germany, however, was prepared to consider the subject if other Governments reached an agreement concerning such a pact.

During the conversations in Berlin, Sir John continued, Herr Hitler had stated that Germany required 36 divisions representing a maximum of 550,000 soldiers, including a division of Nazi guards and militarized police.

The German Reichsfuehrer claimed that Germany possessed all types of arms possessed by other countries, but was prepared to refrain from constructing certain types if the other nations would cease to make them.

Naval Tonnage

Concerning naval matters, Herr Hitler claimed that Germany needed at least 35 per cent. of the British tonnage. He also stressed that air parity between Great Britain, France and Germany was necessary provided the Soviet airforce did not require revision. Germany favoured the suggested air pact and, concerning limitation of armament, would work for an agreement involving suppression if such an agreement applied to all of the Powers equally.

Sir John said he had been informed by Herr Hitler that Germany would not participate in the League of Nations if she remained in an inferior position, explaining that Germany was in an inferior position without colonies.

Both he and Mr. Eden had expressed strong disagreement with Herr Hitler and the other German Ministers on certain points discussed, and, at the conclusion of the talks, the Foreign Secretary said he had expressed to Herr Hitler great disappointment at the difficulties in the way of reaching an agreement.

Continuing, Sir John said that, while in Moscow, Mr. Eden learned that the Soviet Government desired to promote a European security system as contemplated in the London communique of February 3 and based on the principles of the League of Nations.

The Soviet diplomats had emphasized that the proposed Eastern Pact did not aim at the encirclement of any State, but aimed at providing equal security for all. They felt that the participation of Germany and Poland in such a pact would be the best solution for the problem.

Poland's Frontiers

In Warsaw, Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, had explained to Mr. Eden that Poland had to establish tranquil conditions on the German and Russian frontiers through existing agreements and had asked whether any new proposal would improve or disturb the good atmosphere already attained. Both Colonel Beck and M. Edouard Benes, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, hoped that progress with a Central European pact would be made at the Stresa Conference.

Sir John Simon declined to make a statement concerning the Government foreign policy pending the holding of the Stresa conference, but the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, promised to arrange a debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons after the Easter holidays.—Reuter.

Mrs. Anthony Eden, wife of the Lord Privy Seal, had a narrow escape from possible death or injury on Apr. 8 when an aeroplane in which she was a passenger crashed through a fence at the Heston aerodrome. The incident occurred while Mrs. Eden was inaugurating a new air service from Leeds to Heston.

RESULTS OF STRESA TALKS

Stresa, Apr. 13.

Definite results have emerged from the Stresa Conference, at which the representatives of Italy, France and Great Britain are trying to secure the pacification of Europe.

Germany's willingness to take part in an Eastern Pact was announced by Sir John Simon, during the session yesterday afternoon. It came as a pleasant surprise to his fellow delegates.

A conference of the Powers interested in a Central European pact will be held in Rome on May 20, according to a decision reached at Stresa this morning by the French and Italian delegates.

The new conference will be attended by France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Poland, Hungary and the Little Entente. An observer will be sent by Britain.—Reuter.

Details Disclosed

Apr. 14.

The final official communiqué dealing in details with all the matters raised in the three-day conversations, was issued here this afternoon.

The representatives of the British, French and Italian Governments, the communique says:—

1. They agreed that a common line of conduct should be pursued in the course of discussion on the requests presented to the Council of the League of Nations by the French Government.

2. The information they received confirmed their view that negotiations should be pursued for the development desired in the security of Eastern Europe.

3. The representatives of the three Governments confirmed declarations issued by the British, French and Italian Governments on Sept. 27, 1934, and Feb. 17, 1935, recognising the necessity of mainaining the independence and integrity of Austria, which will continue to inspire their common policy.

European Air Pact

4. Concerning the proposed West European air pact, the representatives of the three Governments concerned confirmed the principles of procedure that should be followed as envisaged in the London communique of Feb. 3, and agreed to continue actively to study the question with a view to drafting a pact between the five Powers mentioned in the London communique and any bilateral agreements which might accompany it.

5. Approaching the problem of armaments, the representatives of the three Powers recalled that the London communique envisaged an agreement to be freely negotiated with Germany to replace the relevant clauses in Part V of the Treaty of Versailles, and noted the careful and anxious consideration given to the recent action of the German Government and Sir John Simon's report of his conversations with Herr Hitler on the subject.

6. The representatives of the three Governments took into consideration the desire of the States whose military status was respectively determined by the treaties of St. Germain, Trianon and Neuilly, to obtain a revision of this status.

The following is a joint declaration made by the British and Italian representatives with reference to the Treaty of Versailles:

"The representatives of Britain and Italy, the Powers which participate in the Treaty of Locarno only in the capacity of guarantors, formally reaffirm all their obligations under that Treaty and declare their intention, should the need arise, faithfully to fulfil them.

"Inasmuch as the two Powers entered into these obligations in relation to all other parties in the Treaty of Locarno, this joint declaration will also be formally communicated to the Governments of Belgium and Germany."

7. The seventh and final declaration says that the three Powers, the object of whose policy is the collective maintenance of peace within the framework of the League of Nations, found themselves in complete agreement in opposing, by all practical means, any unilateral repudiation of treaties which may endanger the peace of Europe, and will act in close mutual collaboration for this purpose.—Reuter.

Gen. Erich Ludendorff

Said "I am an anti-Christian, a heathen, and proud of it," in the surprising statement made at a piquant interview with Reuter on April 8 on the eve of his 70th birthday. An imposing parade was held in Munich in his honour on April 9 when 2,000 people including General von Blomberg, Reich Minister of War, were present.

GERMAN REPLY TO FRANCE

Berlin, Apr. 15.

Germany has replied in strong terms to the Note in which the French Government complained to the League of Nations against the re-introduction of conscription in the Reich.

Germany, says the reply, was compelled to re-introduce conscription when the last hope of fulfilment of the Treaty of Versailles by other Powers disappeared.

The League of Nations was helpless while the other Powers secretly increased their armaments. Germany observed the military obligations she assumed when she entered the League so long as there was a gleam of hope that the other Powers would honourably proceed to draft the promised military statute. Conviction that this would never happen necessarily restored Germany's freedom of action.

The reply goes on to say that while Germany was limited to an army of 100,000 men, France was building a force of millions of trained reserves.

Finally, the German Government reminds France of the obligations she assumed in the final protocol of the Locarno treaties "to proceed immediately to disarmament."

The French Note to the League complained that the method of negotiation in international affairs had been substituted by the method of *fait accompli*. It stated that the establishment of conscription and the creation of a military air force by Germany was a definite infringement of the Treaty of Versailles.

In conclusion, the Note requested the League to devise measures for remedying the situation.—Reuter.

LITTLE ENTENTE APPROVAL

Geneva, Apr. 15.

During the course of a series of lengthy conversations this morning, M. Pierre Laval, the French Foreign Minister, won the full support of the Little Entente for the programme planned by Great Britain, France and Italy at Stresa, including the project of granting by means of negotiations, increased armies to Hungary, Bulgaria, and Austria.

It is understood the Little Entente agreed to allow Austria and Hungary to more than double the size of their armies. Under the treaty agreements, both nations have been limited to forces of 30,000 men, but now will be given permission to increase their strength to 75,000 troops. These figures, however, fall short of demands made. Each claims that it needs at least 100,000 troops to assure adequate national defence and preserve internal order.—United Press.

The marriage of General Hermann Goering, Prussian Premier and General of Fliers, to the blonde actress, Fraulein Emmy Sonnemann, provided Germany of Apr. 10 with the most spectacular event of its kind since the War. Now 42, Gen. Goering was one of the most famous German aces in the Great War, during which he commanded the "Richthofen Circus," which was responsible for the introduction of entirely new technique in aerial warfare and the death of so many Allied flyers.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RECOVERY REPLECTED IN BUDGET

National Debt Reduced by £22,000,000

London, Apr. 15.

In businesslike tones, the Cancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, presented his fourth Budget in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had just arrived in London from Stresa, was given a great reception when he walked to his seat to listen to his colleague.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began by saying that the year just closed had been characterised by a substantial advance towards recovery Industrial output had increased by 12 per cent., manufactured products had established a new record, and exports were up by £30,000,000.

Interest rates had remained low, while the cost of living had continued substantially below the level prevailing before the Government took office in 1931. The retail trade had continued to expand, and there had been increasing thrift among the people.

While the realised surplus was £7,500,000, the actual excess of revenue over and excluding the redemption of debt was £19,000,000.

Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the output of steel had increased by 30 per cent. and that of pig iron by 50 per cent., while rayon production had established a new record. The time lost in trade disputes was the lowest ever recorded.

Declaring that the National Debt had been reduced by £22,000,000, Mr. Chamberlain said that this had resulted in the saving of interest to the extent of £1,650,000 per annum. The Exchange Equalisation Fund last year showed a profit. This year, they could repeat that statement with greater emphasis.

Features in the Budget Speech

National Debt reduced by £$22,000,000 thus saving interest charges of £1,650,000 per annum.

Realised surplus of £7,500,000 with actual excess of revenue excluding debt redemption at £19,000,000.

Coming year's revenue prospects estimate expenditure of £730,000,000 including £10,500,000 extra for defence.

Additional £14,000,000 from income tax on strength of better trade to make total of £237,000,000.

Estimated revenue on present taxation basis of nearly £736,000,000 leaving surplus of £5,500,000.

Duties on rice husk and soya beans. Increased duty on heavy oils.

Entertainment tax modified.

Income tax eased.

Government employees' pay cuts restored.

Extra Defence Provisions

Examining the revenue prospects for the coming year, Mr. Chamberlain said that the estimated expenditure was £730,000,000. He had to provide £10,500,000 extra for defence compared with last year.

Mr. Chamberlain became jocular in describing the buoyancy of public consumption. He said the people had sweetened their lives by 80,000 additional tons of sugar; they had smoked 6,500,000 lb. of tobacco equivalent to 2,600,000,000 cigarettes; they had washed away their troubles in 270,000,000 pints of beer, and had drunk 700,000,000 more cups of tea.

Owing to the substantial improvement in trading conditions in 1934, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipated an additional £14,000,000 from Income Tax, or a total of £237,000,000.

The estimated revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, was nearly £736,000,000, leaving a surplus of £5,500,000.

He announced duties on rice in husks and soya beans and heavy motor oil. Entertainment tax on cheap seats were lifted and income tax eased. Salaries of Government officials cut in 1931 would be restored. He would raid the Road Fund of £4,500,000.

Mr. Chamberlain stated that an additional £14,500,000 would be required for civil and social services. The two main causes were an additional £4,500,000 required for shipping and agriculture, and an extra £5,000,000 for unemployment.

The cost of he income tax concessions would be £10,000,000 in a full year and £4,500,000 this year. The restoration of pay cuts would cost £5,000,000, leaving a surplus of £500,000.

Mr. Chamberlain resumed his seat at 5.07 p.m., after speaking for an hour and 33 minutes.—Reuter.

Foreign News in Brief

Unemployment in Great Britain during March decreased by 131,593 as compared with February. The total of unemployed, however, still exceeds 2,100,000.

* * *

Several persons have been killed and scores injured in communal riots at Firozabad, in the Agra district, and at Botad, in Kathiwar (Bombay Presidency).

* * *

A furious tornado swept through Mississippi and Louisiana on Apr. 7, leaving in its wake 33 known dead, 200 hundred seriously injured, thousands homeless and causing damage that will run into millions of dollars.

* * *

The demand made by Switzerland that the German authorities release Herr Berthold Jacob, exiled anti-Nazi journalist alleged to have been decoyed by Nazi agents into Germany, was rejected on Apr. 15.

* * *

The Spanish Government has approved of a decree restoring autonomous privileges to Catalonia, suspended as a result of last year's revolt. The Madrid authorities, will, however, remain in control.

* * *

Easter Sunday, April 21, may go down in the history of the Irish Free State as a day of riots and bloodshed if present indications are borne out as rival demonstrations are scheduled to be held on that day by the Government and the Irish Republican Army.

* * *

The 45,000-ton Cunard-White Star liner Aquitania, which ran hard aground on Apr. 10 on Thorne Knoll, a mud-bank at the entrance of Southampton Water, was re-floated the next afternoon after strenuous efforts by a large number of tugs.

* * *

The sum of £70,000, which will form the nucleous of a fund to provide pensions for miners, was donated on Apr. 11. by South Wales coal mine owners and the South Wales Miners' Federation, in commemoration of the King's Silver Jubilee

* * *

Western Kansas farmers have gave up hopes of a wheat crop. A new dust storm, denser and more devastating than the dozens which already have wept their fields, blasted all what little vegetation remained and threatened to leave the western third of the state virtually barren.

BURMESE CONSTITUTION

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Apr. 10.

What must be a Parliamentary record occurred in the House of Commons on Wednesday when the whole of the Constitution of Burma was disposed of in one evening during the committee stage of the Government of India Bill.

The Burma section of the measure consisted of 152 clauses, but proceedings were accelerated by the fact that most of the questions involved had already been settled during the debates on the India section of the bill.—Reuter.

NEW CAUSE OF FRICTION IN E. AFRICA

Rome, Apr. 10.

The strained relations between Italy and Abyssinia have been further aggravated as the result of attacks by armed bands of Abyssinians on caravans from Eritrea.

According to reports received here from Asmara, attacks by Abyssinians on caravans from Eritrea have increased lately and that a number of Italian subjects have been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs

New York, Apr. 8.

A distinct loss to international journalism was sustained with the death here to-day, at the age of 77, of Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, who started life as a newsboy but acquired the controlling interest in the "New York Times," one of the most powerful journals in the United States, before he was forty.—Reuter.

Sir John Anthony

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Glasgow, Apr. 10.

Sir John Anthony, former chairman of the Scottish Liberal Federation, died suddenly here to-day at the age of 73.—Reuetr.

Dr. Alexander Popovice

Budapest, Apr. 15.

Dr. Alexander Popovice, Governor of the National Bank of Hungary since 1924, died to-day aged 72.—United Press.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

AMERICAN RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

The New Deal Fails to Deliver the Goods: Is the President's Influence Waning?

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Mar. 15.

President Roosevelt's retreat from Moscow has begun. The grand ambitious schemes have been abandoned by the wayside, and the President and his Generals now present the spectacle of men trying desperately to salvage what they can. There is a constant guerilla warfare on their flanks, there are desertions from the ranks every day, and the cold winter of depression shows no signs of lifting. The New Deal forces at the moment are demoralized, the fine enthusiasm which lit their endeavours two years ago has vanished. Their morale may yet be restored and their ranks reconstructed, but it will then be too late to think of a far distant objective. They will have to content themselves with one more attainable and closer at hand.

Washington presents a surprising spectacle to-day, surprising that is compared with the picture presented a few months ago. Last November an overwhelming majority of Democrats were returned to the House and Senate. The country, it seemed, had set the stamp of its approval on the New Deal and upon Mr. Roosevelt. But, as we stated at the time, it was the approval of a personality not of a programme, a manifestation of faith in tht President's promises rather than an expression of gratitude for accomplishments obvious to the eye. The President was approved because, to adopt the American expression, it was believed that he could deliver the goods. But the goods so far have not been delivered. The delivery van is not even in sight.

Short of the Promise

More than 22,000,000 people are now dependent upon relief—one sixth of the population. The unemployed number about 10,000,000. Prices are rising and the worker's income (as opposed to his hourly wage) was remained the same and in some cases fallen owing to shorter hours. Business indices which were satisfactory at the beginning of the year have now turned downwards. The performance has fallen far short of the promise. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the President's prestige should be dwindling and his hold on Congress and on the country growing weaker.

The first sign that the President's dominance had vanished came when the resolution of adherence to the World Court was rejected. The President, it was clear, was neither loved nor feared sufficiently to keep his majority in line. Moreover the strength of certain outside sources of pressure was made evident. The majority of Senators had no pronounced convictions on the World Court one way or another. Normally they would have voted for it, not through enthusiasm but because the White House asked them to do so. Their indifference would not have led them to cast an adverse vote. But three other influences arose which in the end proved more powerful than the White House influences: the Hearst Press, Huey Long and Father Coughlin.

The Difficult Trio

Huey Long is a member of the Senate and as such has no influence with any of his colleague except Senator Overton, whom he had elected as his Louisianan colleague, and Mrs. Carraway whose election as junior Senator from Arkansas was due entirely to the fact that he entered the contest on her behalf. But Senator Long has a large public following throughout the country who listen with rapt attention to his radio speeches and have swallowed his "Share the Wealth" programme hook line and sinker. Father Coughlin also has a vast radio audience and his Union for Social Justice probably outnumbers Huey Long's "Share our Wealth" clubs. The radio appeals from these two men coupled with the campaign conducted by the Hearst papers led to a deluge of telegrams which swamped the offices of the surprised members of the Senate. The World Court defeat not only demonstrated that the President's influence was slipping, but made the country aware of the influence of Long, Coughlin and Hearst.

Two minor defeats followed. Sixty million dollars was added to the operating expenses of the government by a restoration of full civil service pay three months earlier than the President recommended and $16,000,000 was voted to provide farmers with free seed despite the president's protest. (Free seed to raise more crops when the A.A.A. was busy restricting those which grew was a little contradictory). Then came a major rebuff over the Work Relief Bill, a project to place nearly $5,000,000,000 in the hands of the President to put men to work who had formerly been on relief rolls receiving a cash dole or free food. The President't theory was to pay about $50 a month to some 3½ million men.

A higher wage might attract them from private industry and defeat the purepose of the act, which was to encourage private employment. The raw materials required would set more men to work and the wages of the above two groups would increase the demand for consumer goods so that, by this pump priming measure, private industry might at length be started on the road to recovery. By a majority of one vote the Senate added an amendment that the wages paid should be the "prevailing wage" for the job, on the grounds that the whole wage structure of the country would otherwise be endangered.

Father Coughlin's Dilemma

At the back of this new rebuff was the American Federation of Labour. This organization had always been especially strong in the construction trades and had imposed a wage scale which even Professor Keynes described as scandalously high, a wage scale which was the main contributing factor in the stagnation of the construction industry. The A.F.L. saw a chance of increasing its prestige by enrolling all workers employed on government projects.

The President announced that the amendment made the bill impossible and that he would veto it rather than accept in so changed a form. For several weeks there was complete deadlock. Senator Long delayed matters, hoping that Father Coughlin would deliver another blast, but the good Father, having received a verbal trouncing from General Johnson was too busy striking back to enter the controversy. He was also a little uncertain of the wisdom of casting in his lot definitely with Huey Long against the President especially since he had described the New Deal two years before as "born in Bethlehem 1933 years ago," and had coined the phrase "Roosevelt of Ruin." The Hearst press also supported the President.

Finally enough Senators were weaned away from their cave of Adullam to give the President a majority, but it was a victory without honour and did the President little good. It did show, however, that he was more powerful than the Federation of Labour.

What is the Cause?

What are the reasons for the President's lack of success and for the failure of the New Deal policy to do what its sponsors and supporters expected it to do? If a plan fails failure is likely to be due either to inherent defects in the plan itself or inefficiency in the ranks of those charged with carrying it out. In seeking to find reasons for the failure of the New Deal critics have laid stress on both these possibilities.

It would have been hard in any case to recruit some 30,000 new government employees and form them into an efficient working organization in the short time available. It was made doubly hard by the fact that these new employees were practically without exception outside the civil service laws. Congressmen who feel that "to the victors belong the spoils" licked their lips. They have always objected to the civil service requirements and the "merit" clauses which prevent the free exercise of patronage in the regular government departments, (though there are ways of getting round them especially in the Post Office department). Here they saw a vast field for exploitation. They could reward their friends and satisfy hungry democrats "back home" in a way which they had scarcely dreamed possible. The President and his emergency directors were able to bring in numerous men of their own, especially for the higher offices, but in the lower ranks men and women were employed more because they were good democrats than because they were good clerks and stenographers. "I don't say that Democrats ought to have all the job," remarked Senator Robinson when the Republican Senators were criticizing the administration on this point," but I do affirm and reaffim that under a Democratic administration they ought to have fair recognitions; they ought to have most of the jobs."

Waste and Inefficiency

Political recruiting in the first place leads to enormous waste and inefficiency. "I have a copy of a telegram from an investigator in one of the states which says in substance, 'A million dollars has disappeared and we cannot find it.' remarked Senator Borah recently. Any well educated and intelligent member of a relief organization will tell you of the waste, confusion and muddle in his particular office. Not only is there confusion and muddle, but there is disloyalty and lack of discipline. When a man has been appointed as a political favour he owes a double allegiance, first to the politician who appointed him and secondly to his superior in the office to which he was appointed. He feels comparatively secure from dismissal, which would be put down as a violation of the patronage understanding. The result is that in nearly every organization there are little cliques working against each other, plots and counterplots.

Imperfect Plans

The most perfect of plans would have defects if put into operation by an imperfect body of men. But the plans themselves were far from perfect and then more important relief organizations have now abandoned their original objectives. In 1933 four plans, embodied in two bills, were advanced by the President and Congress to break the back of the Depression. They were the National Industrial Recovery Act with a $3,000,000,000 odd Public Works appropriation attached and the Agricultural Adjustment Act to which was tacked a clause permitting the President to devalue the dollar.

When its friends have finished with it, (let alone its enemies) N.R.A. will be scarcely recognizable. Its attempt to marshal the whole industrial life of the country under codes has been abandoned and its present officials recommend that it should restrict the scope of its activities to the larger trades which are definitely "interstate" in character. Not only did N.R.A. try to do too much, but much that it tried to do was unconstitutional. Moreover, its underlying philosophy that increase wages and shorter hours could be adopted before production and market demand had increased is vigorously challenged. Higher wages and shorter hours have in many cases led to a rise in the price of the product, which has reduced demand and caused a curtailment of production. The public works activities which was to have stimulated the heavy industries while N.R.A. was stimulating the consumer industries have done nothing of the kind. By putting a prop under artificially high prices of materials and under wages of building trades workers many believe it has retarded production. The new work-relief bill may prove more efficacious now that the "prevailing wage" principle has been eliminated.

CHINESE AND SCOTS COMPARED

Mr. Quo Tai-chi in Happy Mood at Edinburgh

Edinburgh, Apr. 12.

The moral and mental similarities of the Chinese and the Scottish must make Chinese students, entering into the traditional atmosphere of this old realm, promptly at ease, said Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister to Great Britain, in an address to-day before the annual meeting of Sino-Scottish Societies.

Poverty here, he said, was always redeemed by association with learning and thrift. Content with a modest reward, the individual always stood upright, whatever his condition, fully knowing that "the rank is but the guineas stamp."

The Chinese Minister then referred to the 'close physical and spiritual touch" of the clan spirit in China and Scotland, and proceeded:—"I am even assured that our spoken languages and dialects, uncouth to other ears, are equally rocky roads to all foreigners, while English musical purists aver that nobody if not the Chinese can appreciate the bagpipes as the Scots do."

Referring to China, Mr. Quo said that he was reasonably optimistic. He saw a well-conceived domestic policy progressively carried out and each year showing a regular advance. This was more and more recognized by the government of the world and the press.

"China," he concluded, "will never go back to sheer isolation based on suspicion and alienation from the other hemisphere."—Reuter.

Herr Adolf Hitler has ordered that, on May 1, a specially festive service must be held in all churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, throughout Germany, to impress on the population the importance of the Germany National Day of Labour.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER'S ILLNESS

Mr. Bennett's Arduous Labours Lead to General Weakness: Reindeer Herd's Trek

From Our Own Correspondent

Montreal, Mar. 9.

The illness of the Premier, Mr. Bennett, is the outstanding factor in the Canadian political situation just now. For nearly two weeks he has been absent from the House, and his physicians have ordered a prolonged rest from the strain of official duties. At the outset it was believed that Mr. Bennett was suffering from a slight attack of grippe or mild influenza that has been so prevalent in this country during the late winter weeks. As he did not show signs of a rapid recovery, the doctors examined him thoroughly and found signs of general weakness probably brought on by the great pressure of work without much relaxation. And, while they do not consider the indisposition grave, they advised caution and proper care.

There have been few statesmen in all of Canada's history who have worked so hard and so enthusiastically for half a decade during times of public crisis; Mr. Bennett, partly by reason of his nature and partly because he has no home life, has laboured on and on when other men have been enjoying the pleasures of the family circle. It has been said of him that he has shouldered too much responsibility, and has not given his cabinet confrères enough of a share in formulating the policies of the nation. But, even if that is partly true, it is not entirely the fault of the Premier; the times have demanded action, and in many of the emergencies the old committee type of organization would have been too slow and too clumsy.

With the Prime Minister away, the legislators are struggling as well as they may with the programme which he outlined in his New Year addresses. The Unemployment Insurance Bill has been dealt with in committee, and is now up for third reading. No important changes have been made in it, and the Liberals have not provided any great opposition in committee, except regarding some small points of administration. Both Liberals and C.C.F. members were anxious that the commission should have the onus of suing the employer for any default rather than the employee, but their amendment was defeated in this matter.

The measure regarding the eight-hour day has not yet been debated. The budget has yet to be brought down, and there are a number of bills of minor importance still to be introduced. There is little likelihood of the session concluding until well on in the spring; and much will depend, as I have mentioned, on the progress towards recovery of health made by Mr. Bennett.

Jubilee Fund for Cancer

In connection with the anniversary celebrations that will take place all over the British Empire on May 6, to mark the completion of 25 years under the reign of King George, Canada is launching a campaign to raise a sum of money for a national cancer relief fund. The effort is under the distinguished patronage of the Governor-General and the Countess of Bessborough, and is receiving wide support from all sections of the community. It is entirely in keeping with the expressed wishes of His Majesty that a commemorative fund should be directed towards the alleviation of such a great scourge, rather than be spent on pageantry and lavish celebration.

Speaking to a nation-wide radio audience from Ottawa in the presence of Lord and Lady Bessborough, Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the faculty of medicine at McGill University, declared that the problem of cancer remains the pathological mystery of the ages. He reminded his hearers that 10,000 Canadians died of cancer in 1933, that it is second only to heart disease in the mortality list, and that cancer alone among the killing diseases is on the increase.

Dean Martin pointed out that, in the last twenty years, the general death rate has fallen by 32 per cent.; deaths from tuberculosis have fallen by 38 per cent., while infant mortality has decreased 45 per cent. Cancer, the grim exception, takes an ever increasing toll year by year. "It is gaining upon us," he said, "this inexorable, and most menacing of all the physical infirmities of our race—so aptly called by Lord Moynihan the 'Captain of the Men of Death.'"

Fight With Knowledge

While the picture looks very black indeed, if one considers only the sad figures, there is more to the story—as Dr. Martin reminded his hearers. There has been a distinct advance in diagnosis and treatment of cancer, if it is discovered soon enough. Remarkable efforts are being made by medical men to cope with the effects of the scourge, and by research workers to delve into the causes of it. It now seems to have been established beyond any doubt that cancer is neither hereditary nor infectious, that it is a local disease which never originates in healthy organs, and that there is no medicine which has ever cured cancer, nor any serum which has merited the confidence of the medical profession.

In the main the message of the speaker to his hearers was to "Fight cancer with knowledge." He urged knowledge for the medical profession and for the public: early diagnosis and early treatment: organization for service and for research, through nation-wide cancer centres and clinics: and more widely available radiological and X-Ray equipment and experts.

The object of the fund is to provide resources which will be carefully administered by a group of trustees as they determine. No new organization will be set up, but grants will be made to existing bodies on the merits of their work and service.

A Very Long Trek

Up in the Far North, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River, the long trek of a great herd of reindeer, which began five and a half years ago in Western Alaska, is nearing its end. Word has come down from Aklavik, in the Mackenzie Delta, saying that the beasts have successfully crossed the river with only a few casualties, and are proceeding to their new grazing grounds at Kittigazuit.

The reindeer were purchased in 1929 by the Canadian Government, on the recommendations of a Royal Commission which investigated the possibilities of the North-West Territories. Back of the plan was the purpose of endeavouring to interest the Canadian Eskimo of the western Arctic in raising the animals. It was essential to ascertain what region was best suited for grazing, and this was done by two Greenlanders, graduates of the University of Copenhagen, who were engaged by the Government. Then the purchase was negotiated through the Lomen Brothers Corporation of New York, and the long trek began under the guidance of a few intrepid herdsmen, directed by Andrew Bahr, a veteran Lapplander.

Violent storms and predatory animals have exacted a toll from the herd as it migrated. From year to year there was a natural increase; but this was counter-balanced by the mortality among the animals. They were trailed relentlessly by wolves, and then many of the reindeer deserted the herd and took to the free life, caught in swirling migrations of caribou. At one stage of the journey hundreds of animals were separated from the main body and their fate has not been determined.

Reforming the Eskimo

The intention at first was that the herd should be delivered in 1930, so that it is now more than four years overdue. For months at a time the animals were unreported. All that was known was that they were somewhere on the barren Arctic wastes. The herd rested in the spring and summer to allow the fawns to gather strength before starting on their own first trek. When deep, wide rivers were encountered, the animals waited until the freeze-up before crossing.

Now Canada is confronted with the problem of how to change the age-old habits of the Eskimo. In recent years these natives, armed with high-powered rifles, have caused serious depletion in the food animals providing them with sustenance. The domestic economy of the Eskimo, while it has many fine features, takes no account of conservation; their life consists quite generally in a series of recurrent feasts and famines. Of late the famine has been more frequent than the feast, and it is time that some effort be made to put their life on a sounder footing. Whether they can be interested in the idea of settling down somewhat, in return for the benefits of regular food, is a question that only time will tell.

Preparations are being made by the United States Government for agricultural colonization of Alaska.

The number of subscribers of the German broadcasting service is nearing the seven million mark, having reached a total of 6,730,000 on Apr. 1, according to official figures. Almost half a million of subscribers among the poorer classes are exempted from payment of monthly dues, which amount to two marks per subscriber.

The state subsidies in Baden for the Protestant, Catholic and "Old Catholic" churches have ceased from March 31 in accordance with the terms of a law passed by the state of Baden on April 3, 1930, which decreed a progressive reduction of the subsidy and a final cessation on this date.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

Although true cricketers rightly deprecate the inveterate craze for record making in their favourite game, they will frankly admit that when they receive their annual copy of Wisden's Almanack they delight in delving into those mystic pages on which cricket records are set out, and, as every school-boy knows, the first cricket record which now appears in Wisden runs as follows:

Individual Scores of 300, or More First-class Matches

452* D. G. Bradman, New South Wales v. Queensland, at Sydney, (forty-nine 4's) 1929-30

* * *

So, looking through this list it is interesting to see what influence the achievements of 1934 have had upon it. To the makers of individual scores of 300 or more there have been three additions. They are headed by the sterling Kentish batsman, Ashdown, for his 332 against Essex at Brentwood. Then, of course, comes Bradman's great 304 at Leeds, and close behind him the brilliant, but luckless, Hammond, with 302* against Glamorgan at Bristol.

* * *

1934 was a pathetic season for England and the pleasure of the game was heavily overcast by the storms over a certain type of bowling. But still, 1934 made its mark on Wisden's earlier pages. Under the heading "Fast Scoring" comes mention of Woolley's feat against Northamptonshire at Dover, where the Kent hero made 100 runs out of 104 in 63 minutes, and, incidentally, won Sir Walter Lawrance's special prize of £100 and trophy for the quickest scoring feat of the year. This was a magnificent year for Woolley, as he made 10 centuries and finished up with an average of 52 and an aggregate of 2,447 runs. This brilliant form against the counties misled the Selectors into endowing him once again with England's status, but a veil had better be drawn over the outcome. That tragic display at the Oval gave no proper setting to the return of one of England's most graceful and accomplished bats.

* * *

The First Wicket partnerships in representative matches are increased by one of 205 runs made by A. W. Allen and G. W. Parker for Cambridge against Oxford at Lord's; and the feat of sending up the hundred before being bowled for the first wicket in both innings was performed on two occasions by Snowden and Bakewell against Warwickshire at Birmingham, and by Lee (J.W.) and Lee (F.S.) against Sussex at Eastbourne. In regard to the last feat, Wisden might have a special note to the effect that it is the first time it has been performed in first-class cricket by two brothers.

* * *

In addition to Woolley, Gibbons of Worcestershire finds his way into Wisden's record by scoring 2,654 runs during the season. Hammond has to be content with the lower place in scoring over 2,000 runs with an aggregate of 2,366.

* * *

The makers of 100 hundreds are increased by the performance of Lancashire's favourite E. Tyldesley, the last of a famous family, who reached his hundred-and-first century during the season, and now his admirers declare that he deserves to be called the most famous Tyldesley of them all. Others still stand by that marvellous performer, J. T. Tyldesley.

* * *

Tich Freeman, of Kent, troubles Wisden again with his usual intrusion into the list of bowlers taking 200 or more wickets in a season. In 1933 Freeman nearly repeated his 1928 effort of topping the 300, for he took 298 wickets with an average of 15. Age is telling its tale and the famous little slow bowler has now dropped to 205 wickets with an average of 23.

* * *

The all-rounders of 1934 were J. L. Hopwood, of Lancashire, and R. A. Sinfield, of Gloucestershire. The fomer made 1,672 and took 111 wickets and the latter 1,228 runs and took 122 wickets. The lack of all-rounders in English cricket is clearly indicated when only two names win inclusion in this category. On the other hand, wicket-keeping feats were specially numerous and no less than four of them secure record. Wood, of Yorkshire, took 93 wickets in the season, ct 76, st. 17, Duckworth, of Lancashire 86, ct 60, st. 26. Price, of Middlesex, 84 wickets, ct 55, st. 29, and Brooks, of Surrey, 82 wickets, ct 76, st. 6.

* * *

The list of Great Totals is swollen by the score made by Kent of 803 for 4 wickets against Essex at Brentwood, the grim but rapid 701 made by Australia against England at the Oval, and 651 for 7 made by the Players against the Gentlemen on the same ground. Other big scores were 629 by the Australians against Surrey, again at the Oval, and 625 for 6 by Gloucestershire against Worcestershire at Dudley, 608 for 7 by Gloucestershire against Sussex, and 603 for 6, again by Gloucestershire against Glamorgan. Incidentally, the Australian score at the Oval against England was the highest ever made in one innings against England, with one exception, and that was the 729 for 6 made by the Australians in 1930.

* * *

Australia in 1934 twice surpassed the highest partnership for any wicket in the series of test matches between the two countries. Those feats were performed by Ponsford and Bradman at the Oval, 481 for the second wicket, and by the same two batsmen at Leeds with 388 for the fourth wicket.

* * *

Otherwise, 1934 left Wisden's early pages undisturbed. But these quotations will at least provide some consolation to those who mourn that rather depressing season. Wisden, indeed, is a very cheering mentor this year. The wretchedly bad fielding of the English side was not reflected altogether in less exalted cricket. For instance, special mention is made of the admirable fielding of Kent under A. P. F. Chapman's captaincy; and in talking of Chapman it may be parenthetically remarked that he holds a record that perhaps will never be beaten. He is the only player who has scored a century at Lord's in the University match (102*, 1922), for the Gentlemen against the Players (160 in 1922 and 108 in 1926) and for England against Australia (121 in 1930). Chapman is now not the batsman he was, but he is still one of England's best fieldsmen.

* * *

Perhaps the best fielding of the year was shown by the Army against the Public Schools at Lord's. It was all the better because the Public Schools themselves gave a display of fielding which would shame many a county. The match was notable, too, for the brilliant display by N. W. D. Yardley, of St. Peter's, York, who goes to Cambridge this year, let Oxford note. Yardley is probably the finest cricketer produced by the Public Schools during the season. As a captain and fieldsman he was brilliant, and judging from the pages of Wisden, the only aspirant to equal honours is the Harrow captain, J. H. Pawle, of whose declaration, when he had made 93, Mr. Podmore remarks:

> ..... It was as brave and unselfish cricket as has ever been seen in the historic match and a fitting climax to the school career of a great captain.....

* * *

Mr. Podmore's review of Public School cricket is always refreshing. With the true schoolmaster spirit he does not gloss over weaknesses and the Public Schools find a very faithful record of their mistakes as well as their excellences in his account. For instance, the Eton captain is told that in 1934 his eleven made very little history and will not long be remembered. And the critic proceeds to explain to Boyd that however successful his batting was, it was a dangerous model for others of his team, and the suspicion is that it was largely responsible for "the prevailing Eton fault of whipping the leading shoulder round to square leg and presenting the whole front to the bowler. Such a movement kills the cut and makes all off-side play streaky."

* * *

It was bad fielding which lost Harrow a golden opportunity of breaking a long succession of defeats, and it is therefore all the more appropriate that Harrovian dismay should be mitigated by the knowledge that the catch by which P. M. Studd dismissed the Hon. N. H. Villiers has won special mention and, moreover, the Ebrington Cup for the clever fieldsman.

* * *

The general standard of Public School form can be gathered from Mr. Podmore's summing up:

> In the circumstances, with the conditions so much in favour of batsmen, the bowlers realized the urgent necessity of keeping a length, thought in some of the important matches there was a tendency to bowl short. The wicket-keeping again reached a high standard, and was a feature of the fortnight's cricket at Lord's. The bugbear of the "two shoulders", and "safety first"—not only in the play, but in "declaring"—was still in evidence. On the other hand, several captains believed in the theory that if one gave one's opponents a chance of making the runs, one possessed a better chance of getting them out, and, even at the expense of losing now and then, had the more enjoyable season.

* * *

It is not surprising that Wisden's portrait gallery of five includes three Australians: Ponsford, McCabe and O'Reilly. The Editor whose death was recorded just after the Almanack was issued to the press, reveals the fact that Woodful was very doubtful of the fielding of his side and felt that he would have to pin his faith to Grimmett and C'Reilly. On the score of batting he was comfortable. Grimmett and O'Reilly carried the team through in a remarkable manner. No two bowlers have so consistently kept the batsmen's rate of scoring down, and both of them created an impression of moral superiority, which is half the battle for the fielding side. But the Australian fielding was surprisingly good. The new-comers, Bromley, Brown, Chipperfield and Darling all distinguished themselves, and there can be no doubt about it that the Australian side which appeared in 1934 was one of the finest teams which had ever visited England. It was only unfortunate in respect of the unhappy controversy which, for no fault of the visitors, developed in the course of the tour.

* * *

The two English portraits in the Wisden gallery are deservedly those young professionals, Paine of Warwickshire and Smith of Middlesex. Neither Paine nor Smith was a Test Match cricketer last year. They are none the worse for avoiding that ordeal. Paine is 28 years old and his grandfather and father were both employed at Lord's, and Paine himself was tried for Middlesex in June, 1926, after being on the staff of headquarters. Warwickshire were lucky enough to get hold of him and for Warwickshire he has developed steadily since 1929. Wisden commends his gradual development of length-control and adequate use of flight governed by a high delivery and spin.

* * *

Smith is a fast bowler and a batsman who wastes no time in getting to work at the bowling. A Wiltshireman by birth, he joined the Lord's staff in 1926. Wisden thinks it is a mystery he was ignored by the Test Match Selectors, for on his day he is the best fast bowler in England, and he very properly leaves the fetish of swerve alone in favour of developing good length. He gets the wickets by means of the lift and life from the pitch and he has the special merit of bowling at the stumps. The batsman is asking for trouble when he tries to play Smith with his pads. As a batsman he is likely to be a real menace to bowlers at the end of an innings because his gift for confounding the pundits and yet getting the ball to the boundary is exactly that which brought Jessop his triumphs.

* * *

Mr. S. J. Southerton has contributed to the Almanack an article which has been so widely quoted that it need not be referred to at length here. It is sufficient to say that Mr. Southerton's blunt condemnation of the "stunt merchants" and other critics who should have known better ought to be read with profit by all who claim to have any affection for the game and any interest in its welfare. There is no doubt that Larwood would have been played for England in the first test match if the extravagance of the stunt press had not induced him to put his name to an article which, as Wisden says, made it impossible for any self-respecting Selection Committee to ask him to play.

* * *

Then came the Nottinghamshire débacle, which it is hoped the tact and influence of Sir Julian Cahn, when he gets back to England, will effectively remedy. But the hope for the rehabilitation of big cricket—the other sort of cricket is all right, and always will be, let it be hoped—lies in the new rules which the M.C.C. have authorized. Mention of them has been made already and it is only necessary to say that if they bring batsmen back to realize that the bat, not their bodies, is made to play cricket with, there will be some chance of taking a real delight in watching first-class cricket. And the importance of this reform will lie in the influence exercised at the schools where, unfortunately, there is always a tendency to imitate the first-class cricketer—for boys, like girls, are copy-cats after all.

"CHINA'S SORROW" RESTLESS

Fate of Surrounding Country in Balance: Danger from the Yellow Mud

By R. W. SWALLOW

The Chinese place great store upon their prophecies and political sayings, and the one which has the greatest significance of them all says, "Every 80 years the Yellow River is in flood and every 180 years it changes its course." The people know well the the terrible catastrophies that this river has caused in the past, and it is truly named "China's Sorrow." The time is now near when, if there is any truth in prophecy, the river will once more break its banks and sweep over the country, bringing death and destruction everywhere. The dykes and the earthworks are sufficient to keep it in its course in ordinary times, but are of little avail when the great flood comes, for at such times, the forces of nature prove far greater and stronger than the puny efforts of man.

There is a serious break in the dykes near Chang Yuanhsien in southern Hopei, and the waters have spread to the neighbouring district of Huahsien in Honan. Already half a million people are homeless and the worst is yet to come, for it is truly said, "that when the peach trees are in bloom there is danger from the Yellow River," the reference being to the fact that at such a time the snow on the distant mountains, where the river has its source, is melting, and from every side torrents rush down to swell the waters of the river below.

Prophecy Impossible

No one can prophecy what may happen in the near future, and the fate of those who live in the surrounding country is still in the balance. It is quite possible that nothing more serious will come to pass, but on the other hand there is always the dread possibility of the river breaking through its banks and rushing onwards to seek a new outlet to the sea. Should this happen, the sufferers will be counted in millions, and not in hundreds of thousands as at present.

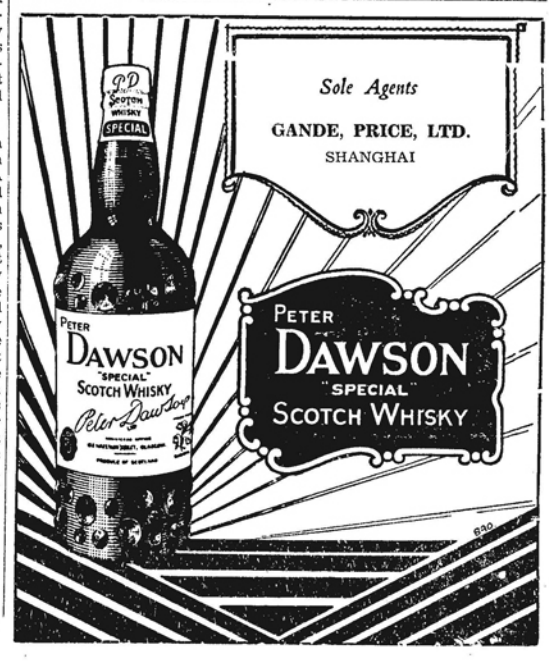
As might be expected, those who live near this strange, erratic river are full of superstition, and the fear of it has entered in to their very souls. Many of those who cross it burn incense before entering the boat, and, when they arrive safely at the other side, give thanks at one of the numerous temples or shrines scattered along the banks.

A dragon is supposed to control the waters, but he is said to be influenced by certain heroes, more or less legendary, who are looked upon as the gods of the river, and to whose memory many temples have been erected.

It is not only the natives who feel the awe and mystery of this strange river, but anyone who stands on its banks and looks at the mighty swirling torrent of yellow water, full of eddies and cross-currents, and sees even the very bank on which he stands being washed away, must feel that he is face to face with one of those gigantic forces of nature which are beyond human control, and which have in them possibilities of untold powers of evil and destruction. This feeling is intensified when it is remembered that the river we are looking at is not the river as it was some hundreds of years ago, for it then flowed through another channel far away to the south. In fact there are a number of river beds which at one time or other have been occupied by these turbulent waters, but which are now dried up and half forgotten, the waters ever seeking a new channel to the sea.

The danger from the river lies not in the waters themselves, but in the fine yellow mud which is suspended in them. Rising in the distant mountains of Kokonor, the river passes through the loess country, that strange land where both the plain and the fantastic shaped hills have been formed by the dust blown from the deserts. Every stream and tributary flowing into the river from this country is heavily laden with this fine loess dust, and as the river enters the plains of Honan and Shantung the current slowers down and much of the dust is deposited in the river bed, which in the course of time rises higher than the surrounding country. The only way to prevent the water overflowing is to keep it in its course by means of dykes and embankments, and when these are insufficient to keep it back then the flood occurs.

There is a saying that when the water of the Yellow River is clear a great man is born, and the last time this happened was when the famous emperor Kang Hsi came into the world. It is to be hoped that instead of floods and famine the waters would become clear once again and that another great man will come forth to help his country, and to set aright the times, which are so much out of joint.



Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE BROKEN DYKE AT KWANTAI

Futile Operations to Close the Breach: Peril to Vast Plain from Floods This Summer

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

When Livingstone in his thatched hut by the shores of Lake Bangweolo was making his last entries in his Journal, his mind occupied with the miseries of the people of Central Africa through the slave trade, he penned a phrase that sank deeply into the conscience of the English-speaking race, "this open sore of the world."

At Kwantai, a market-town some forty miles north-east of Kaifengfu, a portion of the water of the Yellow River breaks away from the old course and turns northward, converting part of the plain of North Honan and of Hopei into a standing lake dotted with crumbling villages. Some of this population has already perished through starvation, exposure to cold, or drowning but the greater part with the limitless endurance of the Chinese peasant stolidly await the hour when the water will subside and permit them to return to their abandoned farms and homes. All that stands between this hope and its realization is a gap 68 feet wide — already the open sore of the world of 600,000 people, and threatening, unless speedily closed, a similar disaster to a much larger number.

Second of Two Floods

It is the second of two floods to overwhelm this section of the country in the last three years. After descending from the higher level of the bed of the Yellow River, and spreading east and west over a wide area, it flows in a general direction north-eastward. In its course it entirely surrounds the city of Ch'ang Yuan, a county Government seat. This city was saved from destruction only by erecting earth embankments around its gates. But the city wall is crumbling, the water is seeping through underneath and rising on the inside, and unless the Kwan T'ai gap can be closed this city will be completely destroyed. Some forty miles north-east the current impinges on the "Golden Dyke," which protects the plain in which the cities of Lin Tsing, Techow and Tientsin are situated. Should it break through then North China would be in the grip of a major calamity. A large party of engineers is already at work strengthening this dyke. But granting that it can be sufficiently reinforced to ward off danger from the north, why acquiesce in the permanent destruction of so large an area as lies to the south? Why not close the Kwantai gap and keep all the water within the original channel? There are still three months before the summer floods are due.

Present Effort Ineffective

The Chinese government has already spent probably $400,000 in the effort to close it. The method used is to build from each of the two sides of the river towards the centre a bank of sorghum stalks and earth. In its first stages this is both easy and cheap, but as the banks approach each other and the width of the gap decreases, the rate of flow is correspondingly increased. The difficulty of laying material in this current is a small part of the problem, its serious aspect is that the bottom is gouged deeper; thus is both the size of the cavity to be filled increased and the structure already built, in danger of being undermined.

The River God Roused

When in company with a friend provided with a movie camera, I visited the place on April 2, it was a hive of industry. Boats, flying yellow flags showing that they were conveying stone, were at anchor, and there were endless lines of wheelbarrows laden with sand, stone, willow boughs and rope. Besides earth and sorghum stalks, willow stakes and incredible quantities of rope have been used to bind the structure together. Both the width and the height of the banks have been raised as they approached the centre until now they are about 65 feet wide and eighteen feet above water level. Those in charge stated that the gap was 61 feet wide at one end and 75 feet at the other. Through this rushed a swirling torrent stated to be 90 feet deep below the surface. Dai Wang, the river god, is aroused and tossing his mane at this attempt to curb him.

The Crucial Question

The crucial question is, can this gap be filled? The material used for this purpose is sand bags and stones laid in a nest of willow boughs, the whole being securely wrapped by many strands of rope or wire into cigar-shaped bundles some twelve feet long and three feet in diameter, weighing probably a ton and a half up. A rope is tied to either end and the bundle is rolled to the edge and drops into the swirl below, coming to rest wherever the current, force of gravity and the ropes attached determine. Those in charge stated that they expected that the work would be completed in twenty more days.

But will it? If the gap is 90 feet deep I do not think that it can ever be filled in so haphazard a way. But I do not think that it is anything like this. For the banks on either side, 90 feet below water-level and eighteen above could not stand erect under the corroding influence of the current passing between them.

Further, it is doubtful that the practical operations of such an undertaking, involving as it does the welfare of an enormous stretch of country and all who live in it, should be in charge of a man 71 years of age, who has had a long experience in old-style methods but no training in modern engineering.

Course of the New Stream

From the top of the bank I followed with my eye the course of the new stream. I judged it to be no more than 150 to 200 yards wide. For it is not until it plunges down over the old dyke into the lower levels that it spreads out. The eastern bank was steep, indicating deeper water adjacent but from the western bank men were wading a considerable distance into the stream and yet the water was scarcely above their knees. Boatmen assured me that in no place was it more than eight feet deep and for most of its width it was only three or four.

It may be presumptious for a layman to express an opinion on so technical a subject as river engineering. Yet the idea occurred to me of starting from the bottom and building towards the surface, uniformly and at the same height all the way across.

Work Begun Too Late

The work was begun last autumn but discontinued during the cold months. I heard more than once that had it been undertaken resolutely at that time, when the water was lower than at present, it could have been completed. This would have saved a large proportion of those 600,000 people a winter of misery, and would have given to all of them the hope of resuming normal life in the near future. As things are now, they are as far away from its realization as ever, and the danger arising from this break has assumed much larger proportions. If the whole of the north-eastern part of the Great Plain is threatened with a major flood, is it not time that the public should begin to interest itself in the closing of the breach at Kwantai? Ought it to be an insuperable task for modern engineering, backed with the generous funds that the Government seems disposed to allot to this project, to dam a river not more than eight feet deep?

Efficient Emergency Measures

Nanking, Apr. 12.

Under the experienced directorship of Mr. Kung Hsiang-yung, the newly appointed vice-chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission ,the breaches in the Yellow River dykes at Kwantai, in Hopei province, have been just closed. Many carloads of stones, as well as rails, old cement bags and wire, rushed to the danger zone during the past fortnight, were used for the purpose.—Reuter.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF APRIL 10, 1875.

The following passage is taken from a letter in the Alta California of the 6th March signed O. Shaw:—

At Shanghai:—We spent some ten days again at an Astor House, viewing the sights and working up our observations. We could not fail to be struck with the grand style, in which everything is done here. The clerks receive large salaries, but their expenses are in proportion large. The large establishments of the leading merchants are remarkable, consisting as they do of several distinct stores—book store, stationery, hardware, ship chandlering, dry goods, fancy goods, and tailoring. I cannot help mentioning a few of the prices we paid. I have a little pamphlet guide-book of some sixty pages which cost a dollar and a half. Our worthy chief, deeming his locks too long, had them taken off, and paid a dollar without a murmur—but as it was the "Toilet Club" the evident respectability of the place should have satisfied him. I would like also to give a free advertisement to the man who sold me a pack of cigarettes for fifty cents. A few lines above I believe I said something about "clerks." I apologize. In these Englishfied settlements there are no such things. For some reason, to me unknown, they seem to be ashamed of their calling, and style themselves Mercantile Assistants.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF APRIL 11. 1875.

The Subscriptions for the Races this spring meeting amount, we hear, to Tls. 3,005. This sum, we believe, compares favourably with the amount subscribed last year for the comparative event. The entries for the various races closed on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, with the following result: First Day, Chu-kaza Cup 13, The Criterion Stakes 17, Griffins' Plate 42, The Jockey Cup 15, the Visitors' Cup 20, the German Cup 15, the Members' Plate 13. Second Day:—The Shanghai Cup 14, The Shanghai Derby 33, The Merchants' Cup 26, the Engineers' Challenge Cup 19, the Race Club Cup 19, the Tsatlee Cup 22, the Hurdle Race 6. Third Day:—The Great Northern Handicap 17, the Taotai's Cup 19, the Consolation Cup 45, the Champion Sweepstakes—the Steeple-chase Cup, 14. Numbers like these should bring some good fields to the starting-post, and judging from the animated scene presented in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand during the morning pows, considerable interest centres in the forthcoming meeting which promises, under the favour of fine weather, to be a very good one.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF APRIL 12. 1875.

A Kiukiang correspondent writes:—There is little gossip here. Two firms have opened this year, and I expect a good many tea-tasters will visit this market in the season. The water is falling, after a great rise during March. The forts at Hukow will soon be commenced, and appliances in the shape of foreign pile-drivers have already arrived by the river steamers. It is stated that a grant of about half-a-million taels was sanctioned when the trouble with Japan arose, but now, although the Futai is aware that there is no longer urgent need for these costly defences, he does not like to state that the appropriation is no longer required, so he is bound to spend the money. Doubtless many of the petty officials will grow rich in disbursing this sum. The Krupp guns have been ordered, and wood for piles etc., is being purchased at Hankow.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF APRIL 13, 1875.

On Tuesday morning, February 16, the London "Times" began to run a special train from London to Liverpool, via Birmingham, for the early conveyance of its papers. The train leaves Euston station every morning at 4.55 reaching Birmingham at 7.30, carrying copies of the "Times" alone. The papers will be made up into parcels on the way, and thrown out at the various stations passed.

* * *

The "Journal de Macau" says that a Chinese boat, with a valuable cargo, on her way to a place on the West Coast, struck on a sunken rock and became a total wreck. Fortunately all the passengers and crew were saved. The other day, says the same paper, two junks deeply laden, on entering the port of Macao, were captured by the Customs' cruisers and taken to Canton.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS." OF APRIL 15, 1875.

On Saturday evening, the harbour was suddenly startled by the firing of rockets off Green Island, and a resident concerned in shipping made his way on board the Police chop to ascertain the cause. He found the police preparing for the same errand, all available constables manning boats for the purpose. After a full night's wakefulness, it was ascertained at last that a Norwegian bark, which left Saturday evening, on her arrival at Green Island, fired off crackers and rockets to answer two purposes—namely, that of "Chin-chining Joss" and bidding adieu to friends left behind. This was an equivalent to the tom-tom on the gong the Chinese are so fond of on board of their junks on leaving port. As it was beyond the limits of the harbour, the authorities cannot take cognisance of the occurrence.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS." OF APRIL 16, 1875.

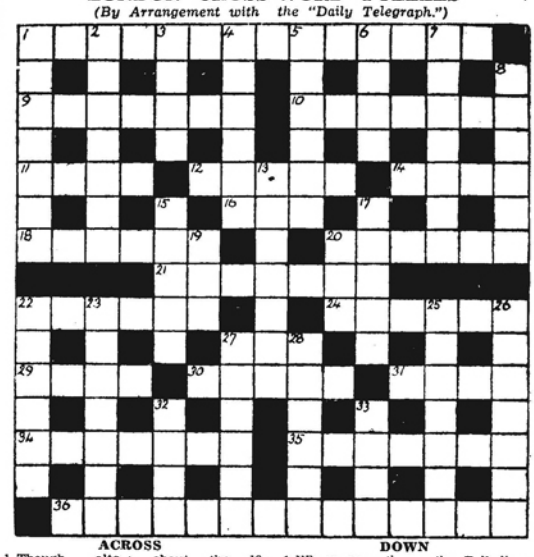
The Mail publishes a translation of a paragraph from the Nichi Nichi Shimbun to the effect that a man, father of a samurai, being a believer in Christianity on his death-bed requested his son to bury him with Christian rites, but there being no shrines or temples where those rites are known, the son performed the funeral ceremony himself, for which he has been sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

A writer in the Choya Shimbun, says the Advertiser, draws attention to the increasing use of beef, which, he says, a few years since would have been spurned by all but the few Japanese versed in European customs. Butchers shops are now commonly found not only in the cites, but far in the interior, and the question of future supply is already being agitated, which, the paper quoted is assured, the diminishing herds of Japan are quite inadequate to furnish.

PLANS on a very large scale are being studied by General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, regarding the harnessing of waterfalls in southern Shansi for the working of 500 small electric plants throughout the province. The scheme is estimated to cost $5,000,000.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

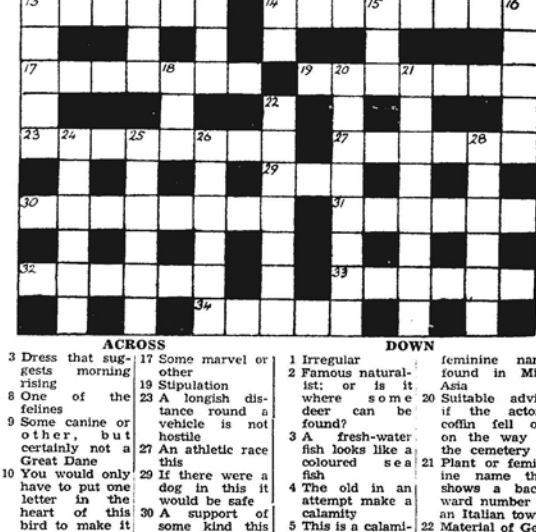


ACROSS

1 Though altogether a glut there's only one bit of food in the midst
9 Part of a bell describes a Dartmoor bridge
10 What we hear broadcast for a change
11 It's an adtage to take everything from a balloon
12 Compel
14 A row in the N.W. Frontier of India
16 Diminutive
18 Book of the O.T.
20 Disease
21 Poetic soldier
22 What sounds like an inquiry about the 19 down Edward is drooping
24 Poet's entrance
27 Ordinary 12 across
29 Paradoxically a sweet dish
30 Part of Africa
31 A bird that helped us in the war
34 Sounds almost a suitable description of the ardent supporter of the decimal system
35 A 14 across of buildings
36 The people and their medical advisers combine to make these law courts

DOWN

1 Where even the truthful may lie
2 No Greek philosopher makes this body of soldiers
3 Intent
4 Not a public-house brawl but a tumulus
5 It's not the old hand that shows no failing
6 "Bring with thee—— from Heaven or blasts from hell" ("Hamlet")
7 "He's rich" (anag.)
8 Mediterranean island
13 Apparently a forbidding tune
15 Precious stone
17 English poet
19 May be seen in the Palladium
20 Sailors know this gallant sails at sea
22 How one expresses interior position
23 This school anyhow puts learning first
25 Some mighty blow
26 These belong to the fighting forces, not the R.A.M.C.
27 Cabinet-maker's work
28 Occult
32 An unpleasant visitor in the assignation
33 This little drink with a following becomes theatrical work



ACROSS

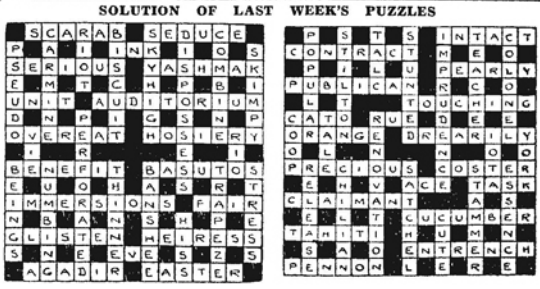
3 Dress that suggests morning rising
8 One of the felines
9 Some canine or other, but certainly not a Great Dane
10 You would only have to put one letter in the heart of this bird to make it a man
11 A boat and peculiar behaviour are far from little
12 This is indeed used for washing, though it doesn't sound true
13 Prima donna
14 Kind of house with a water supply in it
17 Some marvel or other
19 Stipulation
23 A longish distance round a vehicle is not hostile
27 An athletic race this
29 If there were a dog in this it would be safe
30 A support of some kind this is, but hair it is also
31 Plant or medicine that might be in a car
32 Stratagem that is partly, anyhow, a distinct fault
33 Might be a young creature, a fish, or a shoot
34 Hue

DOWN

1 Irregular
2 Famous naturalist: or is it where some deer can be found?
3 A fresh-water fish looks like a coloured sea fish
4 The old in an attempt make a calamity
5 This is a calamity too, but you might get a leg-up from it
6 "Plains" (anag.)
7 The idea here is to get it back in time
13 The beginning of the first lesson
15 Card game
16 A fabulous spirit
18 This is a feminine name found in Mid-Asia
20 Suitable advice if the actor's coffin fell out on the way to the cemetery
21 Plant or feminine name that shows a backward number in an Italian town
22 Material of German origin, apparently
24 Useful firearm
25 A feline and its relatives belong to the vegetable world
26 This rank is known in the Army
28 A bit of jewellery

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

IN PARENTHESIS

Circumstantial Evidence

"IT says the man was shot by his wife at close range."

"Then there must have been powder marks on the body."

"Yes; that's why she shot him."

* * *

Still Hoping

"BEER? Certainly not. Didn't I tell you a month ago that you must not touch liquor of any kind?"

"Yes, but I thought that perhaps medical science had made further progress since then."

* * *

Precaution

THE shop detective crept up to the shop-walker.

"I'm suspicious of that woman; she seems furtive."

"Well," replied the shop-walker, "keep your eye on the furs."

* * *

Use a Club

"ARE they fresh?" asked a woman buying fish from a costermonger. The coster looked at his long-dead stock.

"Fresh, mum? Why just look at 'em." And turning to his wares he shouted, "Lie still, can't yer? Lie still!"

* * *

'S Truth

A NEGRO was endeavouring to make clear to a friend just what constitutes oratory. "I will elucidate," he said. "If you say black am white, date am foolish. But if you says black am white an' bellers like a bull, an' pounds de table with both fists, dat am oratory!"

* * *

Error in Description

A SMALL boy dashed into the room. "Mother!" he cried excitedly, "I've just seen the present Bobby's mother has brought him—it's a new baby."

"How lovely!" returned his mother, who had heard rumours of twins. "Was it just one?"

"Oh, yes, just one. I've seen it lying in the pram. But it's a special sort of baby. It's got a head at each end!"

* * *

Be a Man!

A COCKNEY woman was addressing her small son, who looked rather guilty.

"Wotcher bin a doin' of?" she demanded suspiciously.

"Nuffin'," replied the small boy.

"Wot are yer doing, then?"

"Nuffin'."

"Watcher goin' ter do, then?" she persisted.

"Nuffin'."

"Well, then," she exclaimed, giving him a sound cuff on the ear, "take that, yer lazy little brat!"

* * *

Obliging

THE works welfare committee had decided to start a band, and those wishing to join were instructed to complete a form, giving name, department, and instrument preferred, and deposit in a box at the entrance. In due course the welfare official collected the forms, and after classifying them went to interview the blacksmith.

"I see you would like to join the band, and would prefer a cornet," he said. "Have you any particular qualifications?"

"No," said the blacksmith, "but I'd like to learn, and I could put in a good bit of practice in odd moments during work."

"The funny thing is," said the official, "that I have forty names here, and you are the only one who wants to play the cornet. All the others have asked for the big drum."

"Well, don't spoil your band for me," said the blacksmith. "Just give me a drum as well!"

* * *

Stage Humour

A SENSE of humour is important to an actor a proof of which is that every great actor of the British stage started life in the profession as comedians. There are many stories told of Sir Henry Irving's wit.

A fish shop had to be shown twice in the show, once in the opening scene, and again towards the final of the curtain. In the centre of the stall was a life-like representation of a turbot. As soon as Irving saw the scene he exclaimed:—

"Take that fish out. I'm going to the wars, it won't keep till I get back."

Very often the biggest laughs in a theatre come from the audiences, as Sir Henry once found to his cost.

In the midst of a dramatic scene, he had to cry, "What have I done?" At that moment the theatre was plunged into darkness. Irving carried bravely on with, "Oh, what have I done?"

Suddenly from the gallery came a cry:—"Strike a light, mate, and we'll have a look."

Not To Be Outdone

"ONLY last month in India," said the club bore, "I found myself face to face with a ma-eating tiger!"

"And only last week, in a restaurant," said the quiet little man, "I found myself face to face with a man eating chicken!"

* * *

The Scribe Writeth

KNOW, Oh my son, that about the time of the Feast of the Excited Insects, Verily a fitting occasion, the people of this city, after choosing the great men who for the coming year shall govern them, meet together to hear those, whose term of office has ended, give an account of their stewardship, and decide what and how much the tax collectors shall wrest from the unwilling hands of the people. For these be bad times, when shekels move not freely and there is a scarcity of pieces of silver in the land.

Now it came to pass that during this time when there was a scarcity in the land, that at divers times low fellows having no musick in their hearts conceived a hatred of the makers of sweet musick, the players upon the trumpets and the shawms, on the sackbuts and the psalteries. For it was a pleasant custom amongst the people of this city to keep a band of musicians who on the first day of the week between the midday and evening meal did play mightily upon their instruments to the great enjoyment of some people and the sleep of others.

For they sat not down by the waters of Babylon and wept: nor did they hang their harps upon the trees that were therein but assembled to listen to the making of joyful noise though of the meaning thereof there were many who wotted not.

* * *

So it came to pass that in this great city of a thousand thousand souls there were but a few score who understanded the musick of the great scribes and did look upon those of lesser understanding with dislike and scorn. For they said: Lo they are not like unto us who knoweth what is beautiful, but like the beasts of the field which having no understanding understandeth not.

And they which were likened unto the beasts of the field waxed exceeding wroth and some amongst them said: Behold are not we as good as they and do we not also pay for those that play upon the psalteries and sackbuts, the shawms and the trumpets? Verily we say unto you: Let us band ourselves against these Pharisees and take away from them their instruments of music, even unto the tinkling cymbals. Wherefore should we pay so that on the first day of the week these scorners of honest men should sit in soft places and sleep to the sound of sweet musick? Nay, of a truth it is time we girded up our loins and took from them that which they hath.

* * *

But at the eleventh hour there arose from among them one who, having the love of musick in his soul and an eye to the saving of the city's shekels, spoke with a mighty voice saying: Oh, my brethren let us not destroy the makers of the joyful noise, but rather should we give them fifteen times ten thousand pieces of silver each year wherewith they shall be able to continue to make musick though not at such great cost to us as heretofore. For the harpists and the players of stringed instruments and the blowers upon the shawms and trumpets must also have the wherewithal to eat, to drink and a little to make merry. Nay at the meeting of the people I will say unto the elders: Oh ye elders ye have spent two hundred and two score and four thousand pieces of silver in the making of sweet musick, ye have painted the lily and refined pure gold. Now, therefore, shall ye abate your outgoings on musick and the sum thereof shall now be but one hundred and fifty thousand shekels, which sum containing so many cyphers meaneth not so much as the figures of greater import.

* * *

And those who were enamoured of the musick of Respighi of de Falla and eke of Wagner raised their voices mightily against those of low forehead who joyed in the strains of one Paul Whiteman and the makers of musick from the lands of the Ethiopians and with one accord did say: Oh, ye generation of Jazzers verily we say unto you; there must be sweet music in the land lest the strangers within our gates think that we are like unto ye of the earth earthy any very dirty at that. Lo, when the people of the city are gathered together we will lift our voices against your voices, we will cast our lots against your lots, and if we do not keep our players of sweet musick then there will be something remarkably unpleasant in the kingdom of the Danes. Know ye not that man doth not live by pottage alone?

Of a truth, replied those of lesser degree, it is not alone by pottage we live, but indeed there is little nourishment in musick even though it be played in bars.

* * *

Whereat the lovers of musick did say one unto another: Verily on such and such a day, at the setting of the sun must we go to the meeting of the people, somewhere about the feast of Excited Insects, and some of us shall talk to the people, and some of them will likewise speak unto them, but whereas they have no leader, yet have we, and, as we are massed together over against them, of a certainty we shall prevail.

And in the sheets of the scribes there be papyrii written by men of great learning, and others mere publicans to whom the rattling of the abacus maketh a sweeter sound than the tinkling of brass and the blast of the trumpet, but who shall prevail no man knoweth. Verily it mattereth not for when the one side or the other prevaileth then there will be quiet in the city until the next feast of Excited Insects.

A Country Diary

April 9.—This morning I walked in soaking rain, and asked myself this question: have birds got an ear for music, and do they love the song of other birds as we can love the song of other human beings? The scene was a little corner with a cherry tree full of blossom, and above it a Willow bright with the green leaves of Spring. In the inner branches of the cherry sat a little Bunting....a winter visitor from afar....hidden behind the blossoms, and lifting up his voice in trilling song: blinding rain and the murk of early morning made him difficult to see.....so I suddenly found myself within a few feet of him; and was astonished to note that he had a considerable audience in the tree behind him. A pair of rain-drenched Doves sat huddled up, but watching him intently from a lower branch of the Willow: at the top of the same tree sat a hard-boiled Shrike....a tough customer I have seen in the galleries of many theatres.....and just on level with the performer, two Bulbuls, head on one side, apparently listening with all the interest of two musical critics at a Queen's Hall concert. When the Bunting stopped to preen his soaked feathers, the two Bulbuls jumped up and down in great excitement....but when he resumed, they kept still and listened as solemnly as ever. Now, to revert to my original question: do these creatures of the wild enjoy the music of a stranger...just as we appreciate the songs of a Caruso? Is it really true that "music hath charms to sooth the savage breast"—(note the behaviour of the savage Shrike)? Or, are all my thoughts getting "wet" ....as the early morning rain has made my clothes? I must ask a sailor about this, for it is the lower deck of H.M. Navy which has supplied our language with that delicious adjective!

* * *

April 13.—Could anyone, even with the mind of a magician, thing of anything more beautiful than the blossom of an apple tree? You can have your plumb and cherries and peaches....and all the exotic flowers of the Far East; but if anyone can show me beauty greater than that of the bud and blossom of an apple, he will be defeating all the feats of botanical wizardry by many lengths: pure white, pale pink, and even hints of a cheerful red are all represented. And it is probably such thoughts as these which have made me wonder why the apple has been taken by all men of the soil (and who is not of the soil?) as a symbol of life. When Atalanta ran her race against her lover Milanion, he dropped three apples which she picked up; and so, losing the race, became his wife.... but perhaps she did not run her best. Paris had to judge between the respective beauties of Juno, Venus and Minerva....and as a result he gave the apple to Venus, and ever since our women-folk have been trying to prove by means of corsets and the Hollywood Diet that Paris was a poor picker. Mother Eve got Adam to take a bite at an apple which gave him knowledge ....poor man....I can only suppose that *that* apple was really a fig, or something outside the knowledge of pomologists. Later on William Tell shot an apple off his son's head to save his life....and so the tale goes on. But it is always an apple that is the star of the story. Now do you wonder that after nursing a tree for ten years, defending it from borers, moving it to sunnier aspects, and generally treating it with all the care which I would give to my own Adam's Apple....I am thrilled to find that my almost defunct apple tree has for the first time burst into the glorious bloom of Spring?

THE BOOK PAGE

AN ASIATIC ADVENTURE

AN EASTERN ODYSSEY The Third Expedition of Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil.—By Georges le Fèvre. Preface by André Citroën. Introduction by L. Audouin-Dubreuil. Translated and adapted by Major-General Sir E. D. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Ole Luke-Oie). Gollancz, London. 18/-.

This volume records the experiences of the expedition which made the interesting and remarkable journey, traversing Asia lengthways between the Mediterranean and the Yellow Sea in motor-cars equipped with caterpillar tracks. It was originally intended to pass partly through Russian territory, but at the last moment the Soviet Government refused permission, and the new plan involved crossing the Himalayas, something beyond the capacity of any vehicle, as those who know the Gilgit, Karakorum and Sikhim routes across the great range will understand. The change of route, and the break in the journey, compelled by the impossibility of driving over the Himalayas, resulted in an arrangement whereby the leader of the Expedition, with a fleet of seven cars, proceeded from Beirut, in Syria, to India, while another part of the Expedition started from China and proceeded west to Chinese Turkestan, where the two met and together finished up in China. Asia was indeed traversed as intended, but the caterpillars from Beirut never got further than Gilgit, while those from China reached a point several hundreds of miles east of Gilgit, which meant that the leader and his party had to connect with the cars from China by marching and riding the intervening distance.

The Expedition was an imposing and very expensive organization financed by M. André Citroën, the maker of the famous French cars, and the head of the firm which had financed other remarkable motor expeditions in Africa, notably across the Sahara Desert, which was first crossed by Citroën caterpillars from Tunis to Timbuctoo in 1922 by a party led by George-Marie Haardt, who headed the present Expedition. These African performances established the reputation of the Citroën products, and fired the principal of the firm to further achievements, and in conjunction with Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil, second-in-command of the Sahara expeditions, the great idea of sweeping along the whole length of Asia was evolved, and duly executed. Altogether there were forty foreign members of the Expedition, including doctor, scientists, painter, journalist, photographer, film producer, wireless operators and skilled engineers and mechanics.

The journey from Beirut, through Damascus and Palmyra to Baghdad was supremely interesting and is described with literary skill by the experienced writer, Georges le Fèvre, who was one of the party. The Persian border was crossed at Khanikin, and then came Kermanshah, Teheran, Nishapur (where Omar Khayyam lies buried) and Meshad with its great mosque. Herat, Kandahar, Kabul, places large in the imagination of would-be travellers, followed, and then came names familiar to the Briton: Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Srinagar. Hitherto all had been plain sailing, for the caterpillars laughed at all ground, with or without roads, but when Haardt and his friends found themselves in the vale of Kashmir, surrounded by the lesser giants of Himalaya, they knew that the obstacle in their immediate front was insurmountable by the machines which so far had brought them easily and comfortably. Five of the machines were left at Srinagar and the remaining two made a noble effort to proceed, and after herculean efforts by their crews, which included blasting rocks, shoring up mountain tracks with timber, lowering and hoisting by winch and cable, actually reached Gilgit with the engines still functioning normally.

Meanwhile the China party had left Tientsin, and had reached Peking on the date the Beirut party was at Damascus, news communicated to each other by wireless. The Chinese at the capital were far from encouraging, and the local press had decided that the French Government was secretly planning a motor-road from Indo-China through Tibet to Sinkiang, which would be conquered by Annamite troops. As the Expedition included among its objects some scientific research the Government decided, as in the case of the Roy Chapman Andrews and Sven Hedin expeditions, that a batch of Chinese scientists should be attached as a check against the removal of historic antiquities. The rebellion in Sinkiang had just broken out and M. Point, who was in charge, was urged to cancel the trip altogether, or at least to postpone departure. When he insisted on proceeding, in accordance with the official permission formerly given, he was hauled back from the Nankow Pass to explain why the procession of cars had crossed Peking without flying the Chinese flag, on which ground the federation of Chinese Scientific Associations were endeavouring to have the Expedition vetoed altogether. It would be tedious to describe the difficulties and obstructions put in the way of this harmless and most sporting endeavour to do a big piece of travelling with motor-cars, for they continued without intermission not only in China proper but in the far west. In Sinkiang there was some excuse for the interference, for the warring authorities there had learned that the Chinese scientists attached were really military intelligence officers sent not only to watch the Expedition but to spy upon the official procedings in the afflicted province.

Finally, however, the caterpillars got away from Kalgan and passing through Peilingmiao and eastern Kansu reached Hami, Turfan and Urumchi, without any difficulty so far as the cars were concerned. But otherwise the party was never out of trouble, being detained several times, men and cars being virtually held prisoners. These detentions caused their leader much anxiety, for being debarred use of the wireless he was unable to advise Haardt that he could not meet him at Kashgar, as arranged, and indeed that the whole Expedition would be held up in Sinkiang. The device by which the wireless was eventually used to communicate with the French gunboat lying at Shanghai, which in turn invoked diplomatic aid through the French Legation at Peking, was a live bit of work, and in the end resulted in the two parties being allowed to meet and to proceed on the journey back to China.

The Expedition is to be congratulated on having its doings recorded so attractively by so skilful a writer as Georges le Fèvre, who combines poetic imagination with the power of graphic description, and has a keen eye for the idiosyncrasies of those with whom he came in contact. The volume is adorned by a learned appendix on the geology of the country between China and Sinkiang, written by Father Teilhard de Chardin, the well-known palaeontologist who was associated with the discovery of the Peking Man, and was one of the China party. A deplorable consequence of the hardships endured in the adventure was the death of the leader, M. Haardt, who was far from well on arrival in Peking and died in Hongkong when on the way home. Major-General Swinton (Ole Luk-oie), who has most ably translated the book from the French, says in a foreword that he undertook the work as a personal tribute to his friend, who had won the admiration of all to whom pluck, determination and resource made an appeal.—D.F.

HELP FOR THE TRADER

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—By S. S. Chow. Commercial Press. Shanghai.

The intricacies pertaining to the use of the various standards of weights and measures in countries and places having trade relations with China and the finding of their equivalents are greatly simplified by the "Standards of Weights and Measures" compiled by Mr. S. S. Chow and published by the Commercial Press. Containing 49 conversion tables, in addition to numerous tables of comparison, the book is helpful to those who have frequent recourse to the use of weights and measures.

In the introduction, the compiler gives a brief review of the Chinese standards of weight and measures used in the olden days and the new double system: one the standard metric unit adopted by the Chinese Government and the other designed only for market use, which is temporary in nature and to be abolished as soon as the people are accustomed to the use of the metric unit.

The book is divided into four chapters: the first contains fifteen tables, among them the new Chinese metric and market system, the old Chinese standard with Customs weights and measures, the metric standard with British Imperial equivalents, the British standard with metric equivalents, and the standards of other countries and places, with British Imperial equivalents. The second chapter contains nine tables of comparison; the third, 49 tables of conversion, which form the most important part of the work; and there is also some useful information given in the fourth chapter.—F.C.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT

The Search for Truth.—By Eric Temple Bell, Past President Mathematical Association of America, Professor of Mathematics California Institute of Technology, Member of National Academy of Sciences. Allen & Unwin, London. 7/6.

"The Search for Truth" is a history of scientific thought from the Egyptian period up to to-day, a book filled with historical and contemporary realities, flavoured with a delicious sense of humour which shows the aberrations of reason as the accompaniment of all respectable theories. At the beginning of the book, Dr. Bell gives a few of the "case histories" which caused him to write this volume: Dean Inge's Warburton Lectures of 1931-33 under the title "God and the Astronomers" is described as a "brilliantly muddled set of lectures by one of the most eminent churchmen of our generation"; J. W. Dunne's "Experiment with Time," published in 1927, a widely discussed theory that human beings in their sleep move fully along the fourth dimension of time and are enabled to foresee the future. Dr. Bell uses these two illustrations to show the need for a book which will explain to the layman the origin of the supposed "eternal truths."

The words of Lord Rayleigh, winner of the Nobel prize in physics, give the keynote of his book:

> Men who devote their lives to investigation cultivate a love of truth for its own sake, and endeavour instinctively to clear up, and not, as is often the object in business or politics, to obscure a difficult question. So far the opinion of a scientific worker may have a special value; but I do not think that he has a claim, superior to that of other educated men, to assume the attitude of a prophet. In his heart he knows that underneath the theories that he constructs there are contradictions which he cannot reconcile.

The claims of science to answer the question "What is truth?" have been impressive, the more so that many of the terms used are unfamiliar to the layman. In many cases the non-scientist is unable to deal with the arguments presented. Too often the final word has been "It can be proved mathematically," and the average person is silenced by such phrases as "the wave equation of quantum mechanics," the "indeterminacy principle,", "field equations of general relativity." Dr. Bell believes that the new answers of mathematics to the old question "What is truth?", take us no further to the understanding of truth. It is refreshing to find a mathematician of such prominence devoting himself to explanations for the non-expert.

Looking back over the 6,000 years since the beginning of definitely recorded history, Dr. Bell sees four great peaks towering above the general level of speculation on the nature of truth. The first of these marks ancient Egypt, 4241 B.C. to 1800 B.C., when the Egyptians realized that some common agreement on all matters pertaining to measurement was necessary. They early knew the rule used to-day of finding the volume of a truncated pyramid. The only known way to reach that rule is by the use of close deductive reasoning of a subtle and advanced type. The second peak is found in Greece of the sixth century B. C. when Pythagoras pointed out that proof by deductive reasoning is an effective way of reaching a common, consistently workable agreement on all questions concerning numbers and geometric figures. Through the Middle Ages nothing of first-rate importance in the development of rational thought occurred.

It was not until 1826 that the Greek tradition was first definitely broken. Technically the great tradition went to pieces over the matter of elementary geometry, when Nicholas Ivanovich Lobatchewsky challenged the truth of Euclid's parallel axiom, and at the same time howed that it is highly desirable to challenge any assumption to which habit has enslaved man. The author makes this date of 1826 the turning point, rather than the time Francis Bacon doubted the deductive method of the schoolmen and taught the inductive method with its emphasis on observation and experimentation. The fourth great step was in 1930 when the Polish logician, Jan Lucasiewicz, brought to completion work which does for deductive reasoning what Lobatchewsky's challenging of the parallel axiom did for geometry. In collaboration with A. Tarski, Lucasiewicz published his "many-valued truth-systems." Until this work it had been supposed that the two-valued system (true and false) was the only one which would give a consistent deductive system. These two men have created workable logics or deductive systems in which a proposition can have either the value true or not-true or any one of any given number of values different from these.

In discussing the future of exact thought, Dr. Bell expresses the belief that development of exact thought has come to an end for a very considerable time — possibly for eight or ten centuries. The eclipse of science and rational thought in his opinion has begun.—F.M.R.

EX PARTE

The Case for Manchoukuo.—By George Bronson Rea, Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Manchoukuo. Appleton-Century, New York. G$3.50.

Mr. Bronson Rea puts his cards on the table. He writes this book as a representative of Manchoukuo in the United States and is a convincing partisan and advocate. He makes an exceedingly good job of the *ex parte* vindication of the rise of Manchoukuo. He makes no pretence that there was a spontaneous revolution. He argues that no revolution has ever been spontaneous in the sense that it has been carried out by a majority. And thus he asks the reader to accept the view that the separation of Manchuria from China was carried out by a minority, although the stickler for facts will point out that the minority had considerable outside backing. But it would be churlish at this stage to analyse Mr. Bronson Rea's arguments in justification of the action of 1931. Nor does that particularly affect the main purpose of his book, which is to emphasize the importance of developing friendly relations between America and Japan. Mr. Rea strongly argues that his countryman should avoid any entanglement with European politics and points out that American and British interests do not always harmonize. Therefore the United States must face the Pacific problem independently of all but her own interests. The choice lies, Mr. Rea points out, between compounding America's differences with Japan, co-operating with Japan and tying her to America in bonds of commerce and a common purpose in the Orient, or adhering to the doctrines thrust upon America by Europe (according to Mr. Rea) and building up armaments to face the inevitable issue in the Pacific.

Mr. Rea's conclusions are probably sounder than the arguments which he uses to reach them. In so far as he insists that a friendly understanding with Japan is an essential policy for America no less than Great Britain to follow, he will command considerable support. The weakness of his case lies in his undisguised opinion that the solidarity of Japan with the two Anglo-Saxon Powers in the Pacific must be secured at the expense of Soviet Russia and a dismembered China. Here, surely, Mr. Rea would be really developing just that very war danger which he seeks, quite properly, to eliminate. In regard to China he takes his analogy by Turkey and argues:

> As the new Turkey has gained in compactness and racial unity by the loss of Syria, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Arabia, so the new China would gain by the loss of Canton, Kwangsi Fukien and the Southwest, Szechuan Shantung, and North China. The setting up of these territories as independent states would free Nanking from further wars for supremacy and it would gain in confidence, self-respect and dignity as it threw off the responsibility and obligations it has never been capable of discharging. It would enable it to concentrate all its energies on the immediate pacification and development of a territory over which it has been struggling for seven years to impose its rule and which constitutes the proper limit of its authority.....

This point of view seems to overlook the actual significance of recent developments in China. It also lays undue stress on the form of the National Government. Loose federalism, for example, might conceivably be an ultimate solution of China's present difficulties, and yet it would not involve the dismemberment which Mr. Rea prescribes. His point of view also seems to be undermined to some extent by the recent important change in Japan's China policy, in that the Foreign Office at Tokyo has formally declared its intention to deal with Nanking as the Central Government of China. At the same time, this book is extraordinarily well worth reading. Mr. Rea has a facile pen and a remarkable stock of knowledge of events in countries bordering on the Pacific. He uses these events in brilliant illustration of his arguments, in such a way that they must make strong appeal to the reader and especially the American reader. Serious students, however, will regret that Mr. Rea has been forced by circumstances to deal with his subject *ex parte*. The lucidity of his style and the extent of his personal knowledge should have enabled him to write a really authoritative and objective study of the whole situation. As it is, the burden of advocacy has led him into the use of some astonishing inaccuracies and to the endorsement of fantastic theories as if they were actual facts. A notable example, for instance, is his apparent acceptance of an American journalist's statement that Sir Alexander Cadogan had recently gone to Szechuen to lend £20,000,000 to General Liu Hsiang in order that General Liu might deal with the Communist menace. Mr. Rea refers also to British "puppet" troops marching into Tibet. Moreover he is highly suspicious of British diplomacy in regard to his own country. He pictures Great Britain as endeavouring to ignore American public opinion with the most extravagant aims. For example, casual reference in Lord Riddell's Diary to the suggestion that the Prince of Wales should be sent to Canada as Governor-General is seized upon to develop the theme that Great Britain still looks forward to the prospect of bringing America back to her old allegiance. And this is all on the strength of Sir Auckland Geddes's not very sapient observation to the effect that the appointment of the Prince of Wales as Governor-General of Canada would create a splendid impression on the United States. He is firmly convinced that America is being used by Great Britain as a catspaw to protect British interests in China and elsewhere:

> I again assert that American defence of the Open Door Doctrine and its corollary, the maintenance of the territorial and administrative independence of what is known as "China," in its last analysis, means the defence of a cardinal British policy, not only as to trade but as to its larger, more important and more vital strategic aspects. It means the protection of investments which outweigh the American stake in China thirteen to one. It means the protection of an export trade twice the size in value of our own. And more, when our exports to China are analyzed, it will be seen that the Japanese sell more American goods in China than we sell through our own firms. It will be noted that the bulk of Japanese exports to China consist of textiles, of which 50 to 60 per cent. represents raw cotton purchased in the United States. We have been backing the wrong horse. We have missed the bus.

As has been said, Mr. Bronson Rea's desire to see peaceful relations established in the Pacific deserves every sympathy, but it cannot be said that he contributes greatly to its practical accomplishment when he bases his theories on such muddled appreciation of the relations between Europe and America. —E.H.

LIFE VERSUS RELIGION

Damnable Opinions.—By Llewellyn Powys. Watts, London. 3/6.

One of the popular cults of the post-war period has been Naturalism. It has claimed its adherents by the thousand. One of the very clever expositions of its philosophy is "Damnable Opinions", by Llewellyn Powys. Mr. Powys has a command of forceful and beautiful English, and sometimes is inspired by the nature he loves to write poetry in prose. He ranges the field of Christian thought from the days of Origen and Augustine to the latest house-party of the Oxford Group. For him,

> Christianity is impotent. Deliverance can not come from it. A wise man can do no better than to turn from the churches and look up through the airy majesty of the wayside trees with exultation, with resignation, at the unimplicated sun.

As indicating his impatience with the Church's interpretation of religion, note this:

> It is impossible to exaggerate the amount of misery that could be attributed to Christianity. Make no mistake, there has always been snake spittle in the Holy Grail, and seeds of henbane in the wafer. Long after the Christian vanity has become a subject for historic, psychologic, and aesthetic inquiry and nothing more, the harm it has done to the natural health of our spirits will be visited upon our children's children. In every form it takes there is to be found a tacit conspiracy against the free joy of life.

Here are two paragraphs in which Mr. Powys sets forth his own religion as over against that of the Church:

> True religion is a worship of life. A baby is religious when it laughs to see the leaves falling from the pear tree branch that a grey-headed man is shaking.....The red dog fox scuffing through the brambles after his hot vixen is also religious. The priests should be kept to their own province.....In our latter-day civilization it is inadvisable to allow them to tamper in any way with our sexual lives. In these emotions is to be found the only reservoir of human happiness that never runs dry....The senses, the senses, the senses—hold to the senses. They alone will not betray us.....The ultimate justification of life in earth, air and water is to be found always in the simple primeval happiness of the immediate experience of being alive.
>
> Oh, let us get out beneath the cloud-driven sky; let us hear the sound of the free sea; let us stand to pray godless prayers before summer vegetation, growing up by summer streams.....Think how the arbitrary obsessions of these spiritually sick sects have debarred men and women caught in their vestry traps, in their chapter house traps, from a harmless indulgence in the only trustworthy solace that has been vouchsafed to human life. I refer to the natural happiness to be derived from sex, that deep reservoir of human euphoria, thrilling and intolerable in anticipation, unspeakable in the rapture of its realization, gentle and consoling in retrospect.

For such a philosophy of life Epicurus is God and Nietzsche is the prophet. Mr. Powys is sure that reviewers will be shocked and ministers of religion will be horrified by his "damnable opinions." I am neither shocked nor horrified, because I have run across this philosophy too often in these modern days. Human passions are made to dance on many greens.

Furthermore, I find myself in sympathy with those who think that religion and life have grown too far apart. There is a joy in life which it would be a pity to lose. But must a man indulge his appetites to find a joy in living? I remember a Francis of Assisi who spent hours in prayer and punished his body in many ways, without losing the thrill of companionship with air, and moon, and sun. Of them he sang as exultantly as Mr. Powys.

Sympathetic as one may be with the author's protest against dogmas and restraints as the sole form of religious expression, there are some things which the race experience has taught:

> (1) It has taught that indulgence of appetites brings degradation and a pitiful end.
>
> (2) It has taught that men can not live by bread alone.
>
> (3) It has taught that only those can use freedom who have learned inner control, and practise a virtue called temperance.

Though they cannot phrase it as poetically as Mr. Powys, there are thousands who practice his philosophy, and they are among the most miserable of men. Naturalism is a poor substitute for the kind of a Christianity Mr. Powys condemns. Is there no alternative? Why not be fair enough to recognize another type of Christianity?—L.L.H.

A SON'S BIOGRAPHY

Frederick Edwin Earl of Birkenhead The Last Phase.—By his Son, the Earl of Birkenhead. Foreword by the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M. Appreciation by The Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G. Illustrated. Thornton Butterworth, London. 21/-.

Lord Birkenhead in contributing this final volume to the life of his father has discharged a difficult task with skill. Literary genius is not necessarily hereditary and Lord Birkenhead cannot claim to hold the reader by sheer gifts of style. Indeed, his powers of exposition are considerably hampered by weakness in the construction of his sentences. But he is, nevertheless, a conscientious biographer and the material which he provides will be of great value to those who want to have on record the achievements of a notable statesman. Lord Birkenhead was a great Lord Chancellor and it is satisfactory, therefore, to find that his has left to the skilled and authoritative pen of Sir Claude Schuster the task of describing Lord Birkenhead's career on the Woolsack. That is in many ways the most attractive chapter in this book. If the late Lord Birkenhead had never done anything else, his judgments on the Woolsack, and in particular his reform of the law of property, would have earned him a prominent place among British statesmen. In the twilight of his great career Lord Birkenhead was still a vigorous force, but the vigour became clouded. It is impossible not to perceive that those qualities which had appeared in earlier triumphs in the guise of forcefulness and merciless analytical perception, became blurred and developed into petulance and dogmatic obscurantism. The biographer, as befits him, is gentle in describing the change, but he is sincere enough to indicate its appearance. But when all is said and done, the best summing up of this versatile lawyer, politician, statesman and sportsman is that of Sir Austen Chamberlain:

> It was possible to be acquainted with him and dislike him intensely; it was impossible to know him, and not to love him.

So will it always be with a man who was more loyal to his friends than to himself.—E.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

If I Were Dictator. J. Maxton (Methuen, London 2/6) **On the Dragon Seas.** R. Nyburg and A. Zacke (Hurst & Blackett, London. 12/6) **Japanese Buddhism.** Sir C. Eliot (Edward Arnold, London. 42/-) **John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1935** (Wisden, London. 5/-) **Comrades of the Great Adventure.** H. R. Williams (Angus & Roberson, Sydney. 6/-) **Watchdogs of the Deep.** T. M. Jones (Angus & Robertson, Sydney. 6/-) **I Was a Prisoner.** W. Holt (Miles, London. 5/-) **Teachings from the Bhagawadgita.** H. P. Shastri (Luzac, London. 2/-)

FICTION

The Gay Adventurer. Baroness Orczy (Long, London. 7/6) **Inky Wooing.** J. Lambourne (Murray, London. 7/6) **Winds of Pity.** N. Hanson (Murray, London. 7/6) **The Bournewick Murders.** L. Blow (Thornton Butterworth, London. 7/6) **The Eleventh Hour.** J. S. Fletcher (Thornton Butterworth, London. 7/6) **Told in the Market Place.** F. B. Austin (Thornton Butterworth, London. 7/6)

CHRIST OF THE THAMES EMBANKMENT

By W. J. SMART

"This book, with its astonishing revelations of London's Underworld, was written under a deep sense of inner compulsion which brooked no denial.

"As the reader turns its pages, living men will tell what Christ meant to them in this weird, dimly-lighted, grotesque existence amid unspeakable vileness, abject poverty and sin. It is a narrative of God's redeeming grace to make the angels sing and saints rejoice, for it shows Christ saving to the uttermost."

Of one it is written that he was actually contemplating climbing the steps of Hungerford Bridge, near Charing Cross, and terminating it all in a leap and a splash when a Voice spoke to him. Referring to this experience later he says:

"It was the first blissful moment of a life in which there have been many blissful moments since. At that moment, I made a full surrender of myself and all my weariness to Christ, and had the joy of knowing that I was, there and then, really and truly, a child of God. Ever since, the Presence of Christ in times of prayer blots out all the world, and makes His sun to shine in the heart; time passes on swift wings, and the ecstasy of His Presence fills me."

This is what prayer can mean to a man who once only named the Name of Christ in blasphemy, and it came to mean that, not after all the struggle and poverty were over, and distance might lend enchantment to the view, but while the struggle against abject want and the morass of the London few people know, continued. .. .. Price 1s. plus postage

Another new book in the shilling series:

JESUS CHRIST

By Anthony C. Deane, Canon of Windsor and Chaplain to H. M. The King.

Other books by Canon Deane:

THE VALLEY AND BEYOND
HOW TO ENJOY THE BIBLE
HOW TO UNDERSTAND THE GOSPELS
RABBONI

THE QUEST FOR HAPPINESS

By Canon C. H. K. Boughton. .. .. 2s. 6d.

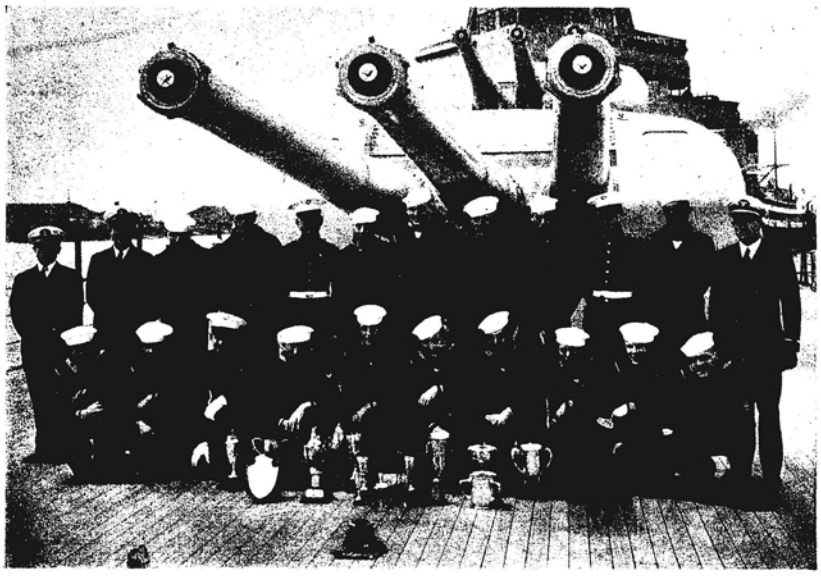
The Bishop of Leicester writes: Canon Boughton from first to last wins his reader's confidence....It is an excellent book well suited for Lenten reading, and I hope that many will introduce it to their friends.

Reduced prices for all books until the end of April

KWANG HSUEH PUBLISHING HOUSE

140 Peking Road, Shanghai

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.



Members of the basketball, swimming, soccer and wrestling teams, with their trophies—a collection to be proud of. Coaching officers from left to right are Lieut. Pancake (wrestling), Ens. Moncure (basketball) and Ens. Mustin (swimming).

Presentation of Athletic Trophies

TO

U.S.S. Augusta Crew

Photo by Joseffo

Fresh from successes at the Fleet Eliminations at Manila, the crew of the U.S.S. Augusta were presented with trophies, including the coveted "Iron Man," covering every field of athletic endeavour, on board ship at Shanghai on Saturday, April 6. Admiral F. B. Upham, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet, made the presentations.

With the ship's officers as an appreciative audience, Admiral Upham presents awards to representatives of the winning teams.

Congratulating the crew of the U.S.S. Augusta on its high attainments in the field of athletic endeavour, Admiral Upham presents the beautifully fashioned trophy of the "Iron Man."

Expansion of German Army Begins

In defiance of the Treaty of Versailles, Hitler has decided to increase the armed forces of his country to approximately 750,000 officers and men. The nation has accepted the move with patriotic fervour.

MILITARY REVIEW SIX MONTHS AGO
A scene in Breslau recently, showing a military review of the then tiny German army. With the recent conscription order from Hitler, two flags will again fly side by side.

PREPARING FOR A NEW ERA
Spiked dress helmets are being polished and moth balls shaken out of gold braided uniforms, as Germany's ex-officers rally to the call for an increased army. Field Marshal Mackensen is seen seated in the foreground.

AN ARMY TAILORING CLASS
Under the new order to conscript the Reich's standing army to three times its present size, tailors who have been trained in making uniforms will probably be given the job of outfitting the new troops.

A SYMBOLIC FIGURE
In the light of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's defiance of the Versailles treaty, this figure of a German soldier sounding the bugle call is symbolic. This latest move seems to have made the Nazi chieftain's position as overlord more secure than ever.

IN ACTION IN THE SNOW
This picture of German field artillery, taken during recent manœuvres in the Bavarian Alps, illustrates a scene that will be duplicated many times throughout the Reich as Germany starts to rebuild its standing army.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Cashing the Check

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

"THE ANSWER IS NO! --- I WOULDN'T CASH A CHECK FOR MY OWN FATHER IN THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES!"

IT IS BEST TO HAVE SOME SECURITY SAY A WATCH OR AN OVERCOAT OR THE APPLICANT'S TEETH UNTIL YOU FIND OUT IF THE CHECK IS ANY GOOD

THE MAN AT THE GAS STATION DECLINES --- HE ALREADY HAS A STACK - THAT HIGH - OF PHONEY CHECKS

IF THE GROCER WON'T CASH HER CHECK, THE CUSTOMER IS OFFENDED. - WHICH MEANS SHE TAKES HER TRADE TO SOME ONE ELSE - IF SHE CAN GET CREDIT.

MAY AS WELL MAKE IT EMPHATIC

HE'LL HAVE FUNDS IN THE BANK FIRST THING IN THE MORNING - HE KNOWS! HE'S POSITIVE! - THIS HORSE SIMPLY CAN'T LOSE.

"WELL, SOME ONE HAS TO CASH THIS CHECK! --- OR ELSE MY ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY WILL BE CUT OFF!"

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, Apr. 13.

Subtly, but unmistakably, Hongkong has been bragging of late. "Noel Coward is coming" its local press has been announcing every few days. The phrase "when Noel Coward arrives" has been cropping up frequently in letters from members of the Colony to their Shanghai friends, while its A.D.C. was furiously rehearsing "The Young Idea" in his honour, and as Shanghai had heard nothing about the famous playwright's intention of taking this city into his itinerary, we listened to these rumours with envious sighs.

Then we enjoyed our little triumph, for in the end we had him first. The first intimation the friends he made on his former visit here had was in the form of a telegram to Dr. and Mrs. Birt....."passing through..... hope to see you, etc." Skilled hostess though Mrs. Birt is, there was no time to do more than gather together a few friends who happened to be available on the telephone, and arrange the most informal of buffet dinners. Like a good many impromptu affairs it developed into the most successful small party of the season. After listening innumerable times to the sweet strains of "Some Day I'll find you Again" through the medium of a gramophone record, it was wonderful to hear the original in Mr. Coward's delightful tenor.

He sang many songs that evening to his own accompaniment, good-naturedly allowing himself to be dragged back to the piano-stool again and again. We meet a good many celebrities in Shanghai, but few on whom success sits to lightly or so gracefully as on Mr. Coward.

A Pleasant Party

One way and another, this has been quite a week of parties, Sir Victor Sassoon's sister-in-law, the Princess Ottoboni forming the inspiration for quite a few. The Princess was at the "official" table at Mr. Polesello's delightful affair on the Conte Verde on Wednesday night, when from the caviare to the liqueur the dinner was one to bring tears of delight to the eyes of a gourmet. One could also rhaphsodise indefinitely over some of the gowns. The lines of Princess Ottoboni's black ensemble were so subtly simple as to defy description, but it bore the unmistakable stamp of a famous Parisian house, while the Countess de Courseulles' black creation—mass of incredibly narrow pleats, was in a new and fascinating material as yet unknown to Shanghai. It was a pleasant surprise for those who felt disinclined for dancing on the deck afterwards to find that other non-dancing guests had come forearmed with packs of cards in their pockets. One very inexperienced young player found herself roped into a prosperous-looking foursome. "It's all right," they told her, "we're only playing for half-cent points." She thought rapidly for a moment. "That must mean half a cent a hundred. I hardly know a forcing bid from a finesse, but even so I can't lose more than about 20 cents." Her guardian angel must have been behind her chair that evening, for she rose an hour later, slightly dazed, a winner to the tune of $25!

Another much smaller, but equally enjoyable dinner party at which the Princess was present was given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Feitscher of the Czechoslovakian Legation. A very international affair this, the guests including Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mayor and Mrs. Wu Techen, Dr. and Madame Wellington Koo, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. H. Groenman, Dr. and Mrs. Y. C. Wen, Dr. and Mrs. Birt, Sir Victor Sassoon, Count Regoli-Borea and Miss Rosie Kum.

Wedding Receptions

The French community were almost literally pouring into the French Club at about six o'clock on Thursday evening, when M. Roy and Madame Legendre held their wedding reception. Both bride and bridegroom are charming people and seem to have a rather similar sense of humour, which augurs well for their happiness in the future. They seemed to think the surprise of their friends at the news of this swift and sudden marriage was the best joke of the day. When in uniform M. Roy positively blazes with medals and decorations and his bride is also the proud possessor of a French decoration awarded for her nursing services during the war.

And this afternoon the Little Club will be the centre of attraction between the hours of four and six, when Mrs. E. W. Turner is holding a reception for her daughter Lucy, whose marriage takes place at Holy Trinity Cathedral at three o'clock.

Cocktails and Tiffins

Cocktail parties, oddly enough, have not been quite so abundant during the last few days, but still there have been a few. M. and Madame Baudez entertained on Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Swan on Tuesday, while Major and Mrs. J. T. Ford held open house on Tuesday and Wednesday and another cocktail hostess on a fairly large scale was Madame J. Barraud who entertained in honour of Captain Bruyere, General Denain's former aide-de-camp.

Mrs. Chester Fritz was hostess at the big tiffin party of the week, a delightfully informal buffet affair given in honour of her two guests, Mrs. Emily Hahn and Mrs. Herbert Asbury. A "hen-party" this, if one may call so distinguished a gathering by so frivolous a name, and just a few of the guests were Mrs. Russell Sun, Princess Ottoboni, Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mrs. Walter Kwok, the Countess de Courseulles, Mrs. Nyholm and her mother, Mrs. Russell, who is visiting her, Mrs. "Lew" Andrews and Mrs. Y. C. Wen.

Musical Matters

In spite of the guerilla warfare that has raged throughout the season over the question of whether the Municipal Orchestra should or should not be a department of the Council,

MRS. E. BIRT

Who entertained Mr. Noel Coward at a delightfully informal party on Tuesday evening, when the famous playwright pased through Shanghai on his way to Hongkong.

those who love and look forward to the Sunday concerts are feeling a little sad that the season is so soon to come to an end. Two composers only will be represented to-morrow, Tchaikovsky and Greig, and their respective outlooks on life were just about as far apart as the Poles themselves.

The cult of Tchaikovski was supposed to have been quite the thing at one time, away back in the dim days of the 1900's. To-day the highbrows have their knife into him, holding up his worst compositions as his most characteristic works, and declaiming him as a morbid traveller who never got far before he struck a note of melancholy, of which he seemed to know almost every variation. Granted, he has moods of black despair—one only has to listen to the "Pathetique" symphony to realize this.

In the Fifth Symphony, however, which we shall hear to-morrow, he is more the Tchaikovski of the "Casse Noisette Suite" and "Andante Cantabile", which, in spite of all the highbrows may say, have an everlasting charm for the listener. Even the most intellectual admit that he does not wear thin on repetition in these compositions, and what higher compliment can be paid a composer than this?

And while on the subject of concerts, May 18, when the Shanghai Choral Society's next performance of "Elijah" will be sung at the Lyceum Theatre, is a date to earmark.

By SAPAJOU

Miss Fausta Sakharova

The talented pupil of the Chinese National Conservatory who has appeared as a soloist with the Municipal Orchestra

A London Letter

ENGLAND IN APRIL: PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR SCHOOLGIRLS: DESIGNS FOR KITCHENS

BY OLIVE DUN

London, Mar. 20.

Is it any wonder that the one inexhaustible topic of conversation in England is the weather? A week ago we had been going through four or five days of the bitterest north-east winds of all the winter. A friend, motoring from London to Southampton, found thick snow between Alton and Alresford; and in Devonshire many roads were blocked with snow and villages cut off from all communication.

Yesterday and to-day we are almost in summer heat, people sit hatless and coatless in the parks, and the Kenwood Bathing Belles invent new poses for the spring photographers. "Cast no clout till May is out" is an old, well founded maxim, but hard to obey in such balmy weather.

The profusion of spring flowers renews its never-failing wonder. As a matter of fact many daffodils have failed to flower this year, owing to last summer's drought. But there seems to be a greater number of varieties than ever, and that, without aspiring to bulbs, that cost 10s apiece and demand a hothouse to themselves.

Until this year I never much cared for double daffodils. But we have some now which have converted me, a very pale lemon in colour, smaller also than most doubles, and most gracefully shaped. The name is "Narcissi Beauty." It may not be as new as it seems to me, but I pass it on, as it is a hardy grower and one of the most beautiful flowers I have seen.

Have you ever heard that snowdrops are unlucky? I had not, until a long correspondence on the subject began recently in "The Times." It seems to be a very old superstition that snowdrops bring ill-luck, particularly in Scotland. This year they have been particularly profuse and fine, and most of us will risk the curse for the sake of their loveliness.

Athletic Young Women

Last week, in connection with the Jubilee, I touched on the tremendous growth of athletics among girls during the past 25 years. On Saturday the annual team competitions of the British Association for Physical Training were held at the Guildhall when over 300 girls took part, swinging Indian clubs and doing "physical jerks" of all kinds, with the grace of panthers and the precision of drill sergeants.

The Marquess of Aberdeen who gave away the prizes commented on how "we think much more of good looks, good health and good-looking limbs than people did 30 years ago." Well, the limbs are more in evidence, of course. But the most interesting feature of these competitions was that nearly all the girls are employed in factories and offices, some even in domestic service. Most of them ranged about twenty of 21 years old. But there was a good sprinkling of older, married women: one of the best and most youthful looking was the wife of a City clerk, aged 34, with three children. She says that "physical training makes housework easy and ensures a happy marriage." A wicked impulse makes one wish to know what the husband and three children think about it. Abnormal enthusiasms in the mistress of a house are rarely comfortable for the other inmates.

The Law of Averages

On the same day as these competitions, crews of women from Oxford and Cambridge were racing each other on the Thames, when Oxford won by six seconds. The winners are described as a "sturdy-looking lot," and one of them "a fair counter-part" of Bankes, the giant oar-breaker of this year's Oxford men's crew. From a purely scientific point of view, a marriage between the two is clearly indicated. But by all laws of human probability, we know that she will marry a five-foot-nothing and he a Dora Spenlow, and both of them will be hopelessly bullied by their diminutive partners.

Two years ago it was still the smart thing to be living in a mews, to parade one's poverty in keeping with the national bankruptcy and to entertain in the attics that had housed our grandparents' stablemen. Now with industry recovering we can return to the front rooms: but with revival of agriculture the general cry, they must be made to look as rural as possible.

The fashion is particularly for cottage-like dining rooms. I have lately seen one which has been made a perfect representation of "ye olde village taverne." The floor is of red tiles, innocent of carpet; the fireplace is all brickwork, whitewashed; the chairs are of the simplest form with rush bottoms; there is a huge oak dresser, covered with pewter mugs and china whiskey barrels; curtains of blue and white linen hang before the windows. It must have cost a mint of money.

Yet modern decorators have put it in our power to change our interiors to our taste at wonderfully moderate cost. If your floors are plain deal boards you can have a parquet covering put down, about half an inch thick, which it is practically impossible to tell from the real thing, for less than the cost of a good carpet. If you wish to panel your walls, there is a new composite stuff which can be moulded on them to represent any wood you please, which I defy you to distinguish from wood itself except by touching it (it is much colder than wood); or you can buy the most beautiful thick papers, of several different shades, which, with thin wooden battens to mark the panels, present a most handsome effect. Nothing perhaps has ever equalled, in calm grace and dignity, the Georgian domestic architecture, both externally and internally. But, of course, it was for the few wealthy people. Nowadays, even on a small income, rooms may be made really charming and tasteful, though of the outside of most new houses, the less said the better.

By the way it is rather humiliating to see that the £500 prize for the best design for a kitchen, which is to be shown at the Ideal Home Exhibition next week, has been won by a man, a 75-year old retired architect, against the efforts of no fewer than 20,000 women!

To-day's Debutantes

The shortcomings of the modern girl have had such a long rest latterly, that the speech delivered at an educational conference a day or two ago by Miss Marguerite Steen, the novelist, has quite the ring of novelty about it.

She concentrated particularly upon the Young Girl who has just left School, whom she accused of lack of concentration; indistinct intellectual values; bad taste in actions, manners, art, literature, music; and staggering ignorance of everything not connected with herself personally: in general of being "wholly maddening."

Some of your readers may remember when "Rita" was making a handsome income by denouncing the "Sins of Society." In the years immediately following the war, Dean Inge launched similar tirades against the deplorable decadence of the times. That was the day of the Bright Young Things, who certainly seemed rather noisy and silly. Nearly 3,000 years a certain Hebrew prophet laid him down under a juniper tree and prayed that he might die because of the apparently irreclaimable decadence of his fellow-countrymen: for which he was suitably rebuked. Read almost any book of 18th century memoirs, and you will be struck by the extreme mildness of society's sins to-day as compared with the past.

There was never a time in all probability when Miss Steen's accusations might not have seemed as much, or as little, justified as now. Actually there is a good deal of reason to think that the average young girl of to-day is much keener minded, more apt to take an interest in things outside her own little circle than her predecessors were.

THE GARDEN

Palms need not often be repotted but those that have outgrown their quarters can be retubbed or repotted now. Cut away straggling roots and repot in a compost of equal parts of garden soil, big sand and leaf mould. When kept in the house, they should be put out in the rain at least once a fortnight to get the dust washed from their leaves: if this is neglected they cannot breathe and must die—a catastrophe which is beginning when the edges of the leaves turn brown. Those in the House through the winter—as Caryota for instance must be—should be given two months of summer in the open under a tree.

Use Regularly
For Skin Health

Because it is emollient and healing, as well as cleansing, **Cuticura Soap** is recognized in millions of homes throughout the world as the best protection against skin troubles.

Every member of the family should use **Cuticura Soap** regularly.

Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum on receipt of 25 cts. Address: Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd., P.O. Box 650, Shanghai.

Sold Throughout the World

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe.....Naldera, left London Mar. 15, due Shanghai Apr. 21
From U.S.A.....E. of Russia, left Vancouver Apr. 6, due Shanghai Apr. 21

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe.....Felix Roussel, lvs. Shanghai Apr. 20, due London May 21
For U.S.A.....Tatsuta M., lvs. S'hai Apr. 19, due U.S. May 9, London May 20

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Burdwan	Mar. 9	Apr. 20
Naldera	Mar.15	Apr. 21
Glengarry	Mar. 9	Apr. 22
Benreoch	—	Apr. 30
Suwa M.	Mar.22	Apr. 30
Glencarn	Mar.23	May 3
Ranpura	Mar.29	May 5
Fushimi	Apr. 5	May 14
Benarty	Mar.30	May 16
Somali	Apr. 6	May 17
Rajputana	Apr.12	May 19
Benvenuo	Apr.13	May 28

From LIVERPOOL

Menelaus	Mar.16	Apr. 26
Antenor	Mar.23	May 1
Pyrrhus	Mar.30	May 11
Ajax	Apr. 6	May 14
Perseus	Apr.13	May 24

From OSLO

Nanking	Feb.25	Apr. 29
Tancred	Mar.14	May 10
Malaya	Mar. 4	May 10
Tamara	Mar.26	May 24
Danmark	—	June 2
Agra	Mar.28	June 3
Toulouse	Apr.12	June 4

From GDYNIA

Dardanus	Mar. 2	Apr. 23
C.E'tbourne	Mar.23	May 12
Antilochus	Apr.13	June 3

From HAMBURG

Trave	Mar. 2	Apr. 25
Schlesien	—	Apr. 27
Saarbruken	Mar.16	May 7
Donau	Mar.30	May 19

From ROTTERDAM

Ramses	Mar.15	May 2
Alster	Apr. 6	May 20
Sauerland	Apr.12	May 27

From ANTWERP

Zuiderkerk	Feb.19	Apr. 27
Grootekerk	—	May 9
Gaasterkerk	Mar.23	May 13
Oldenburg	Mar.29	May 17
WasgenwaldMar.14		May 18

From MARSEILLES

Porthos	Mar.22	Apr. 24
Kouangsi	—	Apr. 30
C'ceaux	Apr. 5	May 7

From TRIESTE

Sumatra	Feb.26	Apr. 25
Moncalieri	Apr. 9	May 26

From GENOA

Grootekerk	Apr. 4	May 9

From PORT SAID

Suwa M.	—	Apr. 30
Antenor	—	May 1
Glencorn	—	May 3
Ranpura	—	May 5
Saarbruken	—	May 7
Malaya	—	May 10
C.Eastbourne	—	May 12
Tancred	—	May 10
Pyrrhus	—	May 11
Gaasterkerk	—	May 13
Fushimi M.	—	May 14
Ajax	—	May 14
Oldenburg	—	May 17

From MELBOURNE

Tanda	Apr. 3	May 9

From CALCUTTA

Takada	Apr. 2	Apr. 22
Tilawa	Apr.12	May 6

From COLOMBO

Sumatra	Apr. 3	Apr. 25
Ramses	Apr.11	May 2

From PENANG

Benreoch	Apr.15	Apr. 30

From SINGAPORE

Burdwan	—	Apr. 20
Naldera	—	Apr. 21
Glengarry	—	Apr. 22
Dardanus	—	Apr. 23
Porthos	—	Apr. 24
Trave	—	Apr. 25
C. Bristol	—	Apr. 25
Sumatra	—	Apr. 25
Menelaus	—	Apr. 26
Zuiderkerk	—	Apr. 27
Schlesien	—	Apr. 27
Nanking	—	Apr. 29

From N. E. INDIES

Tjibadak	Apr. 5	Apr. 20
Tjikarang	Apr. 2	Apr. 30
Tjisaroca	Apr.16	May 7

From HONGKONG

Tatsuta M.	—	Apr. 19

From MANILA

E. Canada	Apr.15	Apr. 21

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Knoxville C.	—	Apr. 20
Adrastus	Feb.27	Apr. 21
P. Harrison	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
P. Maersk	Mar. 9	Apr. 25
St. Traveler	—	Apr. 26
Jav. Prince	—	Apr. 30
P. Hayes	Mar.21	May 6
Sil. Cypress	—	May 6
Rhexenor	Mar.27	May 17
P. Johnson	Apr. 4	May 20
Mal. Prince	—	May 24
Irisbank	Apr. 6	May 24
Niel Mak.	Apr.10	May 28
Chattanooga C.	—	May 30
P. Monroe	Apr.18	June 3

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Harrison	Mar.29	Apr. 22
Asama M.	Apr. 4	Apr. 23
Lagunbank	Mar.25	Apr. 23
P.Cleveland	Apr. 5	Apr. 26
G. Sun	—	May 4
P. Hayes	Apr.12	May 6
C.Well'ton	Apr.12	May 16

From N. PACIFIC COAST

Nairnbank	—	Apr. 25
Simnington C.	—	Apr. 25

From BRITISH COL.

E. Russia	Apr. 6	Apr. 21

From SEATTLE

Talthybius	Mar.23	Apr. 28
P.McKinley	Apr.13	Apr. 30
Tyndareus	Apr.13	May 16

From PORTLAND

Texas	—	Apr. 20
Gen.Pershing	Apr. 2	Apr. 22
Pennsylvania	—	May 11

From YOKOHAMA

E. Russia	—	Apr. 21
G. Pershing	—	Apr. 22
KashimaM.	Apr.14	Apr. 22

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	Apr.17	Apr. 18

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per M.S. Tatsuta Maru, Apr. 9. From San Francisco via Japan Ports. Mr. O. Smith, Mr. Walter J. Cohn, Mr. Austin C. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ypma, Miss Sara L. Clark, Miss Alice Dancher, Mr. John Mereckl, Mrs. M. L. dos Remedios, Mr. P. Nandiram.

Per str. Shantung, Apr. 11. From Hongkong. Miss E. Ray. **From Swatow.** Mr. and Mrs. Ohland.

Per R.D.S. President Lincoln, Apr. 12. From Manila and Hongkong. Mrs. T. W. Baker, Miss Elizabeth Baker, Mstr. T. W. Baker Jr., Mrs. C. J. Ballreich, Mr. J. A. Blacker, Mrs. H. Blume, Mr. W. M. Buchan, Mrs. A. Butler, Mr. P. T. Carey, Mrs. L. Christensen, Miss B. Christensen, Mr. Philip Condict, Mr. D. A. Cook, Mrs. Flora Davis, Mstr. Robert Davis, Mstr. Donald Davis, Mr. E. L. Elias, Mrs. K. Freeman, Mr. L. Firth, Mrs. Nora Fookes, Mr. Henry Fory, Mr. Philip Fugh, Mrs. E. Gallotti, Mrs. Klara Gill, Mstr. Alex Gill, Mr. W. C. Gomersall, Mr. R. Grimm, Miss L. Guiterres, Miss K. Hall, Mr. F. J. Hookham, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Holbrook, Capt. Stonewall Jackson, Rev. R. B. Jones, Mrs. A. and Mstr. F. Largent, Mrs. Ida Lee, Mrs. Mildred Lee, Miss June Lee, Miss M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Lim Kim Seng, Mr. and Mrs. H. Liversidge, Mr. A. Marcuson, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Maclaurin, Mrs. A. Mabry, Capt. Wm. D. Powell, Miss Nellie Reid, Mrs. Mary Roope, Mr. E. Rosenfeld, Mr. E. Shannon, Mr. D. B. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Lee See, Mrs. V. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stell, Mr. V. Steits, Mrs. E. Sharp, Dr. J. L. Stuart, Mr. M. Sternberg, Miss D. Sweeton, Mrs. Glaoys Swinburne, Mstr. Edwin Swinburne, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vergnac, Mr. W. D. Wadia, Mrs. Barbara Waibel, Mr. Leland Wang, Mr. and Mrs. Yung Shun Cho, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Zwarts, Mstr. Peter Zwartz.

Per str. Pingwo, Apr. 13. From River Ports. Mr. Tolle, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald.

Per N.Y.K.S. Hakone Maru, Apr. 15. From Europe. Mrs. Margaret Mackenzie, Miss Ellen Rachel Janssen, Miss Mabel Jansen, Mr. William A. Skuse, Mr. Stanley Maxwell Aston, Mr. H. J. Oakley, Miss Bridget Wilding, Mr. Kenneth C. Woodhouse, Mr. Wm. G. H. Landgrof, Mrs. Violet A. Machado, Mr. D. H Hampshire, Mr. M. B. Shelley, Mr. Hans Klein, Miss P. C. Shelley, Mr. Curt Pru, Mr. G. B. Shafigullin, Mrs. M. K. Shafigullin, Miss V. Shafigullin, Miss Y. Shafigullin.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Apr. 15. From Hongkong. Mr. G. R. Allin, Miss E. Allin, Mr. Victor Alfonso, Mr. Luis Alfonso, Mrs. Francis Baum, Miss Betty Baum, Mrs. I. Basdle, Mr. H. F. Baptiste, Mr. H. E. Boddi, Mrs. E. F. Brocks, Mr. Thomas Belsjoe, Mr. G. S. Campbell, Mrs. W. S. Chaney, Miss Ethel Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Clifford, Mrs. Edward Cumming, General M. Cohan, Mrs. R. Y. Cheng, Mr. D. Carter, Mrs. E. E. Dissler, Mrs. K. S. Farnum, Mrs. G. C. Fasker, Mr. E. Findorff, Mrs. P. Fielding, Mr. R. P. Flood, Mrs. R. P. Flood, Mrs. A. K. Garren, Miss L. Garren, Mrs. M. Gay, Mstr. J. and C. Gay, Mrs. J. D. Garino, Mstr. J. D. Garino Jr., Mrs. B. Gurnee, Mrs. W. D. Gregory, Mrs M. L. Harris, Mstr. R. E. Harris, Mrs. C. O. Jenkins, Mstr. G. Jenkins, Miss Ebba Johnson, Mr. C. A. Kingelbacher, Miss May McGiffin, Mrs. D. V. Nugent, Mr. J. L. O'Rourke, Miss O'Connor, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Park, Miss M. Power, Mrs. M. M. Peacock, Mrs. R. E. Sammons, Mr. C. C. Schroeder, Miss H. L. Soyka, Mrs. R. E. Stach, Mrs. N. E. Shepherd, Mr. C. R. Skinner, Mrs. Rose Troutman, Mrs. Ruth J. Throop, Mstr. Louis J. Throop, Mrs. C. J. Winton, Mrs. E. Wynkoup, Miss Hazel F. Wood, Mrs. S. Weissand, Mrs. R. C. Williams, Mrs. C. F. Walden, Miss M. Walden, Mrs. R. G. William, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Winterheimer.

Per str. Tsinan, Apr. 15. From Hongkong. Dr. E. Mansfield, Mr. E. C. Crouch, Mrs. D. C. Cameron. **From Amoy.** Miss Hordern, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. S. Miller.

Per str. Shuntien, Apr. 16. From Tongku. Dr. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Dood. **From Chefoo.** Miss Stevenson. Mr. G. H. Gassoun. **From Tsingtao.** Mr. J. Schuerer.

Per R.D.S. President Jackson, Apr. 16. From Kobe. Mr. J. Albeck, Mr. L. Berta, Miss H. A. Eaton, Mr. W. S. Gorra, Mr. F. Hein, Mr. J. Hidary, Mrs. W. M. Hosken, Mr. R. S. K. Irvin, Mr. T. Katzenstein, Mr. Michael Khoury, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Knopsnyder, Miss L. V. Knopsnyder, Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, Mr. B. C. Maltz, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McKenzie, Mrs. M. L. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Skiles, Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Stein, Miss P. A. Stein, Miss Stella de Souza, Mrs. Eleanor J. Vik, Mr. Mason Warner, Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Miss Betty Wilson.

Per s.s. General Lee, Apr. 16. From Manila. Mrs. N. S. Baldwin, Miss L. L. Baldwin, Mrs. M. Bisson, Mrs. E. C. Brady, Mrs. C. F. Brindupke, Mrs. E. O. Elmer, Miss A. C. Gallin, Miss M. Hall, Mrs. E. R. House, Mstr. Peter House, Mrs. F. J. Iseman, Mstr. F. J. Iseman, Mrs. M. R. Johnson, Mstr. J. L. Johnson, Miss M. Johnson, Mrs. M. G. La Barre, Mrs. F. W. Liang, Miss J. T. Liang, Mrs. C. I. Lanier, Mstr. C. R. Lanier, Mrs. M. Lee, Mrs. S. A. Maher, Miss D. Maher, Mrs. E. D. Picking, Miss F. Picking, Miss E. Picking, Mstr. H. Picking, Mrs. R. Pimley, Col. J. B. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. S. Rifkin, Mrs. M. S. Rutter, Mrs. W. Thomas, Mrs. Rose Van Camp, Mrs. K. E. Wakefield, Mrs. W. N. Wylie.

OUTWARD

Per str. Soochow, Apr. 10.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. W. R. Featherstonhaugh.

Per str. Taiyuan, Apr. 11.—For Amoy and Hongkong.—Mr. A. L. Gace.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Anderson.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Anderson.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, Apr. 11. For Japan.—Mr. John Swire, Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mrs. R. H. Hay, Mr. J. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kinsman, Dr. and Mrs. Y. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wassiliev, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stewart, Mr. M. G. Graham, Mr. Basil Boothby, Mr. H. S. Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reynell, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Greenfield, Mr. V. A. Papol, Mr. A. M. Scrimgeour, Rev. Father A. Cavoli, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Herren, Mr. W. Mohr, Mr. P. Kronhart, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dadysett, Mr. K. H. Kilby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shinoda, Mr. S. Shinagawa.

Per str. Kwangtung, Apr. 12.—For Canton.—Mr. S. J. Minkelvitch.—**For Pakhoi.**—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Davis.

Per str. Shantung, Apr. 13.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. J. B. Bruce, Miss M. Bruce.

Per R.D.S. President Lincoln, Apr. 13.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Semmelhack, Mr. John R. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kinsman, Dr. F. A. M. Noeiting, Mr. H. V. Stokely, Mrs. Byford Ryan, Mr. Frederick V. Field, Mr. Owen L. Dawson, Col. Dun Wen Yi, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jappe, Lt. and Mrs. L. F. Narum, Mr. R. X. Kollevyn, Mrs. Mary Marshall Harris, Miss Signe Erickson, Miss E. M. Hinder, Mrs. George Whittington.—**For Yokohama.**—Mr. R. E. O'Bolger, Mr. Tom Cockrane, Mr. E. F. MaDonough, Miss Laura E. Corry, Miss V. S. Corry, Mr. Arnold C. Borgman, Miss Gertrude True, Mr. Mark King, Mrs. Willumsen.—**For Honolulu.**—Mr. E. C. Darlington, Mr. J. P. Morrison, Mr. J. S. Coxon, Mr. C. Ekman.—**For San Francisco.**—Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Nimitz, Miss Mary Nimitz, Lt. and Mrs. Nelson K. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sherer, Miss D. Sherer, Mr. F. J. Meade, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Flowers, Mr. L. R. Moore, Mr. S. L. Pack, Mr. Andoon W. Saydah, Miss Ida Hoyt Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Walker, Mr. M. Lawman.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mrs. Edna H. Richardson, Miss Frances Condet, Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Flewelling.—**For New York.**—Mr. T. M. Johnstone, Miss I. G. Johnstone, Mrs. E. D. Alexander, Miss E. Alexander, Mstr. E. D. Alexander Jr., Mr. A. Chalmers, Mrs. A. L. Snow, Miss F. Rothwell, Miss Mercy H. Snow, Mr. G. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hill, Miss D. M. Hill, Mr. J. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Dudley Sixsmith.

Per str. Chengtu, Apr. 14.—For Hongkong.—Major J. Wren, Cpl. E. Mackie.

Per B.F.L.S. Diomed, Apr. 14.—For Hongkong.—Mr. L. Everett, Mr. J. B. Law, Mr. M. C. Bonnovay.

Per str. Luchow, Apr. 15.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Smith.

Per str. Hupeh, Apr. 16.—For Hongkong.—Miss E. Smith.—**For Swatow.**—Miss A. Sanderson.

Per str. Whangpu, Apr. 16.—For Nanking.—Mrs. Caretti, Miss Maria and Mstr. Nino Caretti.

Per str. Kaiping, Apr. 16.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. J. B. Struth, Mr. Ladow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yamaha.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Apr. 16.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Fitkin, Prof. and Mrs. Wexler, Mr. T. G. Ross, Mrs. L. A. McAfee, Mrs. Rowena M. Burnell.—**For Yokohama.**—Lt. Fetzburgh Lee.—**For Seattle.**—Dr. Fred. A. Pittenger, Mrs. James Fung, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tipton, Mr. H. W. Householder, Dr. J. C. McCracken, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Reinbrecht, Mstr. Charles Reinbrecht, Miss Janet Reinbrecht, Miss Georgeans Reinbrecht, Mrs. J. C. McCracken.

Per P. & O. S. Corfu, Apr. 16.—For London, Etc.—Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Antia, Mr. and Mrs. R. Arakie, Mrs. E. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Biriukoff, Mr. A. Burgess, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Cane, Mr. Cannon, Mr. L. Chullani, Dr. B. C. Cohen, Mr. D. M. Cuiloden, Mr. J. J. Davar, Mr. Darnwalla, Mrs. C. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Mrs. I. Earl, Mrs. I. G. S. Ewing, Mr. A. P. Ferguson, Miss M. E. Foss, Mr. Donald Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gjelseth, Mr. T. Gofton, Miss L. G. Gowland, Lt. and Mrs. C. B. Greet, Mr. W. J. Hallo, Mr. R. T. Hallo, Mr. B. G. Hewirson, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jewell, Mr. N. P. King, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Kirby, Mrs. E. Klokow, Mr. F. Kulka, Mr. P. H. Lacon, Lt. Col. A. Laird, Mr. R. Lane, Miss H. Lawford, Mr. J. T. Ledward, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Long, Mr. W G. Long, Mrs. K. O. Mackenzie, Mr. R. F. C. Master, Mr. and Mrs. Mcleod-Craik, Mrs. J. McMaster, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morton, Mr. G. S. Phelps, Mr. R. Pollak, Mrs. Popham, Dr. E. M. Port, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Ramsden, Miss C. L. Rea, Miss R. V. Rodgers, Mr. G. Slater, Mr. F. E. Spurgeon, Mr. J. E. Storey, Dr. (Miss) Stowe, Mr. P. N. Talati, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Tucker, Col. Tyrie, Miss Tyrie, Mr. G. M. Van der May, Mr. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wi Warburton, Mr. C. V. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. White, Miss White, Major J. Whitlaw, Mrs. E. Whitlaw, Miss O. Whyte, Mrs. Yuill.

Per s.s. General Lee, Apr. 16.—For Kobe.—Capt. Dudley Travers, Sister Mary Angerman, Mr. J. Chamberland, Countess Churruga, Mrs. C. H. Davies, Mrs. B. K. Garfinkle, Miss N. Garfinkle, Mr. J. H. McEachern, Mr. J. W. Osborn, Mrs. J. W. Osborn, Miss S. Puntillas, Mr. C. Preysler, Dr. Jose Ramirez, Mrs. T. R. Ramirez, Mstr. J. Ramirez, Mr. J. M. Smith.—**For Yokohama.**—Miss J. S. Keith, Miss E. Keith.—**For San Francisco, Cal.**—Sir Charles Markham, Mr. and Mrs. V. Johannesen, Mstr. V. Johannesen, Miss Alice Johannesen, Mr. O. Olesen, Mrs. I. Olesen, Mstr. Hugo Olesen, Mstr. Sten Olesen, Mr. W. P. Willson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Poate, Miss K. I. Poate, Mrs. Lora J. Hawkins, Miss Harriet Hawkins, Mrs. W. R. McMurray, Mr. W. R. McMurray, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. C. D. Andrews, Mrs. J. Jordan, Mrs. V. Bebenin, Mr. H. F. Christiansen, Mrs. H. N. Crofford, Mr. B. B. Drager, Mr. E. C. Hughes, Lieut. K. B. Jeffers, Mrs. H. K. Jeffers, Mr. A. Levett, Col. J. M. Love, Mr. H. B. Meuller, Mr. G. H. Ossorio, Mr. J. H. Sherk, Miss S. Stapler, Mr. J. N. Wolfson, Mrs. D. J. Fraser, Rev. R. R. Hanselmann, Mrs. M. C. Hanselmann, Miss N. Hanselmann, Dr. and Mrs. A. D. Elmer, Mstr. P. Elmer, Mr. C. E. Smith.

BIRTHS

DUNNE.—On April 14, 1935, at Private Hospital, Avenue Haig, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. O. DUNNE, a son. Both well. (Hongkong, Canton, and Singapore papers please copy).

GUNDRY.—On April 9, 1935, at Southampton, England, to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. GUNDRY, a daughter.

McADAM.—To Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McADAM at Country Hospital, Shanghai, on April 15, a daughter.

SCHWARZENBURG.—To Dr. and Mrs. Ch. SCHWARZENBURG, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, on April 15, 1935, a son.

MARRIAGES

BECK—JAPPE.—On April 12, 1935, at the German Consulate-General, and at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., IRIS JOYCE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beck, of Alberni, B. C., to EDWARD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. L. Jappe, of The Hague, Holland.

CAREY — MATHIESON. — On April 13, 1935, at the U.S.A. Court for China, Shanghai, HELEN MATHIESON, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, to PATRICK. T. CAREY, of China Electric Company, Shanghai.

CORNWELL—TURNER.—On April 13, 1935, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Reverend A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., LUCY ELAINE, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Turner, of Shanghai, to ALBERT EDWARD, son of Mrs. and the late Mr. F. Cornwell, of Andover, Hants, England.

DUFF—CHISHOLM.—On April 11, 1935 at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., DOROTHEA MARY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm, Shanghai, to STANLEY, son of Mrs. C. Duff and the late Capt. R. Duff, of Whitehead, Northern Ireland.

ROY-LEGENDRE.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1935, at the French Consulate-General, Shanghai, by M. Marcel Baudez, French Consul-General, and afterwards at the Chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, rue Montauban, by Rev. Father Verdier, S.J., MINNIE LEGENDRE (née Watson) daughter of the late Major and Mrs. J. C. Watson, of Ningpo, to FERNAND ROY, French Consul at Foochow, son of the late M. and Mme. Antoine Roy, of Paris.

STEWART — WILSON. — On April 10, 1935, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before A. D. Blackburn, Esq., and at the German Church, Shanghai, ELIZABETH MARION CORSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Wilson, of Trinity, Edinburgh, to IVOR GORDON, son of the late Mr. Archibald Stewart, of Elie, and Mrs. A. Stewart, of Edinburgh.

ENGAGEMENT

Dr. and Mrs. Fred P. Manget, of Huchow, Chekiang, announce the engagement of their daughter, JEANNE LOGAN, to Mr. RICHARD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of Shanghai, the marriage to take place in July.

DEATHS

CHILDS.—On April 14, 1935, at the University Hospital, Nanking, JOHN CHILDS, aged 46 years, Indo-China S.N. Co.

FORD.—On Thursday, April 11, 1935, in Shanghai, EDITH MARCELLA, dearly-beloved wife of E. C. FORD.

SILAGI.—Suddenly on Friday, April 5, 1935, in Shanghai, E. A. SILAGI, aged 60 years.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Apr. 5	30.18	54.1	N N E	1	54.3	47.9	63.3	34.0	B. C. M.
,, 6	30.12	55.4	E	2	54.7	50.4	62.2	49.3	O.
,, 7	30.11	55.8	E	3	57.0	52.3	59.0	47.5	O.
,, 8	29.98	56.3	E by N	2	55.2	55.0	58.1	52.3	O. M. D. R.
,, 9	29.84	57.2	E	1	56.5	56.1	63.8	54.1	O. M.
,, 10	29.93	57.4	N N W	1	55.8	55.0	59.7	54.3	O.
,, 11	30.21	57.2	N by W	1	52.8	49.5	60.6	48.8	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1935	Minimum Temperature 1934	Maximum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1934	Rainfall 1935	Rainfall 1934
Apr. 5	43.0F.	45.5F.	61.5F.	52.0F.	Nil	0.59-in.
,, 6	51.0	40.0	59.5	60.0	0.02-in.	Nil
,, 7	59.0	46.0	59.0	64.0	0.01	Nil
,, 8	53.5	51.0	57.0	75.0	0.45	Nil
,, 9	55.0	52.0	62.0	72.0	0.30	Nil
,, 10	55.0	49.0	61.5	56.0	0.42	0.15
,, 11	50.0	52.0	59.0	56.0	0.19	0.96

The China Provincial Atlas and Geography

A new Atlas for the home or the office which will enable the serious student of Chinese affairs, the business man, and the newspaper reader to follow current events in China intelligently

The First Edition of this Atlas was published six months ago and was sold out in a few weeks. An exhaustive revision of it has since been made and the

SECOND EDITION IS NOW ON SALE

New material and maps have been included and the text has been checked over by residents actually living in the Provinces. No other survey of China To-day is, therefore, so accurate and complete.

THIS NEW ATLAS

Is a work of sixty pages containing maps of every province in China with descriptive matter and illustrations. An index of more than a thousand references giving the old and new names of places is one of its most useful features. The descriptive matter deals with :

AREA AND POPULATION — RAILWAYS, HIGHWAYS
CLIMATE — RIVERS, MOUNTAINS
LANGUAGE, RACES — FLORA AND FAUNA
INDUSTRIES, PRODUCTS — FOREIGN AFFAIRS

A convenient and practical work of reference of modern China and a guide to its future development. An atlas on entirely new lines at a price within the reach of everyone.

Cloth bound, 10½ x 14½-in., 60-pp.

Price: SIX DOLLARS

Postage: China and Japan 25 cents, Hongkong 60 cents, Foreign Countries $1.40.

Publishers:
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, SHANGHAI
At All Booksellers

Printed and published at the office of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LD., *North-China Building, Shanghai, China*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.